THE LITERARY DIGEST

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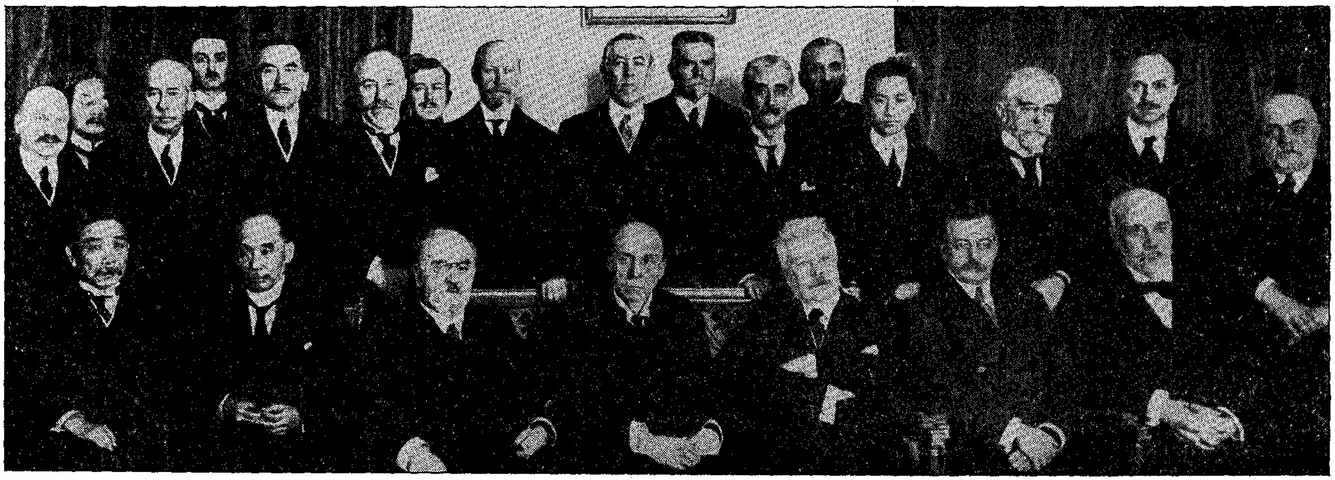
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



United States official photograph. By Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE COMMISSION WHICH FRAMED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The members, who represent fourteen nations, and who voted unanimously for the Constitution, are, from the reader's left to right, sitting: Viscount Chinda (Japan), Baron Makino (Japan), Léon Bourgeois (France), Lord Robert Cecil (Great Britain), Premier Orlando (Italy), Premier Kramar (Czecho-Slovak Republic), Premier Venizelos (Greece); standing: Mr. Pessoa (Brazil), Baron Yoshida (Japan), Colonel House (United States), the Secretary of the Brazilian Mission, Mr. Dmoski (Poland), Mr. Vesnitch (Servia), the Secretary of the Belgian Legation, General Smuts (Great Britain), President Wilson, Mr. Dimandi (Roumania), Mr. Hymans (Belgium), Major Bonsall (United States), Mr. Wellington Koo (China), Mr. Reis (Portugal), Mr. Scialoja (Italy), and Mr. Larnaude (France).

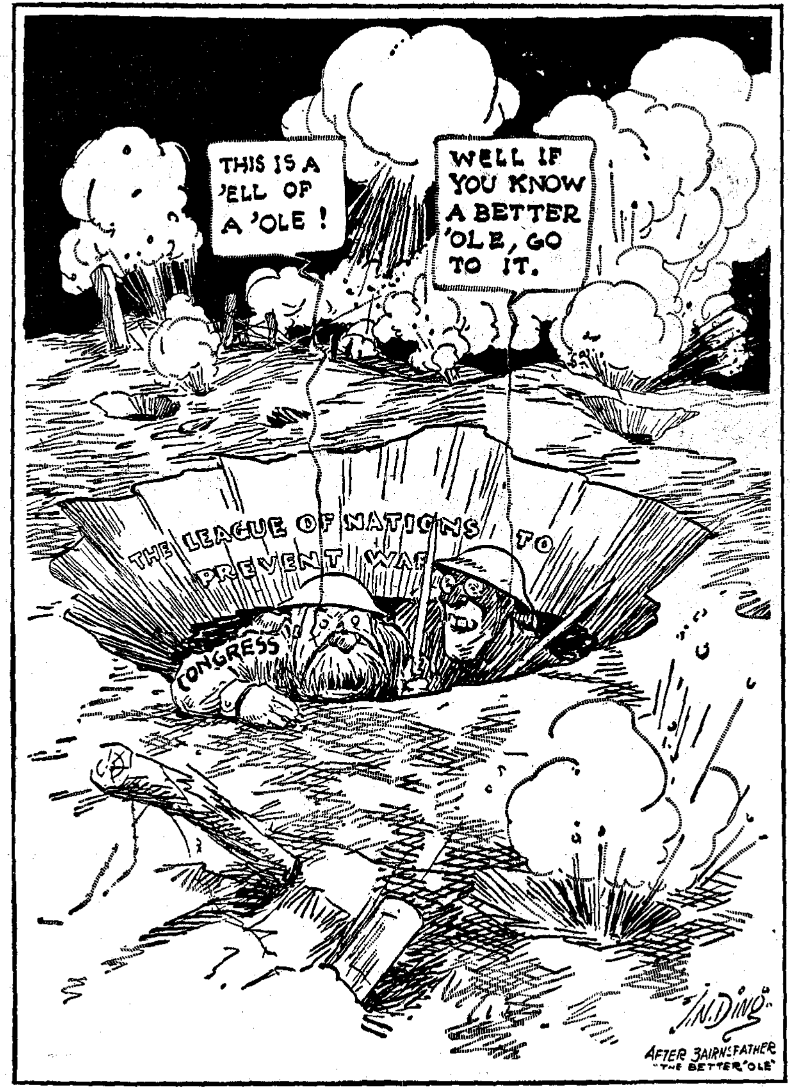
WILL THE SENATE DEFEAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

SO VIOLENT AND SWEEPING is the criticism of President Wilson's League of Nations program that has flared up in the United States Senate that some editorial observers are asking whether it is possible that this covenant against war will be wrecked at last by the nation that has been regarded as its special sponsor. Only by the Senate's consent, indicated by a two-thirds majority, can we become a member of the proposed Society of Nations, and the enthusiastic demonstrations of approval which greeted Senator Reed's recent arraignment of the articles which make up the League's constitution would seem to indicate that its Senatorial friends are none too numerous. It is true that Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is quoted by the New York *Times* as believing that "when it comes to voting upon the League as a part of the peace treaty it will be adopted by the Senate." But, on the other hand, a Washington representative of the New York *Evening Sun*, after a poll of the Senate as it will be made up in the next Congress, finds that there would be "at least twelve votes lacking for indorsement if a vote were taken now." To quote this correspondent:

> "Twenty-two Senators are listed as being inclined against the League and twenty-two more are listed definitely against the present form taken by the League, making a total of forty-four Senators disposed to challenge the efficiency of the League preventing future wars.
>
> "Since it takes sixty-four votes to ratify the League constitution, whether it is submitted to the Senate as a separate treaty or as a part of the general treaty of peace, it will be seen that even if all those now disposed to favor the League are won definitely to the plan, it will be necessary to win over twelve of those who are disposed to be against it in order to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority."

But while Senators Reed (Dem.), Poindexter (Rep.), Borah (Rep.), and others denounce the League constitution as virtually a betrayal of the United States, President Wilson categorically denies the validity of their criticisms and insists that the people of this country and of the countries that are our allies have set their hearts irrevocably on the erection of this bulwark against war's return. Any man who thinks America will disappoint the world in this matter, he declares, "does not know America." "I should welcome," he adds, "no sweeter challenge than that." Nor do we look in vain for an echo of this same spirit in the press. Thus we find the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) declaring that "the men who are now attempting to wreck the League of Nations are in reality attempting to wreck the peace of the world," while the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) accuses some of our Senators of flaunting "scarecrows" to frighten America away from the League, and declares that "to cast coal-oil on the flames of smoldering Europe just now is neither Senatorial nor sane." "Some of us may hesitate to say what the Senators in Washington who bitterly assail the proposed League have in view, but everybody must know what they are doing," says the New York *World* (Dem.). "They are talking for war, for perpetual war, just as the Prussian Army officers used to talk." "Must we, for the absurd fear of 'entangling alliances,' become a nation to be scorned and hissed?" asks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which believes it "unthinkable" that the foes of the League should have their way and that the United States "should be the one skulker among nations." And the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), commenting on rumors of a nation-wide campaign against the League, notes the cynical suggestion that munition-makers may be interested in this opposition. Thus we read:

"If a cynic were asked why any one should be willing to pay for an expensive campaign against the League of Nations, he would doubtless reply that manufacturers of war-supplies do not favor a tendency toward disarmament, and that those who stand to gain by the use of force in smaller and defenseless countries are naturally willing to pay to prevent the establishment of any curb on their freedom of action. Also there are those who hate the idea of cooperation with England and France. There are many people in the United States ready to give these answers. The distinguished public men now opposing the League therefore owe it to themselves to invite the fullest publicity as to the sources of their financial backing. Mr. Poindexter in the Senate the other day accused Mr. Taft of accepting remuneration from the Carnegie Endowment and the League to Enforce Peace. The accusation did not happen to be true, but even if it were, these organizations publish the names of their trustees and contributors. Let us have equal frankness on the other side."


THIS IS A 'ELL OF A 'OLE !
WELL IF YOU KNOW A BETTER 'OLE, GO TO IT.
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO PREVENT WAR
CONGRESS
J.N. Ding
AFTER BAIRNSFATHER "THE BETTER 'OLE"

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ARGUMENT IN A NUTSHELL.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

A writer in the New York *Times* (Dem.) reports that the politicians at Washington are waiting with their ears to the ground for a clue to the popular feeling about the League, but he adds that "since the sweep of the prohibition amendment wholly upset guessing methods of the past they have lost confidence in their skill of prophecy." "Opposition to the League of Nations is based largely upon apprehensions that have no real foundation," thinks the Chicago *Post* (Ind. Rep.). "We want a League of Nations to prevent war, and we ought to be able to get it," declares the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), and the St. Joseph *News-Press* (Ind.), reading the arguments of Senator Borah and other opponents of the League, is moved to remark that "these same devotees of precedents, had they lived in earlier days, would have called the American Revolution too radical a step and would have clung stedfastly during the Civil War to State rights." Remarking that "the American people are an uncommonly sensible folk," the New York *Times* goes on to say:

"We take occasion to record here our firm belief that they will refuse to be scared by Senator Reed's horrendous conjuration of anointed European kings and whiskered Asiatic despots. But let the Senator beware of misjudging the sentiments of his countrymen upon one important matter. They have a horror of war. They are going to accept the League of Nations unless he and Mr. Borah and Mr. Poindexter have a better guaranty of peace. What do they propose?"

Turning again to the Springfield *Republican*, we read this warning against listening too credulously to the League's enemies:

"The news that the United States at this late day had repudiated a peace based on the League would be followed by something like a financial panic. Revolutionary disorders worse than any yet experienced would probably be the consequence in Central Europe. The shock of dismay and hopelessness that would be felt in all the liberal parties of western Europe and Great Britain would be indescribable. English liberal sentiment was admirably exprest in the letter from the English clergyman to President Wilson which *The Republican* printed on Saturday: 'It is impossible to exaggerate the strength of the hopes that are centered in you; unless it be measured by the despair with which the contrasted possibilities are regarded.'

"For the peace-making would quickly become an angry scramble for the spoils by the jealous great Powers and the jostling small nations of Europe and Asia, from the moment that President Wilson's moral authority in the Peace Conference was destroyed. . . . . . .

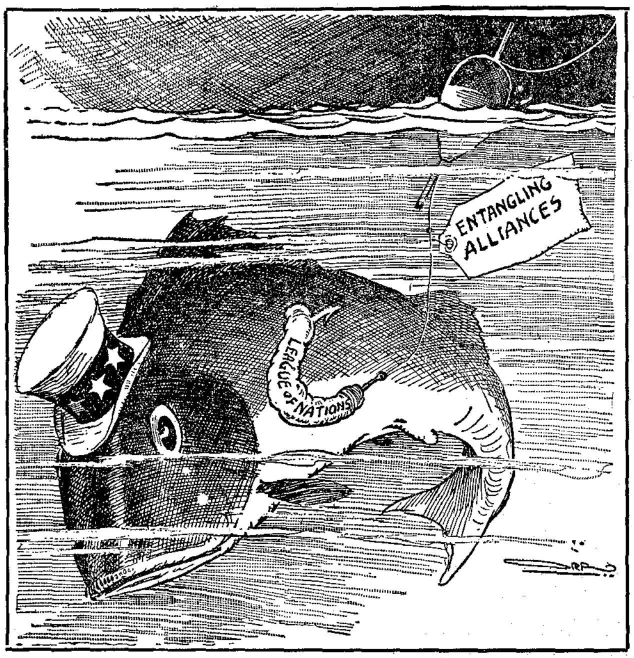
"A fact of absolute certainty is that the President, in case he should be driven by lack of home support to abandon the League of Nations, would be obliged to make a separate peace with the Central Powers, for he would find the opposition in America to any partial alliance at least no weaker than the opposition to the League of Nations. If the President, therefore, should withdraw from the Paris conference . . . and make a separate peace based on our 'traditional isolation,' the catastrophic effect upon Europe would be beyond one's power to conceive. It might mean the complete collapse of European civilization."

A number of the specific counts brought against the League by Senator Reed and others can be grouped under the general head of a surrender of our national sovereignty to a supernational body. We do make a certain surrender of sovereign rights, admits the New York *Times*, but only to the same extent that we do whenever we negotiate and ratify a treaty with a foreign Power, thereby putting certain restraints upon our freedom of conduct and agreeing not to do specified things which, as a sovereign nation, we should have a lawful right to do. Moreover, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "if we give up our sovereignty, then, of course, England gives up her sovereignty, France hers, Italy hers, and so on throughout the list," altho as a matter of fact, "the United States abandons nothing."

Another outstanding charge in the Senatorial indictment is that the League could abrogate the Monroe Doctrine. "One thing is perfectly clear," persists Senator Borah, "and that is that as it stands it is a renunciation of the Monroe Doctrine." To this ex-President Taft replies that, on the contrary, the League merely extends the application of the Monroe Doctrine to include the whole world, and in the St. Louis *Star* (Ind.) we read:

> "The League of Nations does not nullify the Monroe Doctrine. It writes it into the law of the world. Article X of the League's proposed constitution is the doctrine of Monroe applied to every independent nation in the world and guaranteed by the members of the League, individually and severally. . . . Article X of the constitution reads as follows:
>
> "'The high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.'
>
> "This article is given application to all nations, and not merely to members of the League, by the provision in Article XVII that states outside the League may accept the obligations of membership in order to settle disputes.
>
> "The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed for the purpose of upholding the territorial integrity and political independence of the nations of South and Central America. It binds the United States to the exact course which the League of Nations demands of all nations. No nation could violate the Monroe Doctrine without violating Article X of the League's constitution. If the League failed to take action, it could not prevent action by the United States except in the inconceivable event of a unanimous vote in favor of violating Article X, with South-American states voting against their own interests.
>
> "The League puts the Monroe Doctrine on such a solid basis that it will remove the appearance of a protectorate, to which South-America objects, and will give it the validity of written law, lack of which has been its chief source of weakness in the past."

"Neither league nor alliance, the plan seems to have the virtues of neither and the faults of both," complains the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), while the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) dismisses it as "this project of transcendental fatuity." As Senator Borah sees it, "this is the first step in internationalism and in the sterilizing of nationalism." To join the League, insists Senator Reed, would be to "surrender by the pen what Washington gained by his sword." The League, affirms Senator Cummins, would "commit the United States to a course which must end in humiliation and disaster."



IT LOOKS GOOD, BUT ——
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

But when President Wilson, after his dinner to the members of the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees, offered to answer any questions about the League, we are told by a New York *Tribune* correspondent that these points were brought out:

> "1. The President feels that the Monroe Doctrine is recognized, tho he does not feel that any amendment providing this could be written into the instrument. He feels that the League extends the idea to the entire world.
>
> "2. The United States, if directed to be the mandatory power to enforce the League's orders in any country, has the right to decline to act.
>
> "3. He thinks the sentiment of the American people would lead the United States, however, to act as the mandatory in Armenia.
>
> "4. Immigration restrictions by the United States will be no concern of the League. He regards immigration legislation as entirely outside the purview of the League.
>
> "5. The League or executive council will have no power to compel obedience to its dictates as to the size of the army or navy of any country. After a recommendation as to size of armament, the countries involved must themselves act according to the convictions of their own governments. He made no suggestion as to what would happen if some nation should persistently refuse to abide by the executive council's ideas as to the size of the armament for that country.
>
> "6. Action on any important question by the executive council must virtually be unanimous. Hence it would be unlikely that any such possibility as Japan being the mandatory power in Mexico or Great Britain in Venezuela could arise.
>
> "7. Any nation which joins the League can withdraw at any time by taking the proper steps to abrogate the treaties under which that nation joined the League. In this connection the President said he found himself, a Southerner who had rather approved secession, virtually the only one who advocated some restraint on withdrawals from the League.
>
> "8. The English colonies—Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia—are regarded so nearly independent as to be considered as separate members of the League.
>
> "9. The League constitution, the President thinks, will be ratified in almost identically its present form, amendment being very difficult.
>
> "10. The constitution for the League will be an integral part of the peace treaty.
>
> "11. The League will not absolutely prevent war. It is only an approach to an understanding between nations looking in that direction.
>
> "12. Joining the League is recognized as a certain surrender of sovereignty. 'Every treaty,' the President said, 'is to a certain extent a surrender of sovereignty.'
>
> "13. The whole success of the League rests, in the President's opinion, on the good will and good faith of the nations.
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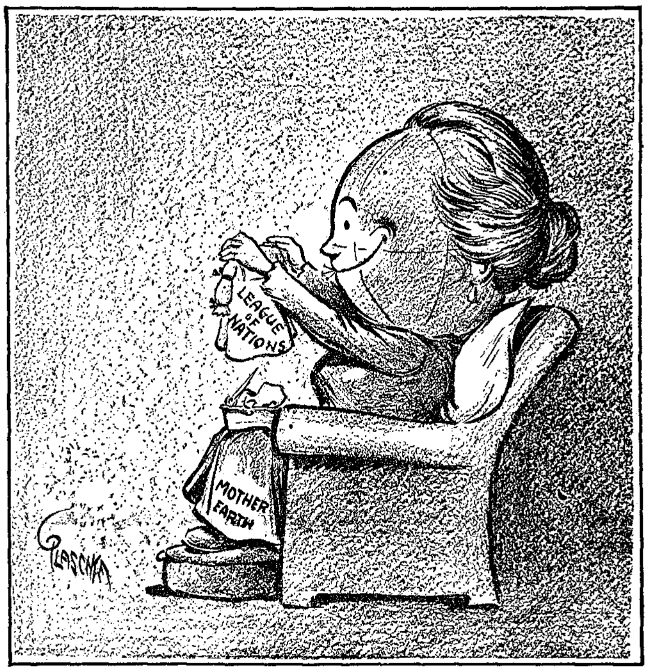
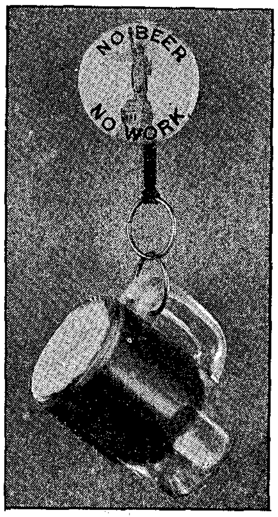
> "14. The five major Powers in the League would decide not only the personnel of the other four members of the executive council, but the length of their service on it."



"GREAT EXPECTATIONS."
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.

JOHN BARLEYCORN'S HOPES

WHILE PROHIBITIONISTS EXULT with Billy Sunday that "the rain of tears is over; the slums will soon be a memory; we will turn our prisons into factories, our jails into storehouses and corn-cribs; men will walk upright now, women will smile, children will laugh, hell will be for rent," such a spokesman for the liquor business as the San Francisco *Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review* pictures the trade watching the approach of prohibition "in a dumb stupor." "That the wine of the Bible, the nut-brown ale of history, the mint julep, the wassail-bowl, the stirrup-cup, and the wayside inn famous in song and story should be shoved into the discard by a lot of boneheads who never thrilled a thrill," seems impossible to this wine-trade editor, but, he sighs, "it is true." Yet while John Barleycorn knows his death-warrant is signed, he has not yet given up hope of a reprieve. As the editor just quoted puts it, "We hope and hope." *Justice* (Orange), organ of New Jersey liquor dealers, tells the Anti-Saloon League, which "doesn't seem to realize that the fight it thinks ended has only just begun": "The official promulgation that seems to make the 'Dry' amendment a part of the nation's charter ends only a skirmish in a great defensive war for the saving of American liberty." *The American Brewer* (New York) agrees that "all hope is not yet lost." Liquor-trade organs are cheered by such newspaper statements as this from a Brooklyn *Eagle* editorial: "Like a man who has fallen into a pond and comes to the surface blowing water energetically from his mouth and nose, the country is awakening from its recent unexpected plunge under the waters of prohibition and is looking around wildly to see how it can get out of its predicament." *Bonfort's Circular* (New York), a liquor-trade monthly, feels that the letters of protest against prohibition carried by the daily press "demonstrate that what has been done is not a popular thing." And *The National Herald*, a Philadelphia liquor-trade weekly, is convinced that a reaction against "this form of fanaticism" is inevitable: "when it will come, no one can tell; but that it will come let no one doubt."



A BADGE OF THE "WETS."

First of all, say these spokesmen for the outlawed business, the amendment must pass the scrutiny of the courts. Its constitutionality is to be contested from every point by the skilled lawyers employed by the trade. According to *The American Brewer*, "the first barrel of the wet suit" will be the argument that the seven-year limitation in the amendment was an illegal attempt to amend both Constitution and method of amending at once. "Their second barrel attacks the concurrent power of the States and nation to enforce the law," which, they say, is "impossible." The third point is bigger and more complicated and is, in brief, a charge that the prohibition amendment takes away one of the powers reserved to the States by the Constitution. Liquor interests are also planning to contest the amendment by trying to compel a referendum in a number of States whose laws require a referendum on such ratifications by their legislatures. According to the publicity sheet of the National Association of Distillers and Wholesale Dealers, they believe that at least thirteen States will reject ratification when it is put to a popular vote.

A movement to get union-labor to strike against the prohibition amendment, under the slogan "No Beer, No Work," was discust in our issue of last week and its badge is pictured on this page. Mr. Archibald Hopkins, a Washington lawyer, writes to *The National Herald* to protest against this movement and to suggest a better way to meet the prohibition situation:

> "Let the 3,000,000 returning soldiers, who will be almost unanimously against it, unite with the labor organizations and every one else who believes in local self-government and personal liberty, and defeat at the next Congressional election, which will occur in about twenty months, every man who voted for the amendment, and send men to Congress pledged to repeal any legislation which has been enacted to enforce it. It can be made in that way to fall into innocuous desuetude before long."

Justice similarly urges:

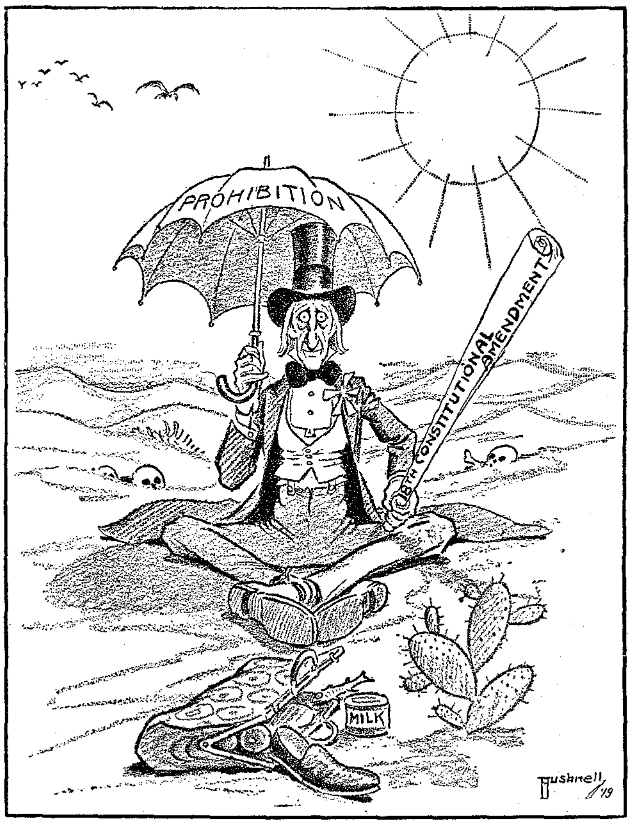
> "The legal chiefs of the National Anti-Saloon League say that, just as vital as was the ratification of the amendment itself, is the enactment of law for its enforcement. A restored sane public sentiment will warn Congress against the enactment of such laws. The legislation must have the concurrence of the States. State legislatures will be frightened off by indignant and outraged constituencies from passing laws aiding or even permitting the enforcement of the amendment among their people. Without laws by Congress, supplemented by laws in the several States, the amendment, even if the courts should allow it to stand, would become a dead letter."

A number of newspapers have pointed out that the amendment calls for the prohibition of "intoxicating liquors," and that much depends upon the definition of the word "intoxicating." Limitations of alcoholic content anywhere from one-half of 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. have been suggested and the lawyers are investigating a large number of court decisions defining "intoxicating liquor" and "drunkenness." The Jersey City *Journal* notes that if the States have the privilege of making their own interpretations, "what would be an intoxicating liquor in one State would be a non-intoxicating liquor in another State." Then some States might make the penalties for the violation of the law "sharp with teeth" while other States might make them so slight as to be "merely legislative jokes." For such reasons as these, lawyers, we are told, expect Congress "to pass one defining law that shall apply with equal force to each and every State." And *The Journal*, realizing that the prohibition fight instead of being over has apparently only begun, wonders what Congress will do: "Will the advocates of prohibition succeed in making the United States bone dry or will the antiprohibitionists be able to save beer and light wine from the alcoholic smash-up?" Edward S. Luther, the New York *Morning Telegraph's* political writer, says that "with a 5 per cent. law on the statute-books, beer, ale, claret, sauterne, and many other light wines would pass under the wire in safety, but champagne would be barred along with 'hard liquor.'"

Ex-President Taft speaks for those who opposed the amendment because they doubted whether "prohibition would prohibit" in the large cities and because they objected to imperiling the stability of the Union by vesting in the national government so much police power over matters "normally parochial." He declares it to be the duty of all good citizens now "to urge and vote for all reasonable and practical legislative measures by Congress adopted to secure the enforcement of the amendment." Opponents of the amendment should "unite with the advocates of prohibition to enforce the law," that the country may enjoy the full benefits of the new law if it succeeds, and that a clear case for repeal may be made if it fails.

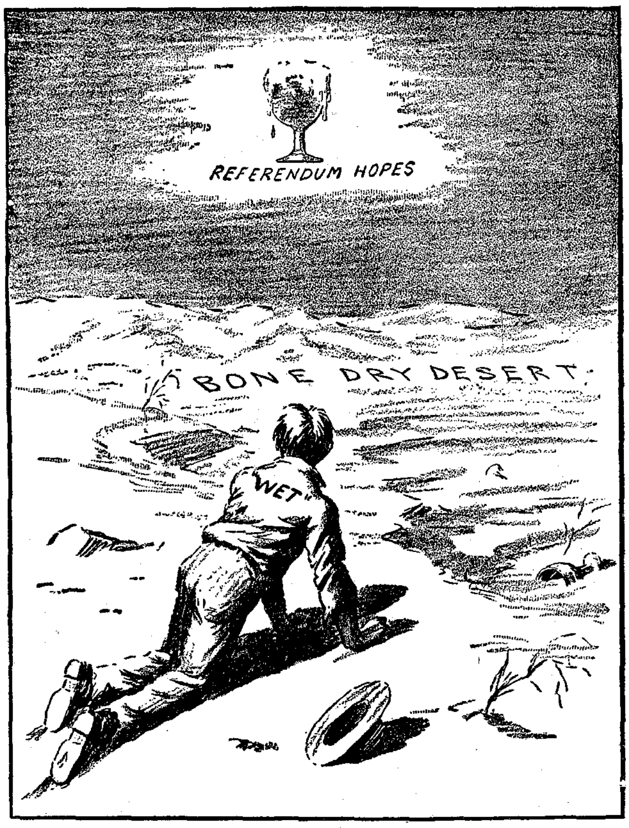
To let one earnest advocate of prohibition speak a word, we note *The Venango Herald's* (Franklin, Pa.) prediction that—

> "The only opposition to national prohibition probably simmers down to efforts to prevent the enactment of adequate enforcing laws and to rebellion, more or less open and more or less vigorous, against the enforcement of such laws as shall be enacted to carry out the constitutional provision."



THE NEW EMPEROR OF THE SAHARA.

—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.



THE MIRAGE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

ONE MAN'S DELIGHT IS ANOTHER MAN'S MISERY.

CONDITIONS AT BREST

THE ROSY PICTURE of conditions in the United States camp at Brest which was made public last week moves the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) to remark that "a wonderful improvement must have been wrought in a few weeks," and the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), welcoming this consoling thought, hopes that the improvement will be permanent, since many thousands of our men are yet to come home by way of that port. So bad have these conditions been in the past, if we are to accept the testimony of hundreds of returning soldiers, that "the trenches seemed like paradise in comparison." Even the camp's apologists admit that physically it is virtually a mud-wallow, since rain falls there almost every day of the year; but they picture this difficulty surmounted by ample miles of high boardwalks, well-built barracks and mess-halls, and floored and heated and water-proof tents. The other version, which has been specially featured by the New York *Evening Telegram* (Ind.), shows us an overcrowded and unsanitary camp where our returning soldiers, wounded as well as sound, are detained for weeks under conditions which tend to undermine health and morale, and which in more than one case are said to have resulted in suicide. *The Telegram* quotes soldiers who returned in February as saying that the sanitation is bad and the sewerage inadequate, and one officer affirms that "there is sufficient ground for an investigation that will shake the country from ocean to ocean." Both officers and men have complained of bad food, bad sanitation, needless exposure to the cold and wet and mud, and an over-rigid discipline that makes the place "a prison rather than a camp." Col. William Hayward, of New York's colored regiment, the old 15th, declared on his arrival from France a few weeks ago that his command had had "more cases of sickness in three weeks at Brest than during three months at the front." Representative Dyer (Rep.), of Missouri, recently stated in the House that "our boys are dying like pigs from criminal carelessness of the War Department at Brest"; and last month Senator Robert J. Owen (Dem.), of Oklahoma, coming back from France by way of Brest, found conditions at that port "terrible," and his wife wept while she assured the reporters that it was "not a fit place for our soldiers." "If, as they say, it is better than it was," she added, "God help those who were there when it was worst." The army officers in charge of the camp, says Senator Owen, are doing the best they can, and he thinks the chief trouble arises from "piling too many men in there before ships are ready to take them aboard." The men, he adds, are "crazy to get home, and very homesick." The New York *Herald* (Ind.) quotes a "high officer in the regular Army" who characterized Brest as "the vilest hole in France," and declared that it had been "a scandal from the very day it was selected as a camp and a debarkation port." In the beginning, he said, an incompetent officer had been placed in charge, and had made a miserable failure of organization. But more specific are the charges made by Maj. Samuel Walker Ellsworth, of the Army Medical Corps, also quoted by *The Herald*, who describes the conditions at Brest last August as follows:

> "There was a complete lack of building and there was a constant complaint among the officers over the failure to get any better conditions. Some of the troops were quartered in wooden barracks little better than ordinary cow-pens—just plain boards with tar-paper roofs; but the greater portion were in tents, most of the men being quartered in 'pup tents' without floors.
>
> "It was quite evident at that time that Brest was to be the principal port of entry for our troops going into France, but no preparations were being made to provide suitable hospital accommodations or proper sanitary conditions.
>
> "There was insufficient water, and the electric-light current was not only insufficient, but irregular. It would frequently fail while the surgeons were in the midst of an operation.
>
> "The common topic of discussion about the camp was the unsanitary condition and the hardships the men had to endure through the lack of water and lack of all other necessary sanitary facilities.
>
> "It was perfectly evident that some housing plan should have been provided for these soldiers early in the history of the camp. The unanimous verdict of those who passed through Brest in the latter months of 1918 was that it was unsanitary and unprepared to handle the number of troops quartered there."

Similar charges are made about our Classification Camp at

St. Aignan, which has been nicknamed Camp "Agony." In a telegram to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Mr. John J. Bash, president of the Michigan Society of New York, says of this camp:

> "Hundreds of wounded soldiers returning complain of unsanitary and living conditions and of disciplinary measures at American Army Classification Camp at St. Aignan, France. Boys say they have to stand in mess-lines for hours in mud and water over boot-tops. Some report wounded dropt dead in lines. Latrines ten feet from tents. Camp built for 8,000 has 25,000. Guard-house full of men who violated minor rules. If one-tenth of what returning men say is true, place is hell-hole and disgrace to Army and to the United States. Boys call it Camp 'Agony.' Urge investigation at once that will assure country something more than a whitewash."

These things amount to an "infamous outrage," for which "some men, we firmly believe, shall go to prison," declares the New York *Telegram*, which sent a message to President Wilson calling his attention to charges that "soldiers from the front and Red-Cross nurses were practically held prisoners while in the Brest camp, and if they protested were put at the bottom of the sailing-list; that wounded and ill were forced to stand in the rain for hours for meals; that officers were overbearing and harsh, and that conditions generally were unsanitary." The President referred the matter to General Pershing and received the following denial of these charges, condensed from a report of Maj.-Gen. Eli A. Helmick, of the Inspector-General's Department of the Expeditionary Forces, commanding at Brest:

> "No individual has been put at the bottom of the sailing-list. One organization was held fifteen days on account of bad state of discipline and neglect of duty and was released before expiration of time set, on account of honest efforts made to correct deficiencies. No man of the garrison of more than sixty thousand is required to remain in line over ten minutes.
>
> "Troops are marched to meals by time schedules, and the entire garrison is fed within one hour and fifteen minutes.
>
> "Relative to officers overbearing and harsh and give casuals no consideration, all commanding officers of troops and casual officers passing through here have almost without exception voluntarily and without solicitation visited my office before leaving and have exprest their appreciation both verbally and in writing for the uniform courtesy and great consideration shown them by all officers on duty at this base section.
>
> "Inspections of buildings are made daily, and only in rare instances are leaks discovered during the hardest wind- and rain-storms. In every instance the leaks are immediately repaired, usually before the occupants have had time to report them.
>
> "As to mud everywhere, this is the rainy season. Foot-paths and roads were muddy for a time, due to conditions over which no man had control. Even this has been met by laying approximately forty miles of boardwalks along the roadside throughout the camp to storehouses, to incinerators, to laundries, to delousing plants, to mess-halls, and along highways. Thousands of cubic yards of crusht stone have been laid and rolled so that one may walk over the camp without stepping in the mud. Sheds and messes have been built at the railroad-station to serve five thousand men within an hour after arrival both day and night. These are located conveniently near the docks in order to also serve troops embarking in case of necessity.
>
> "Enclosed buildings and rest-rooms furnished with heating facilities, such as stoves and open fireplaces, with attractive decorations, have been provided at the docks and are being managed by the Red Cross, assisted by commissioned and enlisted details from the Army. These facilities are provided with chairs, writing-tables, music, light refreshments, benches, and will accommodate 4,000 men. A neat and attractive building has been provided as an infirmary at the dock, to which ambulances have access under cover. Sick and wounded are provided with covers from infirmary to hospital-boat, which is enclosed and heated. Sick and wounded are removed from hospital to hospital-train or ships under cover."

General Pershing further reports that health conditions at Brest have "received high praise from all who have inspected since the first formative day"; and he cites comparative statistics to justify this praise. Thus in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World*, summarizing his cablegram, we read:

> "Tables of hospital-rates were included in General Pershing's report. The daily admission-rate per thousand men for troops in Brest and vicinity for the first nineteen days of February was 1.45. The similar figure for November was 2.11, December 1.2, and for January 1.63.
>
> "'The sick-rate is unusually low,' General Pershing said, 'and is a direct measure of the sanitary situation at that place. Corresponding rates for the whole American Expeditionary Forces, not counting men wounded in action, are as follows: For November 2.2, for December 2.14, for January 2.04.'
>
> "The daily average death-rate per 100,000 men for troops at Brest and vicinity is shown as follows: November 5.15, December 2.08, January 3.15, February to date 3.63.
>
> "'More than 985,000 men entered France via Brest,' the cable states, 'and over 165,000 left Brest. Total deaths among all these transients and among the permanent garrisons from November 12, 1917, to February 7, 1919, were 1,311; deaths on incoming boats or by the time patients reached hospitals at Brest, 2,191. Of these 1,817 burials occurred in September, October, and November last, when influenza and pneumonia cases were arriving on transports from the United States and were in no way due to any health conditions existing at Brest.'"

And the *Herald's* Washington correspondent quotes Secretary of War Baker as saying that he agreed with Senator Owen that the congestion and delay at Brest should be remedied, and that he was providing more than fifty ships for that purpose. He adds:

> "I do not think Brest is unsanitary in the sense that it is unclean. There are simply oceans of mud there. I know that because I was at Brest about this time last year. It rains there 330 days out of 360, and sometimes five times a day. The mud seems to be our big trouble, but Mrs. Rinehart, who was in Brest not long ago, was in to see me and gave me a circumstantial account of conditions. She said there was very little bad health, the best feeding arrangements she had seen in Europe, and that the tents were floored and each had a stove in it. The men all had five blankets each, and there were thirty-six miles of duckboard that enabled the boys to get around from place to place. Apparently she found very little to complain of.
>
> "Epidemics arise through either contaminated water-supply, contaminated food-supplies, or from congestion of population. The water-supply for the Brest camp was slow in getting in, but we now have an adequate supply of water, and food arrangements are good, so that the only danger from epidemic would be from having too many men sleeping too close together. In case of epidemic they would have to thin them out right away.
>
> "Mrs. Rinehart tells me that she never had seen any place in the world where the mess-kits were as thoroughly sterilized as they are at Brest. She had never seen any place in the world where food was served so hot to soldiers. She told me of one day when she saw flapjacks served five thousand men, a total of twenty thousand flapjacks, four to each man. When you think of mass cooking for soldiers, cooking flapjacks for them is going about the limit."

Charles M. Schwab, after an inspection of the entire camp, declared it to be "one of the best examples of good organization and efficient operation that he had ever observed." And from the Republican New York *Tribune*, which commissioned a special investigator to look into the charges against this camp, it also gets a clean bill of health. After four days of unhampered investigation Mr. Wilbur Forrest reports to *The Tribune* that "whatever Pontanezen Camp may have been in the past, all cause for complaint has now disappeared, in my honest opinion." The men, he says, have no complaints to offer "of camp conditions, food, or lodgings," altho they were all impatient to get home and grumbled about the delay in shipping them. Another *Tribune* investigator, Mr. Alfred M. Brace, found the same thing true, to a great extent, of Camp St. Aignan, where "without exception the chief complaint of the men was that they were being kept in camp too long." Here, however, the situation was complicated by an inadequate water-supply.

EXPLAINING THE ARGONNE DEATH-RATE

OUR VICTORY IN THE ARGONNE was complete enough to satisfy the most patriotic American—Marshal Foch says it "broke the *Boche's* back"—yet some are now asking whether it was not won at too great a cost in human lives. In the United States Senate Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, declares that American soldiers were "slaughtered like sheep in the Argonne Forest because of lack of artillery." Governor Allen, of Kansas, charges that our men were sent needlessly to death and mutilation through the "highly organized inefficiency" of our army leadership. Others claim that the absence of the necessary machinery of warfare with the resulting long casualty list must be finally laid to the pacifists in this country who kept us from preparing in time for the coming war. A high authority calls attention to a sudden military decision which threw our Army into the Argonne months in advance of the time scheduled for the offensive. To others, however, the oft-acknowledged recklessness of our comparatively green troops, and the difficult nature of the strongly fortified country through which they fought, seem quite sufficient explanations of a startlingly high casualty rate.

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GOVERNOR ALLEN,

Who declares that the Argonne losses were too heavy and the result of "highly organized inefficiency."

Governor Allen, who was in France with the Y. M. C. A., has testified before a Congressional committee that many Kansas and Missouri troops of the 35th Division went to their fate quite needlessly because of blunders or neglect of officers higher up, and his charges have naturally received close attention in these soldiers' home States. The General commanding the 35th Division in the battle has denied the Governor's charges. Yet the Minneapolis *Tribune* thinks that the Governor "proved to the Committee that his words of criticism have not been uttered without warrant," and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* insists that:

> "In so far as the charges have been made by responsible authority, it is the clear duty of Congress to go to the bottom of them. Every fact bearing on the situation should be developed. There should be no respect for feelings, and the whitewash-bucket should be thrown away. If the facts develop such glaring incompetency and lack of preparation as has been alleged, the guilt should be placed where it properly belongs, no matter if it be at the very top of the command in the field or the war-office at home. . . . The people will either justify or damn those who have made the sickening revelations. Let the investigation go on in a frank, open manner and let the results be determined without fear or favor."

Governor Allen charges that the actual casualties in the Argonne were nearly 200,000, while the official report showed only 56,000. These excessive casualties, said the Governor, as quoted in press dispatches from Washington, were due to an inexcusable lack of artillery, airplanes, and other war-supplies. He declares that American soldiers were killed by shells from American guns when they went through their own barrage. He asserts that there was insufficient aircraft to direct artillery-fire, or to protect our infantry from low-flying German planes. According to the Governor, there were insufficient telephones, flares, and other means of signaling, and the infantry leading the Argonne attack was unsupported by machine guns and artillery, and did not have enough revolvers or hand-grenades. The Governor adds that the 30,000 men of the 35th Division had only 75 stretchers and an inadequate supply of litters, ambulances, and blankets, and that wounded men lay for as long as thirty hours in the mud and rain because of the lack of hospital equipment. This division in six days fighting lost 7,000 men, of whom 1,733 were killed in action, said Governor Allen. One reason he gives for the failure of artillery to arrive was that "we were constantly buying broken-down horses from the French for $400 each and losing them the next day because they were unfit to do the work." It seemed to the Governor that many officers were inefficient and that the men showed lack of training. Governor Allen insists that these statements are not made merely on his own observations, but are also based upon scores of letters from men and officers in the battle, and some are founded upon official reports. In one letter an officer said: "Our artillery failed us and did not support us after the first few hours." The official report of a Regular Army captain contained the statement that American artillery barrage fell short because of the lack of aircraft to direct artillery-fire. Governor Allen also insists that lives were unnecessarily lost by the continuance of the American offensive up to the very last minute on the 11th, when everybody had known for hours that the Germans were sure to sign the armistice.

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GENERAL TRAUB,

Who replies that the Argonne losses were "very low," considering the strength of the positions taken.

But it seems to the Wheeling *Register* and other dailies that Governor Allen's stories were completely refuted when Gen. Peter E. Traub, who commanded the 35th Division in the Argonne battle, appeared before the committee, and the Baltimore *Evening Sun* declares that the General "specifically and categorically disproved" the charges. The General admitted that certain shortages did exist, but were the inevitable result of battle conditions. There was one instance when about half a dozen shells burst among our own men, but they were fired by French guns. He admits that there were times when German airplanes did attack our men, but that there was no real "shortage of airplanes" on our side. Wounded men were given the best possible care, and under such battle conditions could only be moved in the night. At all stages of the battle the division was given artillery support, except on one day when conditions made it impossible. The whole American Army, said the General, was at the time short of horses. The 35th Division had a very difficult part to play and was in the most exposed position. In five days and five nights it "advanced against three of the finest *Boche* divisions in the entire Hun Army for a distance of twelve and a half kilometers, taking positions that had baffled the French for four years, and which they had pronounced impregnable." Under the circumstances the General considers the loss of life "marvelously low." According to General Traub only a few more than 500 men in his division were killed and less than 4,500 wounded.

Several newspapers, among them the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, admit the high casualty rate, but are inclined to think that this was deliberately risked in order to shorten the war, and that the sacrifice was, therefore, not needless. The Albany paper calls attention to a recent statement by Lieut.-Col. Frederick A. Palmer, formerly of General Pershing's staff, who explains that while the Argonne operation was costly, it shortened the war by many months, and thereby also saved thousands of lives. The original plan was to fight the Argonne battle in 1919, after a winter spent in forming the new Army and bringing supplies from America. In the midst of the St. Mihiel preparations, Foch and Pershing decided to attack in the Argonne on September 26. "We were short of guns and supplies; it seemed defying fate to make the attempt, but there was a chance that if we could drive through to the German lines of communication the war might be over by autumn." Colonel Palmer wonders how we won the battle against such obstacles. But "speed, will, endurance, and John Pershing's determination conquered." The Argonne battle convinced the Germans, we are told, that Pershing could get through to the Rhine. The charge that our soldiers suffered unnecessary losses in the last hours of the war is thus answered:

"Our Army had no official information that it was to stop fighting until word was sent from Marshal Foch's headquarters after the armistice was signed. Even after the Allies had submitted their terms to the Germans the officers and men of the Army doubted that there would be peace. They felt they had been tricked too many times by German peace talk. It was our business as an Army to go on fighting until the flag fell."

The Chicago *Tribune* declares that in some instances our infantry in the Argonne "was shot up by our own artillery," but this, it says, was through no fault of the officers, but because these officers had, "thanks to our pacifists," never had a chance to handle large bodies of troops before the war. "For their inexperience, American soldiers had to die." If our dead on French soil could point accusing fingers they would point at "an Administration and the Congress which did not prepare."

A brief story of the Argonne battle, based on General Pershing's report and illustrated by official maps, appeared in our issue of two weeks since. The battle lasted over six weeks. The attack began on September 26, the strongest Argonne positions had been taken by the end of October, the Sedan railroad was reached by November 6, and the armistice came on the 11th. In a general order read to the Army in France, General Pershing tells the divisions of the First Army how they battered through positions of imposing natural strength and fortified by four years of labor:

"You will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress; your storming of obstinately defended machine-gun nests; your penetration, yard by yard, of woods and ravines; your heroic resistance in the face of counter-attacks supported by powerful artillery-fire. For more than a month, from the intitial attack of September 26, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through the woods, and over hills west of the Meuse; you slowly enlarged your hold on the Côtes de Meuse to the east, and then, on November 1, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat, you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of Sedan, and then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"Cooks and waiters form new union," runs a local head-line. We're lost.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The chief objection to the various brews of near-beer is that they are so near and yet so far.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Turkey's interest in the proceedings is now merely a mild curiosity as to who gets what.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The returned soldier isn't fully returned until he is returned to his job.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Every nation in Europe and some in Asia want to see peace last forever, if it can get its terms adopted. Otherwise, otherwise.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The great problem of the next decade will be to obliterate the estrangement that has come to exist between mankind and the plowhandles.—*Houston Post.*

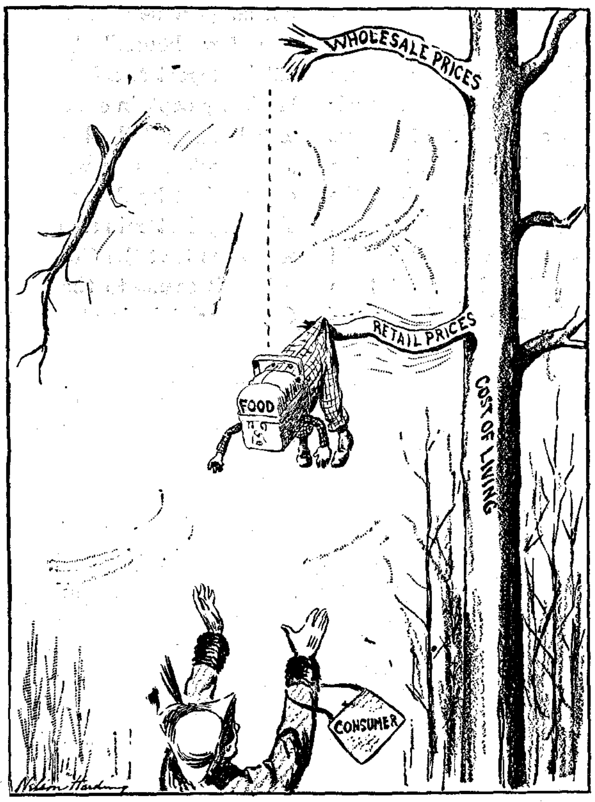
The Premier of Manitoba says that Canada will soon have a population of 50,000,000. And if they repeal their dry laws, there's no telling.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Bad as the I. W. W. agitators find this sadly governed country, many of them strenuously object to being deported to their dear old homelands.—*Boston Transcript.*

Opportunity often knocks at the door when it is too late. Here is a New York man who is said to have just received a patent for a perfect corkscrew.—*Rochester Post Express.*

Somebody lectured last night on "Our Dough-girls" in France. What we need are dough-girls in the homes—girls who knead the dough more and need the dough less.—*Houston Post.*

It is the conjecture of an inmate of Washington, D. C., who reads *The Times* of that city, that the next war is going to be between the two great yellow races, the Japanese and the followers of the Hearst press.—*New York Tribune.*



HELD UP.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

A profit is not without honor save at the expense of one's country.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

No beer, no work, may sound striking, but it will come up against the much older law, no work, no bread.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Those who criticized Wilson for going across should wait to see whether he put it across.—*Cleveland Press.*

Life for Germany is just one armistice after another.—*New York Evening Post.*

"As long as we have I. W. W. employers we will have I. W. W. employees," is the way Secretary Morrison puts it into a nutshell.—*St. Louis Republic.*

If you think your income tax is a hardship, picture what you would have been up against had William Hohenzollern won the collectorship job.—*Detroit Free Press.*

If tears will prevent it, the esteemed New York *World* will keep the Prohibition constitutional amendment from making the nation very dry.—*Boston Transcript.*

Germany wishes it distinctly to be understood that she signs the armistice terms only because she is helpless. That is entirely satisfactory to the rest.—*Baltimore American.*

When the antitobacco fanatics have made it impossible for a man to find a place on earth where he may smoke, we know another place.—*Illinois State Register (Springfield).*

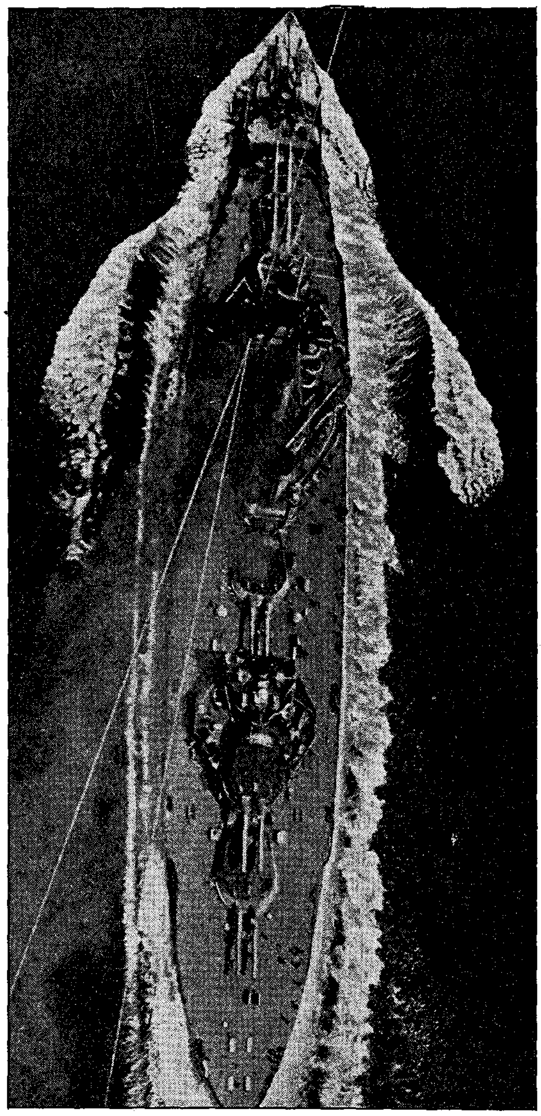
We do not like to borrow trouble, but we are frightfully afraid that while we are making Europe safe for democracy the party will lose every post-office in the United States.—*Houston Post.*

Herr Ebert's threat to turn Germany loose on the Allies would have more weight if he did not wear paper clothes, a blotting-paper derby, isinglass spectacles, seaweed socks, pulp shoes, and a near-rubber collar.—*Washington Post.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE BIG NAVY BRITAIN BUILT DURING THE WAR

SECRETS OF ENGLAND'S GIGANTIC OUTPUT of war-ships since the beginning of the war are permitted to be revealed now that hostilities have been suspended. Battle-ships and cruisers have been completed and many new ones built while the war was in progress. But even more notable in the matter of production, we learn from the naval correspondent of the London *Times*, is the number and variety of the antisubmarine vessels and of craft constructed to meet special requirements. In some classes which originally were numbered in scores the total ran into thousands, and not only did public and private ship-building yards and engineering shops meet the demands made upon them for new tonnage, but many novelties in armament were brought forth with astonishing speed. Besides building new ships the British converted many vessels intended for peace purposes into instruments of war. About a hundred liners were turned into armed cruisers and many other merchant ships were put in the service of the fleet. Upward of 3,000 small vessels were utilized in the various theaters of the war as patrols, convoys, mine-carriers, sowers and sweepers, fleet messengers, and in the air service. Nearly all these, we are told, were additional to the 500 ships added to the British Navy proper since 1914. Both Canadian and American plants shared in this unexampled production, and we read:



PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.

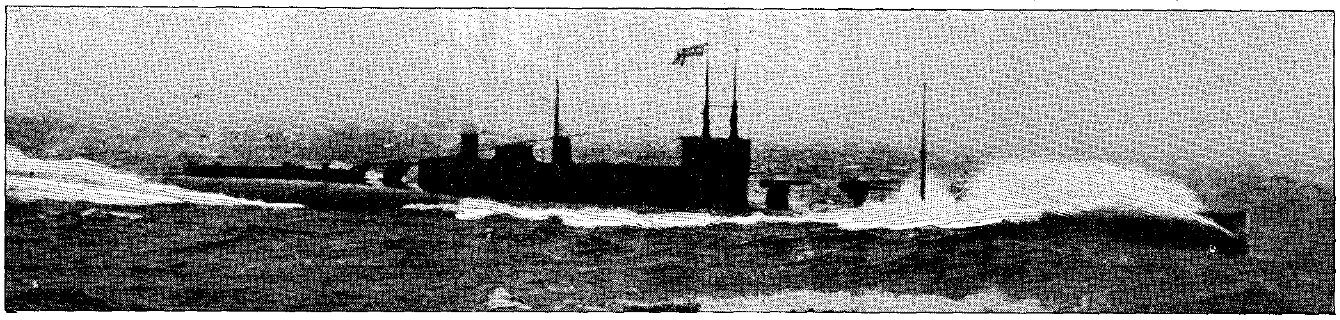
H. M. S. *Emperor of India*, one of twenty-one new super-dreadnoughts added to Britain's Grand Fleet during the war. Taken from a kite-balloon at a height of 900 feet.

"Submarines and submarine-chasers were built in parts in the United States, and these were assembled at Halifax and other places; the former vessels crossed the Atlantic under their own power, and the latter were transported in large numbers in merchant ships. America claimed a share in the honors of St. George's day because of the splendid part played in that glorious enterprise by the motor-launches built over there. The guns with which some of the British monitors were armed came from the Bethlehem Steel Company, Pennsylvania. The monitors were among the first ships of a new type to be built. The monitor is a vessel of shallow draft carrying a few heavy guns in armored positions, and, from her shape and structure, virtually invulnerable to torpedo attack. Three small vessels of this class purchased early in the war proved to be very useful on the coast of Belgium and elsewhere. In Lord Fisher's building program there were some thirty monitors, the largest of which mounted twin 14-inch guns in a central turret, while others have one 9.2-inch in the bow and one 6-inch at the stern, and the smaller vessels of the type carried two 6-inch guns. Originally intended for service where the tides and currents do not run strongly, the larger vessels proved to be unwieldy and difficult to handle at the Dardanelles, but the efficiency of the design has been fully demonstrated both in the Adriatic and the North Sea. The larger monitors were, as a rule, named after distinguished soldiers, two of them in honor of our Allies, *Marshal Ney* and *Marshal Soult*. The *Glattam*, which was sunk at Dover, and her sister ship, the *Gordon*, were originally built for a Scandinavian Power."

Another class of ship is the shallow-draft gunboat, designed for service on the rivers in Mesopotamia, which proved to be of the greatest value in cooperating with the land forces. The earlier boats were named after flies, such as *Dragon Fly*, and the later after insects, such as *Gnat*. Naturally the needs of the antisubmarine warfare made necessary an immense number of vessels and a very diversified assortment of types. How many submarines were added to the Navy has not yet been revealed, we are told, but the destroyers completed during the war number between 200 and 300. In addition to the destroyers proper there were the flotilla leaders whose function was to carry the commander of the flotilla and his staff, and by reason of greater speed and heavier armament to afford support to the other destroyers. Our informant adds:

"The earliest of the flotilla leaders after the *Swift*, which may be said to be the prototype of the class, were those purchased at the beginning of the war, the *Broke*, *Faulkner*, *Botha*, and *Tipperary*. Many others have been ordered since, and some have been associated with the most glorious episodes of the sea-fighting. No definite plan appears to have marked the naming of the flotilla leaders, but the nomenclature of the new destroyers followed the alphabetical sequence originated by Mr. Churchill. At the beginning of the war the boats lettered *L* and *M* were the newest completed types. Now every letter of the alphabet down to *W* has its quota, with the exception of Q, which appears to have been reserved for the 'mystery' ships. As each successive group followed the other the speed increased, the guns were heavier or there were more of them, habitability and sea-going qualities improved, and additions were made to the armament of depth charges, mines, and other contrivances, such as listening appliances, for dealing with the underwater enemy. As experience has always shown, if a new implement of warfare is discovered new devices are found to destroy it. It is beyond a doubt that before hostilities ceased both the submarine and the mine had lost much of their menace."

It is a maxim of naval warfare, we read further, that each conflict afloat "sees the production of a new class of war-ship." In this war not one, but several classes have been produced.



ONE REASON WHY THE GERMAN NAVY "CAME OUT ON A PIECE OF STRING."

This British submarine outclasses any German *U*-boat, and is one of a fleet built since the war began. They are more than 350 feet in length, and have great speed. Note the two funnels used when the craft is on the surface where it is propelled by steam.

Motor-vessels of several kinds, including yachts which their owners patriotically offered, launches and other submarine-chasers are prominent in this connection. We read then:

> "Hundreds of motor-launches were ordered in America, the parts built in a marvelously short time, the boats put together at Montreal and Quebec, and then transported across the Atlantic with all their spares and equipment ready for immediate trial on arrival. Still more exceptional and quite unique in their way were the C.M.B.'s, or coastal motor-boats, light, small vessels which move on the water rather than through it, at terrific speed, with the bows pointing high in the air and the taffrail deep down in a smother of spray. Armed with a torpedo or with depth charges, these little vessels have done admirable service, and like their larger consorts, the motor-launches, have played a conspicuous part among the Frisian Islands and off the Belgian coast. No type developed more rapidly than the motor-craft, the water wasps and skimmers of the sea."

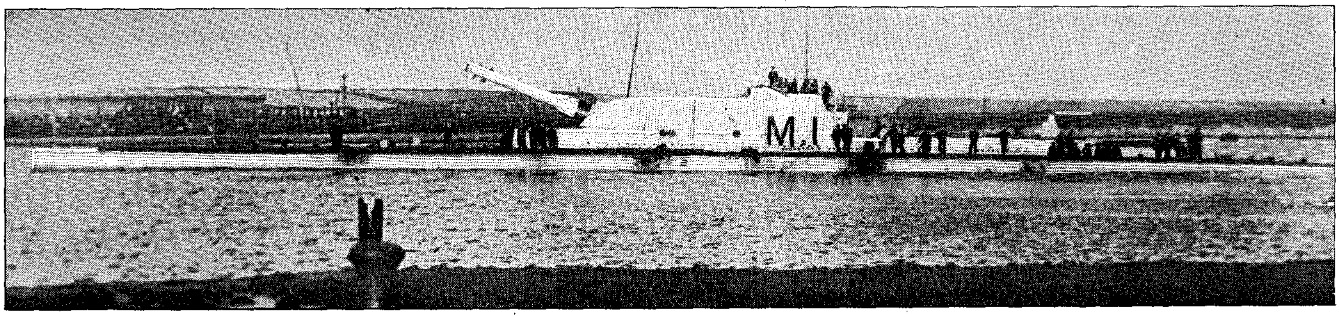
The most numerous group of auxiliaries owes its origin to the mine. Before the war there was a small section of the Royal Naval Reserve drawn from the skippers of the fishing-boats in the North Sea and there were seven old cruisers, three of which were afterward used to block the ports on the Flanders coast. Before that they were fitted as mine-layers and—

> "From the nucleus there grew a tremendous fleet, mainly composed at first of trawlers and drifters, which had actually been engaged in the fishing industry, but augmented later by numerous vessels built purposely to cope with the mines. In and around home waters there were some 1,500 mine-sweepers with crews of 25,000 officers and men. Apart from the trawlers and their smaller sisters, the net-drifters, there were several classes of mine-sweepers in the Navy proper, all of them built during the war. One class was called after flowers and plants, another after hunting-packs, and a third after towns, all of them armed, and altho usually working under protection, capable, as they proved on many occasions, of taking care of themselves. The old mine-layers, too, were found to be too slow, and faster vessels were substituted for them. Both destroyers and submarines were also capable of mine-laying, and before the war came to a close the huge cruiser *Courageous* had also been fitted for service. The above description, incomplete as it is, for it does not deal with repair work at all, should indicate what a gigantic feat was accomplished by the shipyards, the engineering shops, and the arsenals."

INTERNAL TROUBLES IN SPAIN

SPAIN has internal troubles in addition to the ever-present demands of Catalonia for recognition as an independent or autonomous territory, we learn from the Madrid *Epoca.* The Basque provinces of the northwest of Alfonso's Kingdom have entered the lists clamoring that their ancient *fueros,* or rights, be restored to them. This would be equivalent to complete autonomy, altho, as their representatives argue, the granting of these rights would in no way weaken the Spanish monarchy, but tend rather to strengthen it, because by acquiescing in the Basque demands the Spanish Government would be serving the interests of union rather than a separatism. At a recent meeting of Basque leaders at Tolosa, in the province of Guipúzcoa, formal petitions were sent to the Spanish Premier and Ministers and King Alfonso asking for the restoration of the *fueros.* The Mayor of Tolosa read a message of greeting and an address to those attending the meeting in the Basque language, amid great applause. The Basque demands include, among other points, the administration by the provincial authorities, instead of the central Spanish Government, of all matters pertaining to schools, justice, church, local railways, agriculture, industry, and commerce. It is agreed by those making the demands that the Spanish Government shall continue to deal with all matters inherent to itself as a sovereign Power, such as foreign relations, army, navy, customs, coinage, weights and measures, posts and telegraphs, etc. In their formal resolutions we read:

> "First. We claim our right to integral and absolute restoration of our autonomy, for which purpose we demand the repeal of the law of October 25, 1830, and of all other laws that have had as an object the curtailment of the indisputable rights of Guipúzcoa.
>
> "Secondly. We declare that any autonomy recognized and granted to Guipúzcoa in a form identical to that granted to other parts of Spain, and as an extension of the autonomy now enjoyed by said province, will be accepted solely as a temporary and provisional solution, since the province will maintain all the more ardently and energetically its ever-living ambition to obtain complete restoration of the rights that it enjoyed previous to the promulgation of the laws that infringed upon said rights."

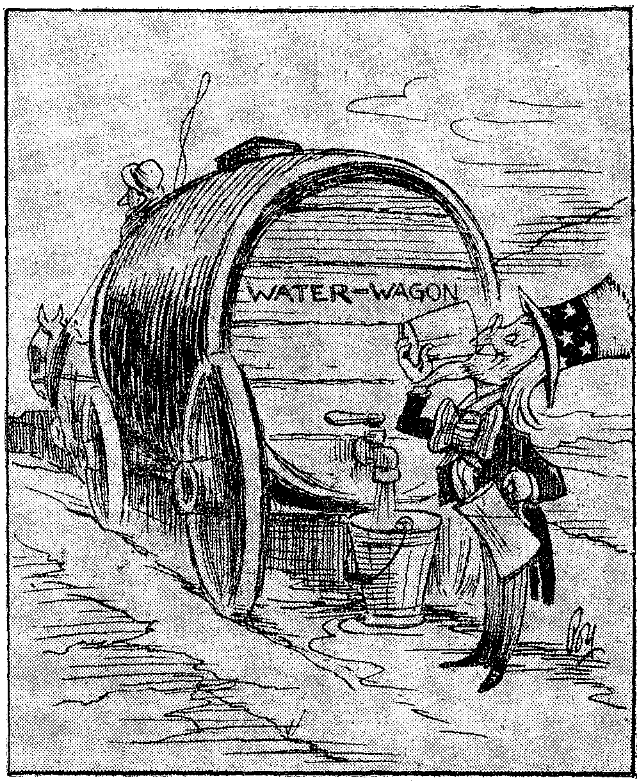


A COMBINATION OF THE SUBMARINE AND COAST-DEFENSE BOAT.

The new British monitor submarine with a twelve-inch gun that lacks only a few inches of the largest battle-ship guns.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN PROHIBITION ON ENGLAND

PROHIBITION OF VODKA IN RUSSIA at the beginning of the war was accomplished by autocratic decree, but the American people have added the national prohibition amendment to their Constitution by the vote of their representatives in Congress and the State legislatures. This is the significant fact noted by sundry British journals, and it makes them wonder how great effect American prohibition will have on the liquor question in England. The London *Spectator* sums up the result by saying that "a new era has been opened up, a new school in social practise has been founded, and a new body of thought created among democratic English-speaking peoples about the use of drink." Conspicuous among the *Spectator's* reflections on America's innovation is the probable economic effects of a dry America. Before the war approximately £150,000,000 a year were being spent upon drink, and when one has made due allowance for the food value of drink, such as it is, and, further, for the medical value, *The Spectator* thinks it must be admitted that the "greater part of this expenditure was waste." We read then:



AN ENGLISH NOTION OF A FAMOUS AMERICAN VEHICLE.

UNCLE SAM—" Here's how ! "

—*Evening News* (London).

"We are not advocating that we should follow the example of America, but we do say that it is a subject for very anxious consideration how far the competing powers of industrial America will be heightened by the decision to rule out entirely a tremendously wasteful expenditure. By all their industrial arts, by their standardization and other expedients which have enabled them to produce things cheaply, altho all the elements of production are dear, the Americans have already challenged every industrial nation in the world to a terribly hard encounter. Can we continue in that competition with any credit and profit to ourselves if we continue to fight, as it were, with one hand tied behind our backs? Since the war British expenditure on drink has greatly risen, but as prices at present stand at a fictitious standard we need not assume any more for the purposes of our argument than that as much would be spent on drink after the war as before the war."

Altho *The Spectator* goes on to say that it will probably be a long time before England will voluntarily impose prohibition on itself, and tho it does not write as a "teetotaler," it does "say most emphatically that Great Britain can do much within the very near future to set herself upon the right road and to give herself complete freedom in future to reduce a luxurious expenditure." There is only one solution for England, we are told, and that is that the state itself should own the drink trade. The great advantage of state ownership would be that all incitements to the sale of liquor would disappear, and this weekly proceeds:

"In April, 1915, a fair and practicable scheme was drawn up by a mixed Committee of the Trade and the Teetotalers. There is no reason why that scheme should not be produced again out of its pigeonhole. It would open a locked door in order that the nation might escape from a poisonous and demoralizing atmosphere into the fresh air of the open road. The British voter would become master of his own footsteps. It would be up to him to say exactly what use, drastic or moderate, he would make of the complete authority then vested in him. The one thing that is certain is that the American portent can not safely be laughed away as the act of a few social experimenters and high-souled cranks. Right or wrong, practicable or impracticable, it is the considered word of a great nation."

Among the British press holding an entirely contrary opinion of American prohibition is the London *New Witness*, which believes that the adoption of the amendment is "hardly likely to increase the sobriety of the nation as a whole." It is also contended that in certain English areas where it has been increasingly difficult to obtain whisky, the people have had recourse to "all sorts of substitutes" and the "sale of methylated spirits and spirit varnish has increased fifty per cent. since the restrictions of the liquor-control board came into force." A more serious consequence, in the view of this paper, is that "secret drinking, a vice originally alien to the English character, has been steadily on the increase during the last four years and that drunkenness in the home has become in certain cases a recognized addition to family life." *The New Witness* admits that—

"It is inevitable that America's decision will influence the supporters of prohibition in England, and already the Strength of Britain Movement is breaking out in fresh places, publishing long lists of cases where non-drinkers have amassed great wealth and of weaklings restored to health and strength by the saving grace of barley-water. It is unlikely, however, that the people of England will be imprest. So soon as demobilization is accomplished, and large numbers of men are redrafted to civil life, the demand for the restoration of the liberty of the public-house will be too strong to be resisted. For ourselves, we think it unlikely that America will permanently remain 'dry.' It is probable she will find the bill for drugs and other substitutes for Christian liquor so heavy that she will decide to return to the normal ways of man."

THE CRY TO "SAVE RUSSIA"—As the dread shadow of Bolshevism lengthens across Europe appeals for the salvation of Russia become more insistent. One such is addrest to the Swiss pro-Ally paper *Gazette de Lausanne*, by a Swiss citizen who is an ex-officer of the Czarist army. Famine in the Russian republic of *Soviets*, he writes, has attained such proportions as to be almost inconceivable. There are no men in the streets, but only human shadows, piteously murmuring the words "Bread! Bread!" Things had reached this stage as long ago as the fall of 1918. The statement of a French official that the parts of Russian territory where the elements of order have intervened are the only ones in which people are not dying of hunger, is called "prodigiously hypocritical" by a writer in the Paris Socialist daily *L'Humanité*, who says that it might be added that these parts of Russia are also the "only ones which are not being blockaded by Allies and are even being revictualed by them." The Socialist writer commends the "frankness" of the Paris *Temps*, in which General de Lacroix writes that "hitherto the Allies have had to confine themselves to realizing the economic encirclement of Bolshevism." Rather caustically the writer in *L'Humanité* suggests that "if it is true that the Russian revolution is dying of hunger, it is as well to know who is starving it."

WHAT JAPAN ASKS

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION against the Japanese and other Asiatic peoples must be abolished, and the time and place to accomplish this result is in the Peace Conference at Paris, declare some of the leading Japanese papers. The Tokyo *Yorodzo*, in fact, puts the matter up to President Wilson's personal responsibility, and says that he "can not and should not avoid this issue if he means to be consistent with his humanitarian proclamations." This journal also believes America will indorse Japan's claims, because they are "in consonance with her repeated profession of humanity and justice." Japan has always been too diffident in presenting her wishes and hopes before the great Powers of the West, we are told, and in consequence they have conceived the idea that she was content with conditions. One of the reasons for this erroneous impression of Japan's "real aspirations" is the lack of Japanese propaganda abroad, which the *Yorodzo* deplores and at the same time it admires America's "prodigiously efficient system of propaganda," which since our entrance into the war has been largely responsible for spreading the impression that America is the "Goddess of Peace, Justice, and Humanity."

The Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* has confidence in President Wilson's sincerity and courage, but expresses disappointment that some of our political leaders "indulge in utterances incompatible with the idea of the League of Nations." We read:

"While Mr. Wilson is in France advocating, with all his energy and sincerity, noble principles for the establishment of permanent peace upon justice and equity, some American politicians at home are airing traditional prejudice against Asiatic nations—a prejudice which can not go hand in hand with the President's idealistic plans. Senator Poindexter, for instance, would have none of the League of Nations, because it would endanger the Monroe Doctrine. Senator Owen is more explicit, and asserts that the proposed League should be so conceived as to protect the white nations against the possible danger which may arise from oriental militarism. What can the distinguished Senator possibly mean? If such foolish notions continue to prevail among the apparently intelligent classes of Americans, it is futile for President Wilson to preach high principles in Europe."

In demanding the abolition of racial discrimination, most editors in Japan do not say exactly what they want, tho it would seem to be chiefly absolute freedom of emigration and immigration. Yet a definite proposal is found in the Tokyo *Asahi*. one of the most influential organs in Japan, which observes:

"We do not propose to send our emigrants of the laboring class where they are not welcome. But we do demand that our countrymen, who have gone abroad in compliance with the provisions of our treaties and are engaged in legitimate business and enterprises in foreign countries, should be accorded the same protection and the same privileges as are enjoyed by other nationals who are settled in those countries. We also demand that our merchants and travelers—people who do not belong to the laboring class—should not be made to suffer in foreign countries such inconveniences and restrictions as have never been imposed upon the 'white' persons of a similar class. These are the essential points which we hope will be seriously considered by those statesmen of the West who are championing the cause of humanity."

The *Asahi* is prompt to point out that Japan does not recognize the justice of the exclusion policy of certain western countries toward Japanese emigrants. It believes, on the contrary, that "such sparsely populated countries as Australia, most of which has only one inhabitant to the square mile," should accept Japanese emigrants, and adds:

"At the same time, we realize that our insistence upon this point will disturb our amicable relationship with foreign nations. Wisdom demands that we should not insist upon an absolute freedom of emigration for our people of the working class.

"But there is no reason why the exclusive or restrictive measures directed against our workingmen should also be applied to our merchants and travelers, who, small in number, seek to enter countries controlled by Western nations. For this class of our countrymen we can reasonably demand an absolute freedom of travel and residence. We must also see to it that those of our countrymen who have been lawfully admitted into such countries are not made objects of discrimination and persecution, and subjected to inequitable laws, often depriving them of the means of livelihood as well as the security of property."

Japan's claims to the Caroline and Marshall Islands are based upon three grounds which are reported by a Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* as follows:

"1. On the right of possession, as they captured these islands from the Germans early in the war and have held them ever since.

"2. That they were awarded to Japan under a secret Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1916, by which it was agreed that Japan should retain the former German colonies in the Pacific north of the equator, and Britain or her dependencies those south of the line.

"3. That the islands are of no strategic value to any other Power than Germany, while of great value to Japan as a small but useful source of raw material."

Japan has no tropical possessions yielding copra, says this writer, who is quoting from unofficial sources, and the islands are rich in this product, which Japan needs. Moreover, the Marshall Islands have valuable potash deposits, and as Japan's soil is naturally poor she requires large quantities of potash for use as fertilizer, especially in growing rice, the staple food ofthe people. Hitherto Japan, as was the case with the United States, has been at the mercy of the German potash trust, we read, which controlled practically the whole world's output of this commodity with the aid of their Stassfurt and Alsatian potash deposits. The advantage to Japan of having at its command more easily accessible potash deposits of the Marshall Islands is "obvious."

"FREEDOM" OF THE BALTIC SEA—As the sole direct means of communication with the west for Poland, Lithuania, Lettonia, Esthonia, and Finland, and as the outlet for half of the export trade of Russia, freedom of the seas for the Baltic is of much import to the countries just named. About 75 per cent. of Russia's exports pass through the three great ports of Lettonia, we are informed by a writer in *La Revue Baltique* (Paris), an organ devoted to the interests of the Baltic region. The interest the Allies have in preventing the Baltic Sea from becoming again a German lake is explained by the fact that three-fourths of Russia's exports and half of her imports through the Baltic were transactions with the Allies. These proportions will grow, according to the writer, because Russia will "be born again." How shall freedom of the Baltic be guaranteed, he asks, and makes the following proposal:

"In view of the fact that an English authority has declared that England has no intention of reclaiming Helgoland, it is proposed that the waterside countries of the Baltic should be placed in a position to keep open the Kiel Canal, which is the door of their sea, in order to prevent a new possible attack of Germany against France, and to insure free passage of the Baltic by the shortest route.

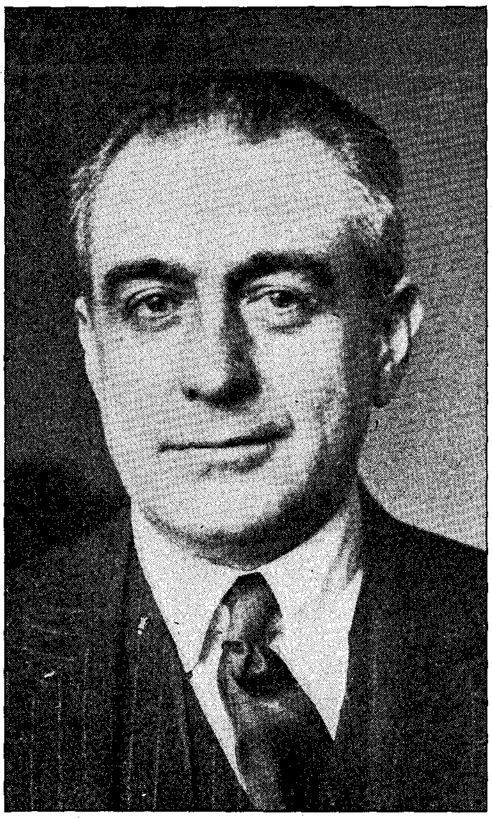
"The two shores of the Kiel Canal, with a zone extending to the new Danish frontier in the north and to a line in the south to be determined later, should be detached from the German Confederation, Pomerania, which is peopled by an ancient Slav tribe that has been Germanized, and also the island of Helgoland should be joined to this new state.

"All the Baltic countries should cooperate to safeguard the liberty of their sea and its two exits by establishing a common system of efficient offense involving equal rights and responsibilities for all. Thus they could reduce expenses to a minimum and avoid the dangerous course of having armaments among themselves."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

AIR-BORNE COMMERCE

FREIGHT- AND PASSENGER-SERVICE by airplane is now apparently in actual contemplation. Some straws that show which way the wind blows are the proposal to form a government-owned aerial transport corporation, capitalized at $50,000,000, and the news that the entire equipment of the Canadian Royal Air Force has been bought in by an individual for the commercial development of "the flying business" in Canada. Overseas, we hear interesting but unauthenticated reports of what the Germans are preparing to do, and there is no doubt that long before the close of the war the British were laying plans for the commercial use of air-routes and flying equipment. On May 22, 1917, a "civil aerial transport committee" was constituted by the British Government, and its report, now in print in a bulky pamphlet, is perhaps the most comprehensive discussion of what may be done with air-service in the piping times of peace. Much of the report is, of course, devoted to the international law of the air—the question, for instance, of whether a country is to be allowed to control the air above it to an indefinite height, or whether the space above, say, 10,000 feet, is to be internationalized, as the "high seas" now are. Presumably such questions will be dealt with by the future League of Nations. More interesting for the moment are the problems of actual transport. The committee is strongly of the opinion that mails, passengers, and even certain classes of goods will hereafter be carried through the air to a considerable extent. They point out that the advantages of air-transport over surface-carriage depend somewhat on the character of the country. We read: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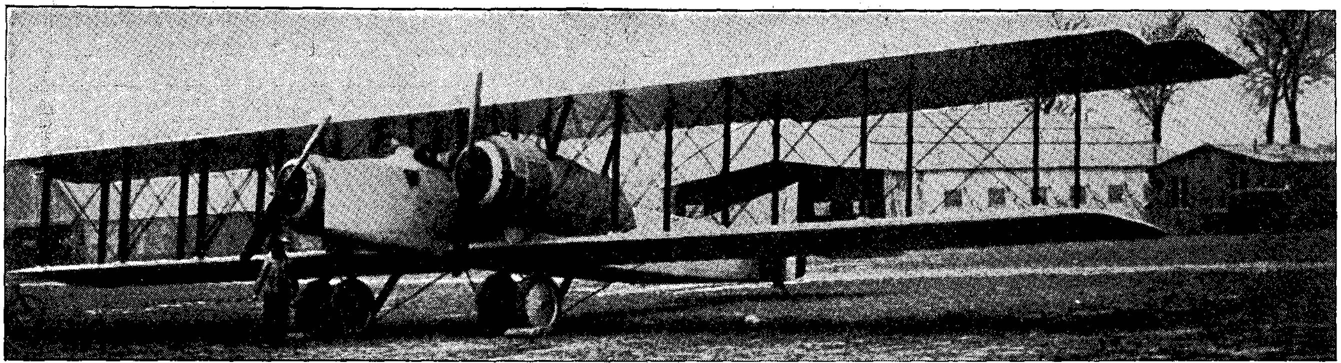
A TRANSPORTATION KING OF THE AIR.

Roy A. Conger, who has bought the Canadian Government's war-outfit of 350 planes and 1,000 engines and plans to conduct a regular air-express and passenger service across the continent.

> "In developed countries the governing advantage of aerial over surface transport must be speed. . . . In undeveloped countries the advantage will lie with the means of transport best calculated to provide access to points previously inaccessible, and the absence of road or railway communication must add vastly to the commercial importance of the ubiquitous flightways of the air. In the case of countries in or between which surface-transport facilities are interrupted, as, for example, where there is the interruption of a sea passage, both the factors above mentioned should operate to the advantage of aerial transport. . . . . . .
>
> "Comparing the train with the airplane, the train as a traffic unit of movement is large. There must, therefore, be wider intervals of delay for the accumulation of loads between successive units than in the case of the airplane. The airplane is a small unit, and therefore a flow of urgent traffic can be given by a constant succession of units from the airdrome, with consequent time economy. The airplane affords the better time-saving the longer the journeys, because in long journeys the time lost between the home and the airdrome is a less appreciable factor; the saving of time from speedy flight only counteracts this loss for journeys in excess of some minimum distance.
>
> "The absence of a track is a great financial advantage. The expenses standing in lieu thereof are far less, viz., the cost of landing-grounds, wireless installations, weather-reporting services, and signaling of routes at night or in fog. The cost of landing-grounds will only be a small factor per 'airplane-mile' in any reasonable commercial scheme of transport, but as airplanes become increasingly reliable the need for alighting-grounds will not be wholly removed, since safety is a paramount condition; moreover, multiple-engined machines, desirable as they are from the point of view of safety, are commercially justified only when the loads are great enough to warrant aircraft of this size. . . . . . .
>
> "With regard to passenger-traffic generally, the question of safety in connection, more particularly, with airplanes will be of the highest importance. The large number of accidents which occur at the present time are, in our opinion, chiefly due to inexperience and taking risks during training and practise which would not be justified in ordinary times. . . . Improvements are continually being made with the object of reducing accidents, and in the ordinary course of events it is not too much to expect a large reduction in their number at the conclusion of the war. Thus the chief deterrent to flying becoming universal will be removed without any remarkable invention being made. . . . . .
>
> "Goods-traffic will be for mails and general goods. Commercial considerations are not the only ones to be taken into account in determining upon an aerial mail. It is not indispensable that the cost of a letter by aerial mail should be fully borne by the service. . . . Mails offer a most promising class of traffic, because the load to be carried is reasonably uniform, the weight small, and the demand for speed great."

On this continent, Mr. Roy U. Conger's plans for using the Canadian equipment, just purchased by him, as noted above, are of more concrete interest than more ambitious ones still on paper. In an interview printed in the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. Conger says:

> "For the present I will assemble my entire outfit at the Leaside Airdrome, just outside of Toronto, which is one of the Air Force flying-fields. When an inventory has been made, I will start to work on the commercial routes. Data have already been obtained as to possible landing-fields across the continent, and I shall soon start to buy property on the edge of the larger cities. Business men have assured me of their cooperation, and I believe that I shall be able to interest the Dominion Government in the project of carrying mails.
>
> "There will be thousands of men who have been trained in Canada on these very machines I have bought. More than 2,500 pilots have been sent overseas since the Royal Air Force came to Canada, and a large body of these men returning within the next six months will make it easy to get pilots. In addition, there are large numbers of mechanics enlisted in Canada who have had the care of these machines, and now that they have



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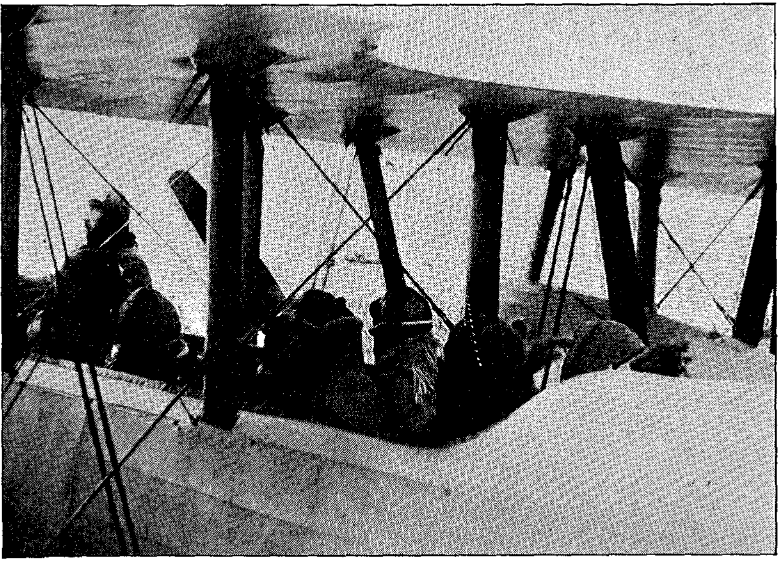
THE *CAUDRON*, FIRST AEROBUS MAKING REGULAR TRIPS BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.

been discharged, it is possible that I can get some of them to work on the mechanical end."

Commenting on Mr. Conger's purchase, and on the British report quoted above, *The Post* notes editorially that, besides the use of aircraft for such commercial purposes as therein proposed, it is capable of doing what the writer calls "odd jobs." For example:

"The Life-Saving Service, instead of sending its patrols afoot along the coast, might use airmen. Thanks to altitude, they would sight a distrest vessel afar off, and, thanks to wireless telegraphy, they would report immediately. Just this economy of time would in many instances make all the difference between success and failure in the work of rescue. Then, too, there is a promising field in forest-patrol—a dangerous one, as landing-places are few and far between, but useful in that a forest-fire would be detected instantly and instantly reported. Moreover, the aviator would assist the lumbermen. By 'spotting' the most desirable trees and showing where roads should be cut, he would make himself invaluable.



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"ALL ABOARD FOR LONDON."

Passengers ready for the flight over the Channel from Paris to the British capital.

"The development of airplane photography has suggested to topographers the hope of utilizing it in map-making. . . . Even artistic photography from airplanes may become profitable; suppose, for instance, a flight through the Swiss valleys, with unfamiliar views of Alpine scenery.

"As the aviator flying across water looks down into its depths he has an opportunity not merely as an inspector of dredging but as a seeker for sunken ships. Think of the buried treasure awaiting his scrutiny beneath the shallower reaches of the sea! And, for matter of that, there is treasure buried ashore and the place of it known but inaccessible, or practically so. We mean, of course, the gold-mines hidden in remote mountain fastnesses. . . . . . .

"Furthermore, airplanes have their possibilities in policing—we will not say the West, for the West is now ostentatiously sedate—but regions where settlements are a long way apart and the inhabitants given to—we will not say deeds of wickedness, but, well, ethical originality."

While we are discussing these matters, however, Mr. Conger in Canada is preparing to do things, and in England, apparently, things are actually being done. In an address before the London Chamber of Commerce, printed in *The Times* (London, January 10), Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes, Chief of the Air Staff, stated that between August and November of last year 279 cross-country flights, with passengers, were made, under the auspices of what has been named the Communication Squadron, to such points as Paris and Nancy in France, Manchester, York, and Birmingham in England. Regarding longer flights, he says:

"In good weather a machine, starting from London, will doubtless fly direct to Marseilles without stopping; thence, with a short stop to Pisa or Rome, to Taranto. The next point of stoppage will be Suda Bay, in Crete, where an English airdrome at present exists. At Cairo it will probably be advisable for mails to be transferred to another machine in order that the one which has flown from London may be given a complete overhaul before return to England. Cairo must be considered and equipped as a first-class store and repair base, as it is the half-way house to India. . . . The stages average some 350 miles each, the total distance, London-Delhi, being approximately 6,000 miles. I think we are justified in looking forward to the approach of a weekly mail-service by air between London and India, the time of passage not exceeding seven or eight days, which would appear to be advantageous from the commercial point of view.

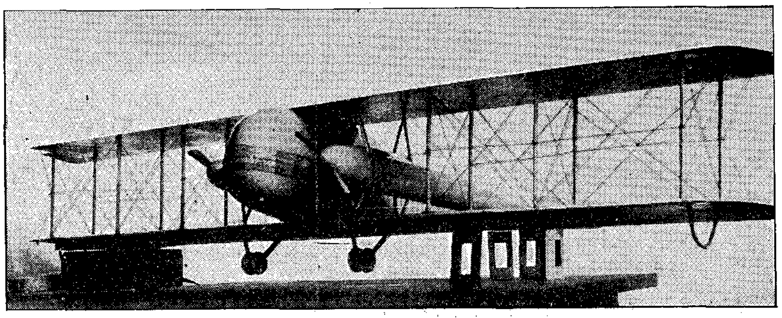
"Another route of great interest which the Royal Air Force hope to open up is the 'all red' route from Cairo to the Cape. Survey parties have already been sent out from Cairo to report on such facilities as exist, and for some weeks surveyors have been in Central Africa looking for airdromes. This flight will be undertaken both by flying boat and by airplane. The routes throughout are over British soil, excepting between Lake Tanganyika and Lourençe Marques, which is Portuguese East Africa; and between Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika, which was lately German East Africa."

The transatlantic flight, which interests Americans even more than the British plans for Europe and Asia, is apparently less considered than these. The London *Daily Mail* is on record with an offer of a $50,000 prize for its accomplishment, open to all comers, including Americans. Says General Sykes:

"The accomplishment of this flight demands an organization capable of centralizing at the starting-point all information about the immediate weather conditions all along the route, in order that the rare opportunities when suitable conditions exist may be seized. This fact, coupled with the complementary fact that existing machines, even if navigated with extreme accuracy, have a very small margin of endurance beyond the distance to be accomplished, has led to the conclusion that this flight should not be undertaken lightly and should be viewed at present as a demonstration rather than a commercial proposition."

Meanwhile, in this country, our present achievements are confined to our air mail-service, which is more extensive than most of our readers realize. It is stated in the daily press that in a single recent month 11,000 miles were covered by our aerial mail-carriers. This is regarded editorially by *The Tribune* (New York) as "an astonishing and gratifying achievement." And the writer adds:

"The speed that is being attained is equally notable. The distance from New York to Washington has been covered in less than half the time in which any railroad-train can make it. The development of the mail-service ought reasonably to mean mails in eight or ten hours from Chicago, and eventually under twenty-four hours from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. This is too fine a prospect to be muddled by the jealousy of two government departments or the incompetence of one. We have all the airplanes that can possibly be needed for several years, and the Army and the Navy have trained the fliers to run them."


THE NEXT "TWENTIETH-CENTURY EXPRESS."

Engineer's model of the plane now being built for fast freight- and passenger-service between New York and Chicago. It will carry twelve passengers, or two tons of freight, from the seaboard to the Great Lakes in eight hours. It is equipped with three Liberty motors, which will drive the plane 100 miles an hour for 12 hours.

WAS IT A RAILROAD WAR?

TO THE ALREADY LONG LIST OF NAMES of those accused of beginning the Great War, we have an unexpected addition from the editorial pages of *Engineering* (London). This paper traces back the conflict to no other than George Stephenson, the great railway engineer. For it was the possibility of quick overland transportation, the writer points out, that implanted in the German mind the idea of world-dominion, which finally sprouted and bore fruit in the Berlin to Bagdad Railway and the great Eastern empire that it seemed to foreshadow. The writer is of the opinion that in many respects this has been eminently an engineers' war, and in none more conspicuously than in this fact of its origin, which enables him to trace back its earliest beginnings to the father of railway transportation. He writes:

"When, in seeking the cause of the late war, we carry our inquiries backward, we come at length to the imposing figure of George Stephenson. When he showed the world the wonderful power of the railway as a medium of transport he gave to ambitious rulers and enterprising peoples a fresh means of pushing their influence beyond their own frontiers and of bringing other lands under their control. The lesson did not strike home in this country [Britain], for the sea furnished us with a highway all over the globe, and our merchant shipping already penetrated into every harbor. But nations with vast back areas and great distances found in the railway the means both of control and of exploitation. The transcontinental lines of America, both in the States and Canada, brought into cultivation great areas of land, at the same time keeping all the people loyal to one government and united in one interest. Similarly the Trans-Siberian Railway connected Europe with the Pacific, and offered an outlet for great numbers of Russians who were starving on the exhausted soil on which they were born. It was also a signal to China and Japan that Russia was determined to maintain that distant area against all encroachment as long as she could, and that she would probably miss no chance of enlarging her borders. Germany had no outlying areas of her own to exploit, but she saw her chances in the weak and decadent East. With fine foresight she constructed the railways from Constantinople to Bagdad, and linked them up to the corresponding lines in Europe. There was a clear run from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf if only a political hold could be established over the intervening countries. The Turk was the first to be won over. 'My Friend the Sultan' entertained the Kaiser, and speeded him forth on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem. German officers drilled the Sultan's Army and German financiers found money for economic development. But Abdul the Damned was too nauseous a morsel even for Turkish stomachs to digest, and he was driven from the throne. In the confusion which attended the change, Austria was prompted to seize Bosnia and Herzegovina. One link in the chain of communications was thus rendered secure, and when Russia showed signs of intervening she was reminded that Germany lay on her flank and was the firm ally of Austria."

The Young Turks came in full of protestations of liberal ideas, but their liberalism proved to be no more tolerable than Abdul's tyranny, and they soon fell under German control. A country possessing great wealth, which could be spent without any rigid parliamentary control, had no difficulty in dealing satisfactorily with the new rulers. We read on:

"Both ends of the Bagdad Railway were again secure, but between Bosnia and Turkey there was a length of rail in the Balkans, a land which has always and ever been in a state of unrest and regarding which Germany could feel no certainty. Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece resolved to take advantage of the unsettled conditions at Constantinople to free themselves and their friends from the new Turkish tyranny, and they very nearly drove their old oppressors out of Europe altogether. But German influence sowed dissension between the victors, and while they were fighting among themselves and weakening their influence, the Turk recaptured a part of his lands. The King of Greece was about the same time assassinated, and his son, who was under the influence of his wife, a German princess, reigned in his stead.

"In the early part of 1914 the Berlin-Bagdad Railway was almost entirely in hands that were under the control of Germany. It ran through Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, Servia, a small part of Bulgaria, Turkey, and Asia Minor. The only independent part was Servia, which bitterly resented the German and Austrian interference at the close of the last war. Further, the Servians are a stiff-necked people. For a thousand years they have lived with their hands on the sword. They fought long and frequently, first with the Greeks when the latter held Constantinople, and later with the Turks. They were always ready for a fight with their neighbors, and by no means averse to a scrap among themselves. Clearly the Berlin-Bagdad Railway would never be secure while they controlled a part of it, and therefore it was determined that they should be bled to the white, and then ground under the heel of Austria. An excuse was easily found—reasons for fighting are as plentiful in the Balkans as in Donnybrook Fair—and an ultimatum was issued which meant national extinction. Servia, cowed for once by her danger, humbled herself to the dust. She accepted every condition compatible with her being a sovereign state, and she offered to submit the remainder to international arbitration. But it was just her sovereignty that constituted a blot on the fair prospects of the Eastern policy of Germany and it had to be wiped out. It proved a more difficult business than had been anticipated, and twice Austria reeled back from the attack. It needed the better methods and more efficient organization of Germany to overrun the country and attain the object for which the war was commenced. For a short time the Kaiser was in supreme command from Hamburg to Bagdad, and the German nation congratulated itself that whatever might happen in the West they would more than recoup themselves in the East. The engineer had constructed for them a channel along which not only trade, but German *Kultur* and German domination could flow."

WHERE OUR NAVY BEATS THE BRITISH

THE BRITISH NAVY is not generally regarded as unprogressive or "old fogy," but accusations involving something of the kind are made against it editorially by *The Electrical Review* (London, January 10), on account of its attitude with regard to the electrical drive for battleships. *The Review* cites the success of this new plan with the U. S. S. *New Mexico*, as recently described in these columns, and characterizes this new ship of ours as "the most powerful naval vessel afloat." It also quotes *The Electrical World* as saying that had the system of electric propulsion been perfected and standardized a year or two earlier, without a doubt the entire new United States merchant marine would have been equipped with it. On reading such statements as the above, the editorial writer goes on to say, seeing that electric driving has been found satisfactory in other navies, and that with proper design and application it is a well-tried and successful feature of both gun and turret operation, as well as the actual propulsion of ships of war—a natural question is: "What are we in this country [Great Britain] doing in the matter?" He goes on:

"On January 9, 1914, we express our opinion in these columns with regard to the statement that H. M. S. *Invincible*, the only modern capital ship in the British Navy fitted with electric power throughout, was to undergo a long refit, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000, to replace the electric gun-operating gear by hydraulic mechanism. This, it should be remembered, was not on account of any failure on the part of the electrical gear, but simply because the British Admiralty was, and is, an institution with historic prejudices—prejudices that die hard. At the time we preferred to regard the refit merely as an incident, which in no way reflected on the adaptability of electric power for all purposes on a naval vessel, such adaptability, in fact, having been already demonstrated where traditional methods had less influence. Of the countries that, in the year previous to the war, had secured the advantages and efficiency that are consequent upon the use of electricity on board ship, progressive France topped the list, followed closely by the United States of America and Germany, and then by Austria, Russia, and Japan in turn, Great Britain's place, it is sad to relate, being at the very end of the list.

"This being so, we are tempted to inquire whether it is compatible with the dignity of the profession of electrical power engineering in this country patiently to endure such a state of affairs. Are we going to sleep over it? Or are we going to do the right thing—and do it now that we have the chance?

"In our opinion, the reconstruction of our shipping affords a unique opportunity of demonstrating the adaptability and efficiency of electric power on board ship, and it behooves all concerned to see to it that the opportunities which are at hand are seized upon. A start in the right direction, it is true, has been made, as shown by the equipment of the first British seagoing electrical merchant ship, the steamship *Wulsty Castle*, and we trust that this will prove to be only the forerunner of many similar enterprises. It is to be hoped that prejudices will have been severely shaken by the events of recent years, and that in consequence the powers that be will be in a better position to appreciate that such innovations as we have referred to are, in the interest of progress, not to be ignored."

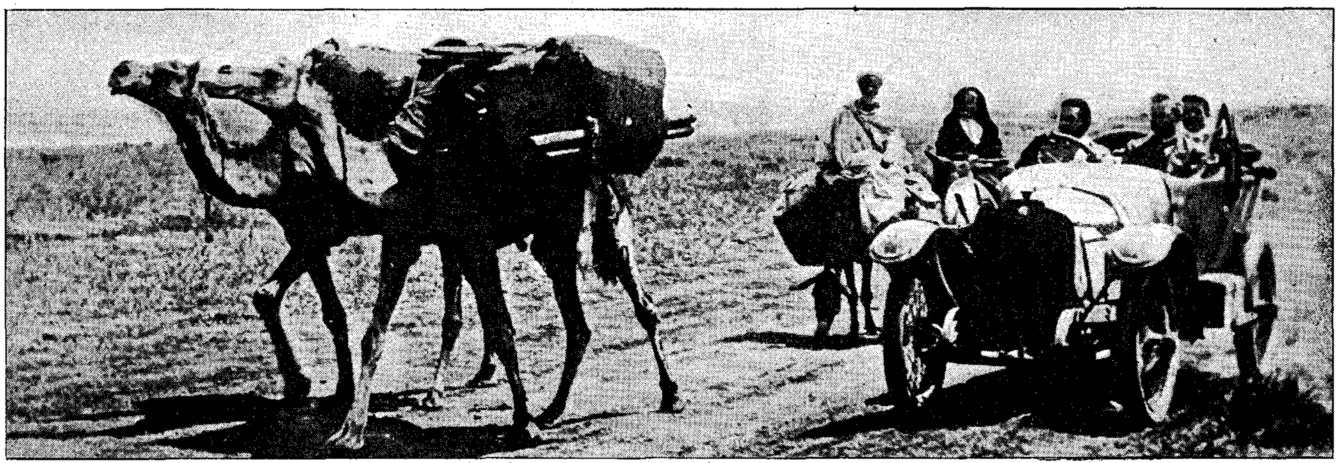
MOTOR-CARS IN THE ORIENT

GOOD ROADS in the Far East mean prosperous communities. Their absence does not precisely mean lack of prosperity; rather, sometimes, merely lack of enterprise. But where a motor-car may run, there a dealer in such cars may reasonably hope to do business in his product. The United States, we are told by Lynn W. Meekins, in his department of "World Markets for American Manufacturers" in *The Scientific American*, is in a position to sell motor-cars throughout the Eastern world, and more than one firm is conducting a scientific campaign to bring the American automobile to the attention of the East Indian, the Chinese, and the Japanese. Transportation is high, but for this reason, Mr. Meekins tells us, orders are likely to be for the higher grades of car. He writes:

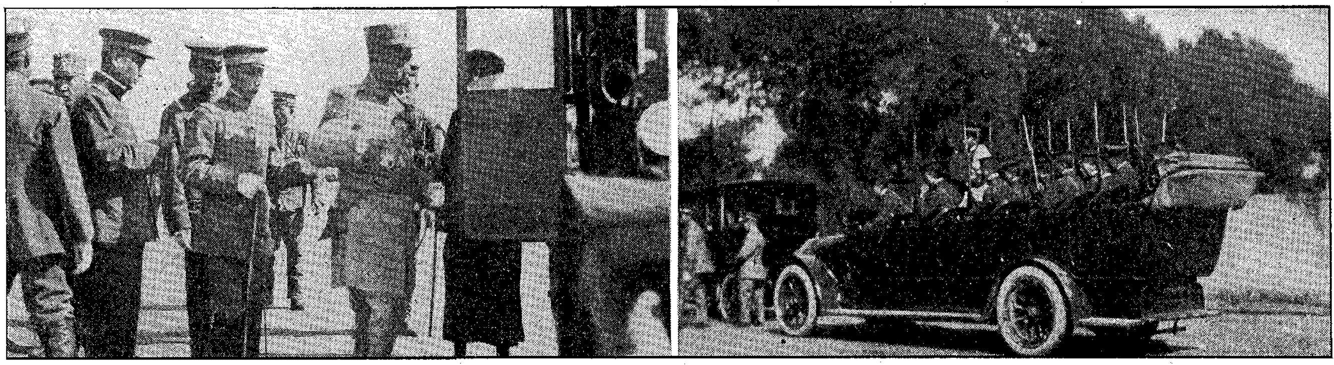
"'The man who drives an automobile through such traffic jams as one finds at the intersections of busy streets in New York and Chicago has little to worry him compared with the operator of a motor-vehicle in the Orient,' said an automobile exportman recently. 'In China and in Japan, the good roads are practically limited to the large cities, where there is such a mass of slow-moving vehicles and pedestrians that it is hard work sometimes to pass a snail. Altho the rural visitor to New York may jump half-way out of his shoes when the piercing sound of a motor-horn strikes his ear, the resident of Tokyo pays no attention to such sounds—he has the right of way.

"'For city use in Japan, the closed car is preferred, chiefly because the Japanese lady doesn't wear a hat. Her hair has been painstakingly combed and she shuns a breeze. Other features favoring the closed car in Tokyo are the clouds of dust in summer. Not that open cars have no sale. They meet the demand for country travel and are popular with the foreign residents.'

"With more than $1,250,000,000 capital invested, the American automobile industry is second only to steel in the manufacturing field. Export business is vitally necessary for its continued prosperity, and there is a steady increase in the number of motor companies entering foreign fields. One of the best known manufacturers in this line is conducting a scientific sales campaign that is placing his products in the world's most profitable markets. He is sending high-calibered representatives to make systematic studies of the needs of his prospective customers. These men are supplied before they leave the United States with all the information that is obtainable here. They start out with a fair knowledge of general conditions in the



A NEW "SHIP OF THE DESERT"—THE MOTOR-CAR PASSES THE CAMEL ON A MESOPOTAMIAN ROAD.



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CHINA'S PREMIER RIDES IN HIS LIMOUSINE AND HIS SOLDIERS TRAVEL IN OPEN MOTOR-BUSSES.

countries to be visited, with particular emphasis upon road systems, fuel costs, and the purchasing power of the people. The motor-vehicle has to have something more than a footpath to travel over; gasoline, or an equally efficient fuel, to keep it going; and a regular expenditure to maintain it.

"Good roads and prosperity usually go together in the Orient as well as in other parts of the world. They are found especially in the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and the Dutch East Indies. Last year the Philippines enjoyed the largest trade in their history. The natives are the principal buyers of motor-cars, and they prefer small, lower-priced machines. In Manila most of the establishments that used to keep horses and vehicles for hire now maintain motor-cars for rent. A motor-bus line is projected, and if fuel costs do not decrease, the company operating these busses will import gasoline from the United States in its own sailing vessels.

"There are more than 3,000 miles of improved roads in the Straits Settlements and in the Federated Malay States. This region is well off financially because its raw materials—mainly rubber and tin—were needed for war-purposes, and they are also important in time of peace. Purchasers of automobiles (and this statement applies equally to buyers in the Dutch East Indies) are interested in cars of the better grades. Freight-rates to these countries are high; and the man who buys an automobile thinks he might as well have a good one, because a considerable part of his investment is spent on transporting the machine from the United States."

BROKEN DIAMONDS—Fragments of diamonds, apparently broken, found in considerable numbers in the Kimberley region of South Africa, are discust in a recent article by Dr. J. R. Sutton, abstracted in *The Scientific American.* We read:

"One hypothesis current on the subject is that these fragments owe their condition to violent eruptive outbursts which shattered the rocks in which they occur. Another common belief is that certain classes of diamonds frequently break spontaneously. One authority states that light brown, smoky diamonds often crack on exposure to the dry air, but they will remain intact if kept in a moist place. In accordance with this notion there is a popular story of South-African diamonds being sent to England inside potatoes. Crookes, in his Kimberley Lecture, seems to attribute the fractures to the sudden lowering of pressure in the space surrounding diamonds, and speaks of consequent explosion. Dr. Sutton says he has met plenty of people who have heard of the bursting of smoky diamonds, but none who ever witnessed this phenomenon with their own eyes. This idea of the bursting of diamonds is of high antiquity. Albertus Magnus says that a diamond immersed in the fresh, warm blood of a goat will rust—especially if the animal had previously browsed on parsley or drunk wine! Pliny vouchsafes a similar notion. Dr. Sutton believes that, in a majority of cases, the breaking of diamonds has been due to the energy exerted by the mineral inclusions which they so often contain. These are most frequently garnet, but sometimes zircon, ilmenite, iron pyrites, and possibly chrysolite. The thermal expansion of nearly all crystals, except those of the beryl family, at ordinary temperatures, is much greater than that of the diamond. If the same is true under plutonic conditions of heat and temperature, differences in the rate of expansion and contraction of the diamond and its inclusion would account for the shattering."

A USE FOR POISON-GAS

ONE OF THE DEADLIEST POISON-GASES of the trenches, the so-called phosgene, has been found to exert a powerful bleaching effect on quartz sand discolored with iron oxid. It is now, we are told by a writer in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), regularly used for this purpose in American glass-factories, with the result that glass for lenses and other optical purposes is now made of crystal clearness. Before the war, phosgene was so expensive that it was not available for this or any other commercial or industrial purpose. Reduction in the cost of manufacture is due entirely to the work of the Gas Offense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service. The gas is composed of chlorin, oxygen, and carbon monoxid, and it destroys the iron oxid which causes the red and brownish tints of sand. It is so powerful a bleach that it whitened the bricks used in construction work at the Edgewood Arsenal with which it came in contact. Says the paper named above:

"In a bulletin recently issued by the American Chemical Society, New York, the details were set forth as embodied in an address made before the Lehigh Valley section of the organization by Dr. David T. Day, of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution. The United States has not only a firm grip on the making of phosgene-gas, with which it was prepared to overwhelm the armies of the Kaiser, but on the manufacture of optical glass as well, which was formerly imported. All the 121 varieties of glass can now be produced in this country with ease.

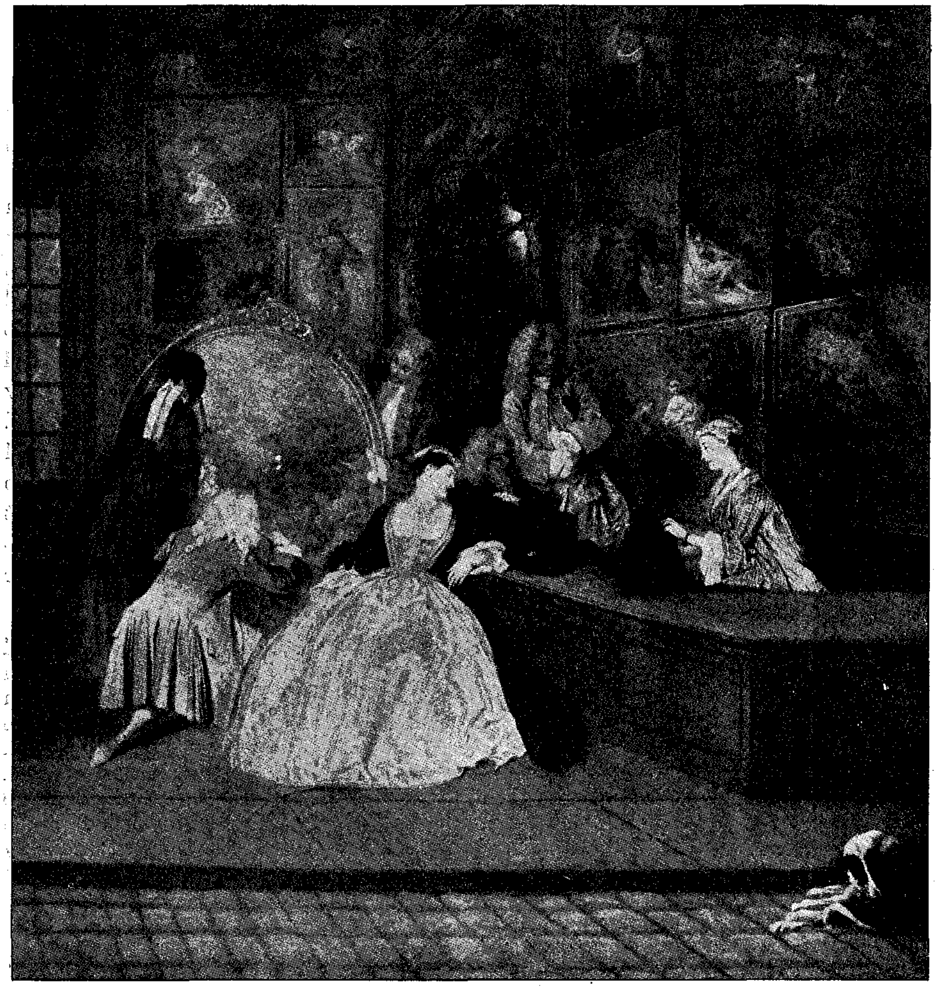
"Dr. Day said that up to April, 1917, there was no suggestion of the processes for making the optical glass which the Government needed for range-finders, gun-sights, periscopes, and measuring instruments. Fully two thousand pounds a day were required, and at that time the Bureau of Standards in Washington was able to turn out only 250 pounds a month of one kind of glass. Sixteen kinds were required, and of these nine were absolutely essential. In the periscope of the submarine some twenty different pieces of glass are employed, and all must be highly transparent, since the constant splashing of water against the tube reduces visibility. Fully 120,000 pounds per month of American optical glass are now being made in this country, which is more than the instrument-makers can grind.

"The many difficulties in the lens manufacture, such as avoiding striations, stones, and stains, have now been overcome, as the mixing and dissolving the materials have been perfected. To prevent the glass from crystallizing, it has to be rapidly cooled, and this often causes strains. Dr. Day said he had seen in Germany a piece of glass as large as a cart-wheel which, owing to improper cooling, suddenly exploded and injured workmen in remote parts of the plant.

"He asserted that in the United States better optical glass can now be made than was ever manufactured in Europe before the war, and that it can be turned out in twenty-four hours, twelve hours less than overseas. The scientist exprest the fear, however, that despite this remarkable progress, our needs in optical goods would be still supplied from Europe on account of the heavy cost of materials and the high wages on this side of the Atlantic."

LETTERS - AND - ART

MAKING GERMANY AND AUSTRIA PAY WITH ART



A WATTEAU THAT MAY GO BACK TO FRANCE.

France is demanding that this famous picture, called the "Sign of the Picture-Dealer Gersaint," be among those given by Germany in reprisal for things on French soil stolen and destroyed in the war.

DESTRUCTIVE AS WAS THE WAR in the domain of historic buildings, not much was suffered by Western Europe, at least, in the matter of stolen pictures. The famous pastels by de Latour taken from St. Quentin are among the most conspicuous of the losses of France. Venice, as the Boston *Globe* points out, was the nearest the enemy came to a real art center; but Venice is now having her pains assuaged by the return of at least one hundred and sixty-three works of art, which were stolen from her palaces, academies, and churches during the Austrian domination of the last century. Italian officers have simply walked into the Vienna galleries and selected what was once their own, aided in their identification, a Milan dispatch to the New York *Times* slyly points out, "by a well-documented monograph on the subject published several years ago by Professor Ludwig and other official experts attached to the former imperial court." An interesting contrast is indicated in the news that while "Prince Metternich taxed the Venetians with the total cost of the packing and transport" of these pictures, "Italy is scrupulously leaving most of the frames behind, because these have been recognized as Austrian property." What Italy has already begun to put into operation France has been urged to do by Auguste Marguillier, writing in *L'Illustration* (Paris). Germany has countless works of French art, some of which she carried off after 1871, but others were acquired in ways not illegitimate. Now it is proposed that they be taken as indemnity for Reims, for Coucy, for the Arras Hôtel de Ville, for Soissons and for other monuments wholly or in part destroyed. The proposal is supported by the Académie des Beaux-Arts and by various other learned associations in France, while writers have spoken in favor of the plan in this country. The New York *Evening Post* is not enthusiastically one of these. It inclines to view the plan as a "form of reprisal the French would better avoid," and even waxes facetious over Mr. Marguillier's argument that no cash indemnity could ever make good the losses—

> "Why not payment in kind, or as nearly in kind as possible? What other recourse exists? There is nothing extravagantly rancorous about it; it is a wide remove from the spirit that would have said to the Germans, 'For every French city you demolish, we will demolish a Germany city.' The plan suggested is a polished *homme de salon* way of getting square. Such is the French view. If it is made effective, the world will witness the biggest exhibition of 'moving pictures' on record. Yet the French would not move everything French out of Germany. Says Marguillier, 'We must leave enough in museums, parks, and royal gardens to attest our artistic supremacy and maintain our beneficent influence, but we must have the right to select whatever seems to us especially precious.' And he draws up his reasoned catalog.
>
> "When it comes to recovering lost art objects, the French have designs on Austria as well as Germany. Was not Austria an accomplice? Then let her give back the beautiful things that once belonged to the Cathedral of Saint-Sernin at Toulouse and to King Francis I.; others, too—a lot of them. Here Marguillier overdoes the matter—is perhaps aware of it, for he returns abruptly to his argument, and catalogs the many art treasures Belgium 'must demand,' implying, tho not asserting, that the French policy is Belgium's also. This may be logical, but it disregards sentimental considerations, which in such matters are important. About these regained masterpieces there would hang suggestions of the punitive. An eye-for-an-eye frame of mind may be very well when you are viewing a captured cannon or an array of punctured helmets, but it is the wrong mood in which to approach a work of art. Bodily, the paintings and sculptures may return to France. In a broader and deeper sense they never can. Always they would lack the atmosphere necessary to their complete enjoyment. The kingdom of heaven is not taken by violence, nor is the kingdom of art."

The *Evening Post* writer knows no argument, "sentimental or otherwise," to oppose to France's taking back what was stolen from her in this war, the trouble would not be great:

"A year or two before the war a German critic went through the French galleries listing works of art for deportation—or so Frenchmen say. At all events, the Germans came prepared to remove art treasures with care, and while a few—notably the only impressive collection of Latour's in the world—remained for a considerable time in 'a safe place back of the lines,' the majority were exhibited in German museums, where conspicuous labels recited their adventures. German magazines wrote them up. The French have the magazines. In most instances the missing treasures can be traced. They are, however, seldom works of the first importance. They were stolen from *châteaux* and from minor museums in secondary cities."

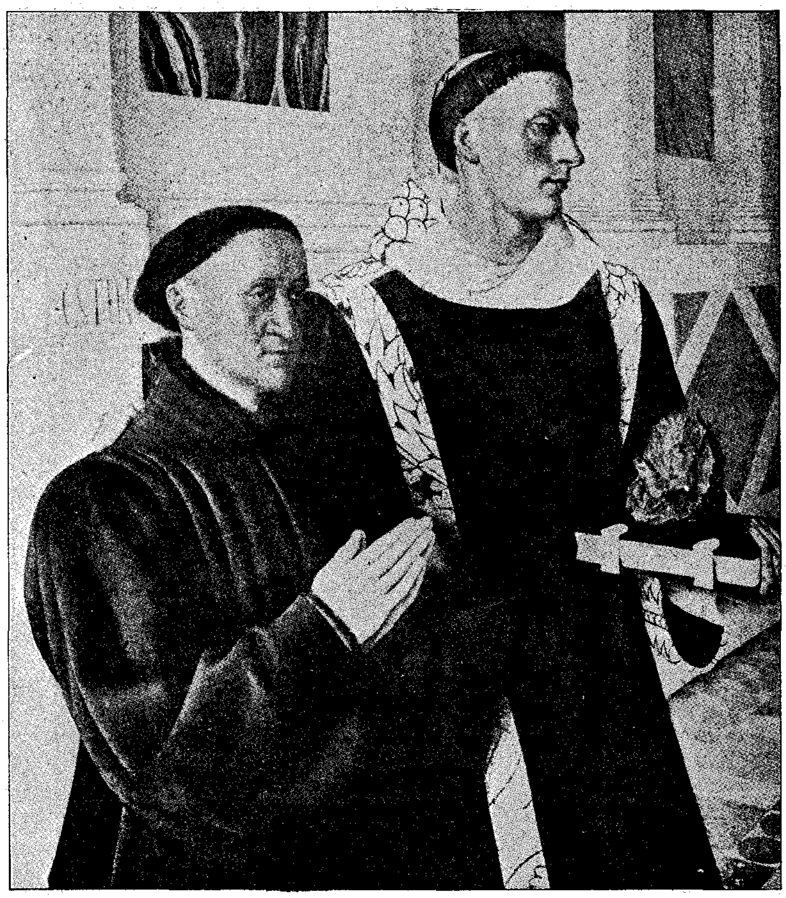
Mr. Cortissoz, writing in the New York *Tribune*, is troubled by no such scruples as the *Evening Post* writer displays. A little review of Germany's frank attitude toward the subject of spoils in the days of her success tends to remove any such scruples, "sentimental or otherwise":

"It was a Bavarian Minister who told Baron Kerryn de Lettenhove how they felt at Munich about their works of art, some of which the Belgian archeologist was soliciting for an exhibition at Brussels in 1910. If any of them were lost it would not be possible for the Belgians to make restitution in money. The balance could only be made right by the choice of works of the same merit from Brussels! How could the Germans now object if they are submitted to the very rule which they themselves were ready to formulate? Baron Wangenheim, at Constantinople, bewailed to Ambassador Morgenthau the moderating influence of the rulers of Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, which saved Paris from the extremes of Prussian rapacity in 1871. This time, he exultingly declared, his master would make war without pity. 'We shall transport to Berlin all the treasures of art in Paris which belong to the state.' The French are now remembering, and emphasizing, pronouncements of this kind. Naturally, since Germany felt that way about it, they can not see why there should be any objection to the transportation of a certain number of works of art from Berlin to Paris. The situation is different to-day from that which existed in 1871. France had done no harm to Germany. There was reason for moderating the demands of the latter. But think of the harm done by Germany to France in this war!

"The war had been raging for only a few weeks—it was, in fact, in October, 1914—when Herr Emil Schaefer announced in a Berlin magazine, *Kunst und Künstler*, what had happened and what might be expected to happen. The might of Germany had made itself felt at Liége and Brussels, Namur, Malines, and Antwerp. In a few weeks, perhaps in a few days, the news that the Kingdom of Belgium had ceased to exist would doubtless arrive. In anticipation of that event the amiable Herr Schaefer counted not solely upon cash returns. 'Each town of this country,' he observed, 'was formerly a home of art, each church was a sanctuary of painting. The descendants of Van Eyck and Rubens have preserved many paintings which, aside from their ideal value, possess a material value which may be exprest in millions, and upon this part of the national patrimony the hand of the conqueror will fall.' He enumerated the principal masterpieces to be annexed from Antwerp, Brussels, and Bruges, not forgetting, at Ghent, that great altar-piece of St. Bavon's, by the Van Eycks, to which we have more than once had occasion to refer. It was in 1914, we repeat, that this piratical program was candidly aired. In 1919 it comes home to roost. A nice, far-seeing lot, the Germans, but not quite far-seeing enough. Mr. Marguillier rolls their unguarded confessions like so many sweet morsels under his tongue. Who shall say him nay? He contrasts the German campaign of loot with the scheme of reparation which his countrymen and the Belgians now have in mind and leaves the world to judge which speaks of rapine and which of justice."

WHERE THERE IS NO USE FOR MEN OF LETTERS

When Atchison, Kansas, sets out to weigh the man of business against the man of letters it uses a scale of four-column length in *E. W. Howe's Monthly.* This journal is professedly "devoted to indignation and information," and the number which flays the editor of *Pearson's Magazine* for saying that "the flower of the mind of the nation will be found especially in the Menckens and Dreisers, and not in business men," employs plenty of the first commodity. The row began when Mr. H. L. Mencken made some remark about the "intellectual lethargy and lack of sense" of the class whom Mr. Howe regards as the accomplishers of the great and important tasks, who "have more real philosophy, worthiness, and intelligence than the writers, prophets, martyrs, professors, and politicians." In this wrangle Mr. Harris of *Pearson's* enters by saying that "Mr. Howe writes as if . . . he had as much right to his opinion as Mr. Mencken has to his"; and Mr. Howe retorts with, "Well, in the name of high Heaven, have I not? Have not the plain people the same right to opinions that the writers have?" Forthwith the ring is cleared. Mr. Howe hits out with vigor:



NOW IN THE BERLIN MUSEUM,

But France wishes this work of Jean Fouquet, portraits of Stephen Chevalier, Treasurer of France, and his patron saint, Stephen, to be among the reprisals asked of Germany by the Peace Terms.

"I believe I discovered H. L. Mencken as a writer before Frank Harris, editor of *Pearson's;* I have written so much about the cleverness of Mr. Mencken that I have been criticized for it, but Frank Harris is indignant at this late day because I do not properly appreciate Mr. Mencken. Mr. Harris says:

"'Mr. Howe puts himself out of court and becomes ridiculous when he talks of hundreds of business men possessing "sheer genius," and being equal in wit and information to a man of the acknowledged ability of Mr. Mencken. I have been in America four years now, and have only met one business man to be

> compared in ability with Mr. Mencken, and he has made about a hundred million of dollars.'
>
> "I don't know how many business men Frank Harris the Englishman [correction, the Irishman] has met during his four years' residence in America; I don't know his capacity for estimating the ability of Americans in general, after he meets them, but I do know I shall not accept his judgments instead of my own."

Mr. Howe also has other blows for Harris's solar plexus:

> "To assert that, because a man has cleverness as a writer, he is one of the world's great men, is an absurd doctrine. I know it is accepted by writers, but it is certainly nonsense. And I will go further (attend me closely) and say that Shakespeare was not the greatest Englishman. Shakespeare was born with ability to write, precisely as a hen is born with ability to lay a certain number of eggs. . . . There are half a dozen Englishmen living to-day who are greater than Shakespeare; who acquired greatness by hard and patient work, which Shakespeare never did: it came to him in a flash, and he deserved no credit for it. His greatness was not of a useful kind, whereas the greatness of many other Englishmen has been of much use to the world.
>
> "Mr. Harris says the 'first requisite of success in business is greed, and the second is greed, and the third is greed.'
>
> "An old statement, made a million times by unfair and envious writers; it was never true. The first requisite of success in business is character, a word which includes temperance, fairness, politeness, industry, and as much intelligence as can be accumulated.
>
> "Incidentally, I may say some of the most noted literary men have been impolite, dishonest, mean, and occupied madhouses."

Mr. Howe "admires" clever writers, confesses that he is "entertained by them"; but denies that they are a moral force. On the other hand:

> "They are mere entertainers, as are strolling players, circus performers, and musicians. . . . . . .
>
> "Do we the people get our morals from the writers? Certainly not; so far as writers teach morals, they get their ideas from the people. What is writing but a record of human events? What is written philosophy but the teaching of our oldest and best men and women? The writing of Socrates is nothing save the best teaching of those with whom he associated; I have read his philosophy, and it impress me not as new doctrine, but as a simple repetition of what I have heard from the best of my associates all my life. This is true of any book of philosophy; of any clever book: the author learned from those around him, and was able to clothe his thoughts in clever language.
>
> "When it comes to the imagery of poetry—the fanciful things—it is not important, and therefore not popular. Poetry is dead; that is at least one foolish thing that is no longer a mischievous force.
>
> "Our literature is simply a great and increasing disturbance to those worthy people who try to accomplish what should be accomplished. It is as false in conception as the stage-setting for a Russian ballet; as a poem by Rabindranath Tagore, the silly Hindu."

With his opponent by this time flat on the floor and gasping for breath, Mr. Howe addresses the multitude:

> "But let me give warning that unless the people do accept their own common sense, and get rid of the sentimental drivel of literature, they will go to hell, as the prophets and martyrs have so long prophesied.
>
> "But it will be a material hell of burning homes and factories, and rioting and bloodshed; all unnecessary and foolish, merely that the prophesying of the prophets may come true.
>
> "The simple doctrine I am preaching, almost without followers, is as true as that water runs down-hill; its simplicity dams it with a people perplexed with big and false theories.
>
> "A man succeeds in life in the degree that he is industrious, honest, polite, intelligent, and orderly; this is as certain as that man is born of woman—or any other material fact. Yet the martyrs, prophets, educated fools, and writers generally say success is greed, greed, greed, and that honesty in the most essential detail in life—to wit, business—is contemptible.
>
> "The best possible palliative for our ills is industry, fairness, politeness, temperance, order, and intelligence, but the martyrs and professors say we need new thought, revolution, fiat money, fiat brotherhood, fiat love; fiat this, that, and the other.
>
> "They are wrong, and I am right; I teach what you believe—the trouble is, you are afraid to stand up against the martyrs and prophets who are leading you astray.
>
> "Did Shakespeare, or Goethe, or Whitman, or Buddha, or Tolstoy, or Confucius, or Rousseau, teach you as important lessons as you learned from your parents, from your worthy and intelligent neighbors: from the leading men of practical affairs in your own country and age?"

A FRENCH THEATRICAL "WASHINGTON"

WASHINGTON DOES NOT SEEM to have impress the dramatists very strongly as material for the theater. Perhaps some delver in theatric lore will tell us how many times he has figured as a character in our native drama. It is hardly thinkable that Mr. Jacques Copeau, the director of the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, should be the first to impersonate the Father of our Country on the stage of Washington's land, but the 1919 birthday witnesses this fact, and a face and figure to summon up the memories of the Washington portraits are what Mr. Copeau undoubtedly achieves in the half-light of the tent in that winter's night at Valley Forge. The critics are not satisfied with a "French *Washington*"; what would Frenchmen say to our Yankee *Napoleons?* And of these we have had a considerable assortment—broad brow with overhanging lock, hand thrust into chest, shoulders held high—the sum of all the Napoleonic portraits! Mr. Corbin, in the New York *Times*, sees Copeau as revealing "the Father of His Country in the act of making us, and thoroughly conscious of it—in spite of the fact that he is speaking French and at the slightest emotion is shaken by Gallic ecstasies of gesture." The *Sun* and *Tribune* reviewers evade the responsibility of an opinion. The *Evening Post* critic inclines toward his brother of *The Times*, adding that "admirable actor as Mr. Copeau is, he is unable to hide the fact that he is French," also—

> "In ordinary moments Copeau's *Washington* had a French ease of manner not unintermixed with a few slight French mannerisms. When he became excited he shrugged and grimaced like a true Frenchman, and through the generous applause of the audience ran a perceptible undercurrent of amusement."

The New York *Evening Sun* saw with other eyes, and itself beams more graciously:

> "Jacques Copeau, who directed the production, acted the rôle of *Washington*, interpreting the character with dignity and power. He made excellent use of his study of Washington and based his conception of make-up on the Gilbert Stuart portrait of the first President."

One might recall that the late Edward Everett Hale used to lecture on "The Human Washington," and endeavored to see him not so much as the stone statuary of our common portraits, but as a man of flesh and blood. Thackeray, too, asked if he weren't a fussy old gentleman, who took snuff and dropt it on his waistcoat. But tradition is a hard thing to battle against.

The vehicle used by Mr. Copeau was but one episode, the Valley Forge scene, out of the "dramatic action" by Mr. Percy Mackaye called "Washington." Without the other parts it could not be judged as a play, as it is offered for the sake of the portrait. On the same evening a play by La Fontaine—"La Coupe Enchantée"—was presented, and the two linked together by a prolog by Mr. Mackaye translated into French by Mr. Copeau, where contemporary events are invoked for the welding process. *The Evening Sun* sets it forth thus:

> "Two figures representing *Comedy* and *Tragedy* returning from the Great War meet on the stage. They are greeted by the *Art of the Theater*, to whom they relate their experiences in the wood of Château-Thierry; what they saw there; how *Comedy* beheld the old ranger of the wood, *La Fontaine*, there at his birthplace; and how *Tragedy*, wandering farther on, came upon *Washington*, an austere and dignified figure—surrounded

by American marines. The spirits of the French poet and the American soldier are thus summoned to the theater."

Two speeches, one by the *Comic Mask* and one by the *Tragic*, set forth the two great figures who represent the friendship of France and America—*La Fontaine* and *Washington*. What the *Comic Mask* sees is *La Fontaine* addressing the *Crow* of his fable, and alluding in thinly veiled fashion to the invasion and defeat of the Germans:

THE COMIC MASK—"Oh, he rattled on right pleasantly, quite in the fashion of the old fabulists, chatting to the crow like an old crony. 'No? No, neighbor?' said he. 'You don't recognize me yet—no? Think a bit; look me over! A little hiatus of three hundred years—surely that's a slight pause in a conversation as immortal as ours.'

"Then—fancy this—then the old fellow rose on his legs, reached for his bonnet, made a most profound bow—like so—and went on: 'Maître Corbeau, behold your devoted servant and interlocutor, Maître Renard—disguised in silk stockings. I, sir, like you, am a native of this wood. At present, in this hole of red mud, I am standing shin-deep in my birthplace. Officially, sir, I am Ranger of the Wood of Fair Waters at Château-Thierry, successor to my father, in the reign of his Majesty Louis XIV.

"'Just now, my dear sir, after an absence a trifle prolonged, I have been sharply recalled to the duties of my office. Accordingly, I have risen early—like yourself, sir—and, on making my official rounds through this wood of ours, I observe, sir—I regretfully observe—that there has been trespassing on these premises.

"'In fact, sir, I am certain there has been poaching; and I am sorry to conclude, from the evidence, that the poachers were not gentlemen.

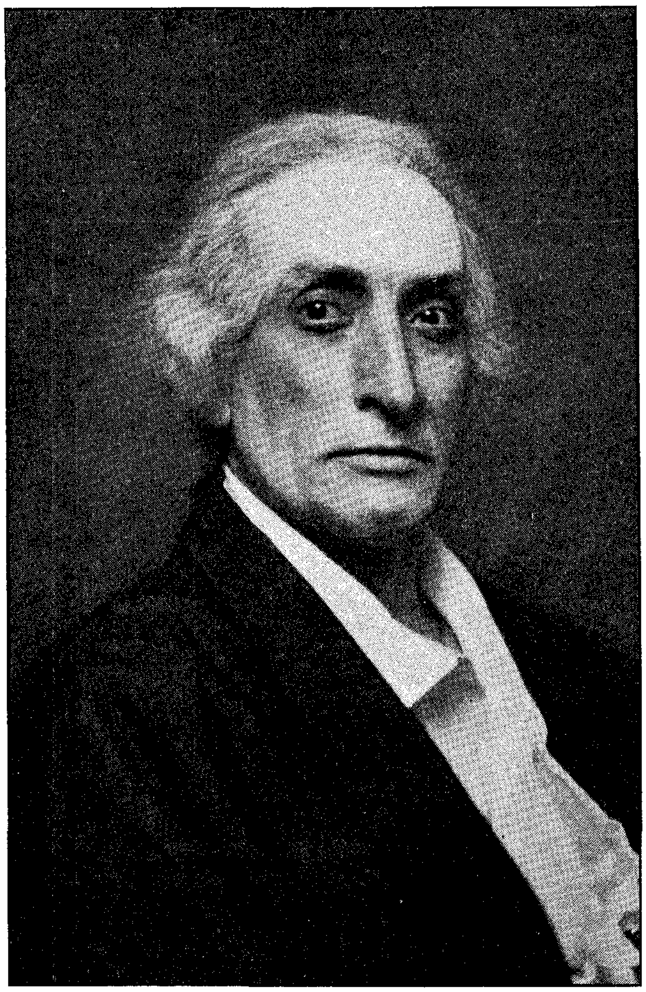
"'But pray, my dear sir, do not be alarmed; the danger is over; there will be no more trespassing.

"'For I am delighted to reassure you that a gentleman—a valiant gentleman, a voyager overseas from the far realms of Pocahontas—a most well-reputed gentleman, with a wig and thirteen stars in his crest—this true soldier, sir, bringing his sword, together with a tall family of his grandsons, all very gallantly clad in the blue garb of marines—these, my dear Maître Corbeau, have expelled the recent poachers from our wood of Château-Thierry!

"'And now, sir, tho our birthplace has, as you see, been sadly desecrated, still—good neighbor—we, we both are Frenchmen, and, being Frenchmen, we know how to make a new fable out of an old story; and so, in the red roots of these blasted oak-trees, my friend, we will right now set about planting—green acorns. How say you, Maître Corbeau?'"

THEATER—"Ah, *le bonhomme* La Fontaine!—And did he continue the soliloquy?"

THE COMIC MASK—"That you must inquire of Maître Corbeau; for, just at that moment my brother, here, touched me on the shoulder, and I followed him till we came to the verge of the wood. There I waited while he went on, and looked—between the tangled débris—northeastward, where the sun was rising."



Photograph by Arnold Genthe.

A FRENCH *WASHINGTON*.

Jacques Copeau, who makes one of the first notable figures of Washington in the theater. The conception is based on the Gilbert Stuart portrait of the First President.

THEATER (turning to the *Tragic Mask*)—"And you saw there——?"

THE TRAGIC MASK—"The other one—a tall figure in long cloak, his gray head bare. He was standing alone, under an old, scarred elm-tree. Through the mist around him, half visible in black dugouts, I caught glimpses of the marine blue and khaki brown of his grandsons. Near him his horse stood, quiet. Far away I heard faint thunder. He himself stood quiet—his mouth shut hard. His eyes were looking westward—remembering.

"Presently he stirred a little, and his shut mouth moved in a smile.

"Then, with a small hatchet which he held tight in his hand, he cut a blazing on the elm-bark, and began to carve some letters there.

"I came nearer and watched from behind him, and these were the words he was carving in the old tree: 'Lafayette, *nous voilà!*'"

The Valley Forge scene brings together a notable assembly of our first fighters for liberty—Hamilton and Lafayette, von Steuben, who is lectured on the subject of Prussian militarism, Count Pulaski, and Thomas Paine. Letters arrive telling how Franklin has consummated the French alliance, and the scene ends with a salvo of guns outside while Washington invokes the spirit of Victory within. Since Mr. Copeau leads the way in graceful international compliment, we shall likely see our own actors not backward in patriotic emulation.

WHITMAN'S PROPHECY OF TO-DAY—American readers have found prophets of to-day's world situation in Shakespeare, in Victor Hugo, and in various other foreign writers, but an Englishman calls attention to Walt Whitman. Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writing to the London *Times*, makes an extract from Walt's "Years of the Modern," first published in "Drum Taps" in 1865, and asks, "Is not this indeed prophecy—the human utterance of the Divine?"

I see not America only—I see not only Liberty's nation, but other nations preparing;
I see tremendous entrances and exits—I see new combinations—I see the solidarity of races;
I see that force advancing with irresistible power on the world's stage;
(Have the old forces, the old wars, played their parts? are the acts suitable to them closed?)
I see Freedom, completely armed, and victorious, and very haughty, with Law on one side and Peace on the other,
A stupendous Trio, all issuing forth against the idea of caste;
—What historic dénouements are these we so rapidly approach?
I see men marching and counter-marching by swift millions;
I see the frontiers and boundaries of the old aristocracies broken;
I see the landmarks of European kings removed;
I see this day the People beginning their landmarks (all others give way);

. . . .

—What whispers are these, O lands, running ahead of you, passing under the seas?
Are all nations communing? is there going to be but one heart to the globe?
Is humanity forming, en masse?—for lo! tyrants tremble, crowns grow dim;
The earth, restive, confronts a new era.

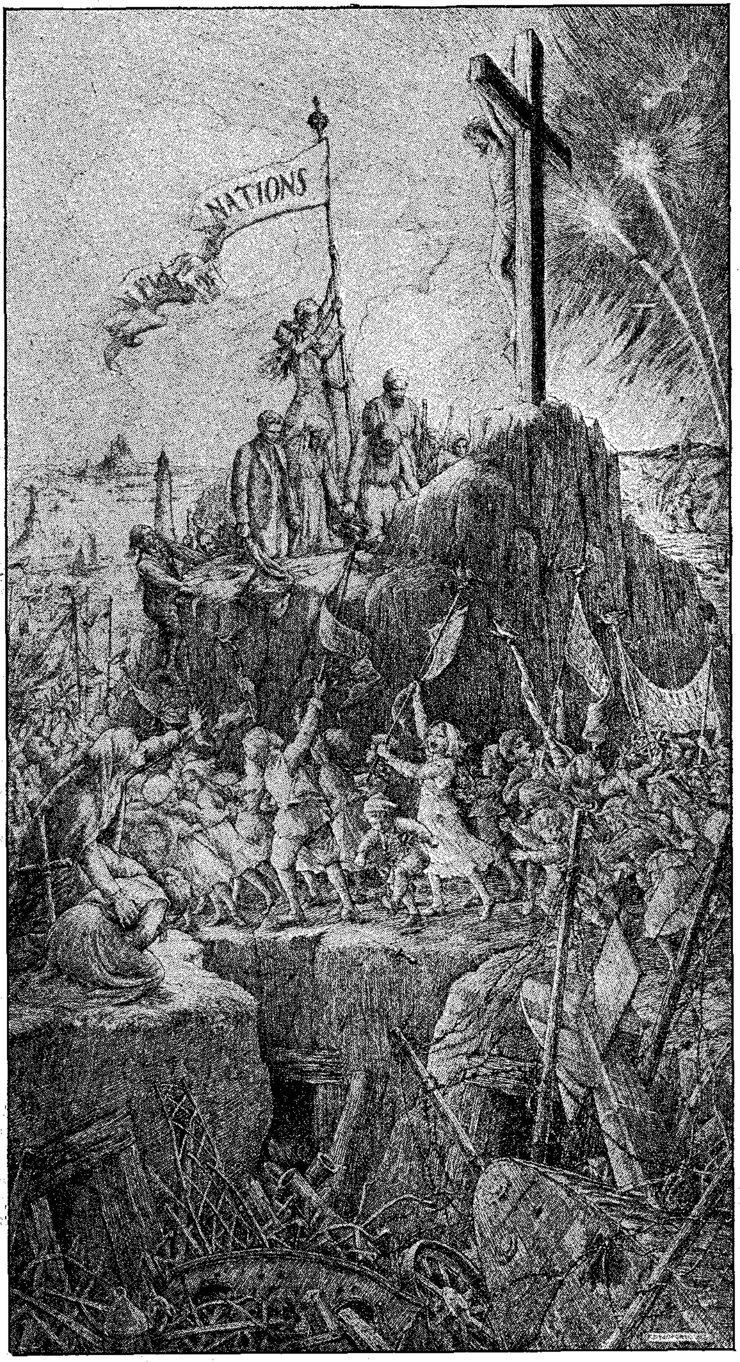
. . . .

The perform'd America and Europe grow dim, retiring in shadow behind me,
The unperform'd, more gigantic than ever, advance, advance upon me.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH PRESS ON THE PEACE LEAGUE

EMPHASIS UPON THE SPIRITUAL ASPECT of the idea of the League of Nations is natural in the organs of the church press. This they supply to the colder reasoning of the secular newspapers. Some are more academic than others; one at least, *The Congregationalist* (Boston), is hotfoot for the adoption of Mr. Wilson's plan and a whipping up of any recalcitrant Senator. "No more important immediate duty rests upon the churches and other organizations of right-minded men and women than to put themselves strongly on record as in favor of the idea of a League of Nations and to make the men at Washington cognizant of that opinion." The efforts of ex-President Taft, of President Lowell, of Harvard, and Faunce, of Brown, in "going from city to city throughout the land explaining misunderstandings, combating prejudices, enlightening ignorance with regard to this colossal plan," are cited with enthusiastic approval, and a severe glance of disapproval at reactionary legislators as well as private citizens:



RELIGIOUS IDEAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

This drawing by F. D. Bedford in *The Challenge* (London) is thus interpreted: "Men and women, friend and foe, kneel side by side with lowered flags at the front of the Cross in deep humility and thanksgiving. In the foreground, Grief and Compassion lament the sacrifice of precious lives poured forth in the cause of Justice and Freedom. Compassion bows beneath the burden of the world's suffering. Beyond, are gathered the children of every nation, filled with hope and daring as they hasten joyously toward the light of Universal Peace as it spreads from shore to shore, leaving far behind them the horrors and devastation of war by land and sea."

> "A large measure of indifference and inertia as well as a considerable measure of open and covert opposition are still to be encountered. More influential citizens need to be aroused and enkindled with enthusiasm so that an overwhelming tide of public sentiment shall be felt by the Senate, if, with all the facts before it and the framework of a league indorsed by the clear judgment of the Paris Conference and on its face sound and reasonable, the Senate shows a disposition to veto the forthcoming treaty, as it summarily vetoed the forward-looking treaties of John Hay twenty years ago. . . . . . .
>
> "It is high time for all of the churches of Christ to fall in line, visibly, effectively. Every one of us by persistent and courageous advocacy of the League is bound to help to make the soil fallow, so that the forthcoming treaties can strike deep root. We are bound also to help create the moral and spiritual climate favorable to the growth of a real Society of Nations."

Fearing that the Senate or any other body of sticklers may need a little lesson in the philosophy of history, *The Congregationalist* administers it:

> "This is not the isolated nation that it was in George Washington's time. When in 1918 we relinquished the command of two million fighting men to a French marshal and an English admiral, we did a precedent-breaking thing because of the stress of war. Can we not in the interests of the peace and welfare of mankind continue to break some old precedents? We have not the slightest doubt that were George Washington or Abraham Lincoln alive to-day, they would approve of a League of Nations and of America's taking a responsible part in it consonant with its prestige, its resources, and its leadership among the nations."

The same ringing call to the Church is sounded down in Nashville, Tenn., by *The Presbyterian Advance*. The Church, it declares, has "everything to do" with a League of Nations because "such a League must be rooted and grounded in the ideals of Jesus Christ":

> "Here is what we Christians must not fail to see and feel: As permanent peace depends upon a League of Nations, so does the success of such a League depend upon the maintenance and extension of Christian ideals. Men are arising to tell us that it is ignorance which underlies war, and that if only all men are educated in the popular sense of that word the problem will be solved. But what nonsense that is when we remember Germany. That nation was generally looked upon as the best educated nation in the world. It had few illiterates. Its people were highly developed in knowledge and skill and general culture. But now the whole world realizes the truth asserted in an address

by President Wilson, 'that the discoveries of science, the quiet studies of men in laboratories, the thoughtful developments which have taken place in quiet lecture-rooms, have now been turned to the destruction of civilization. . . . The enemy whom we have just overcome had at his seats of learning some of the principal centers of scientific study and discovery, and he used them in order to make destruction sudden and complete.' It is not by the increase of knowledge or the development of skill that we are to hope for world peace. By this very means in Germany, as Mr. Wilson said, the powers of destruction 'gained facilities.' Education in this sense means merely the increase of facilities with which to carry out the will and purpose of a people. The kind of education which will assure the permanence of a League of Nations is such an education as will not merely increase facilities, but will make the will of a people right, the purpose of a people noble—a will and purpose in accordance with the will and purpose of Jesus Christ. The Church above all other institutions should be diligent in efforts to create in the people that Christlike will and purpose which will give assurance of the permanence of such a League."

The Peace Conference may frame a League, points out *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), but "no human device will keep the peace of the world unless it is backed by the Christian spirit of peace and good will":

> "The day has dawned. The peoples of the world are striking hands in a common rivalry which is generous and beneficent. The day is at hand when all bitterness and jealousy shall be swept away and all nations shall be united by the ties of universal brotherhood, animated by one spirit, one purpose, one common life, and one hope, and will gladly assist each other in building up rather than tearing down, and the power of law shall be established and substituted for war, reason for force, and righteousness, and not might, shall determine international disputes. May the League of Nations soon be formed!"

Reverting to the oft-repeated oversights of organized Christianity, *The Christian Century* (Chicago) in a contributor takes up the charge that "Christianity, if it is true, ought long ago to have formed the mind and taught the heart of humanity in the service of good will." But we are reminded it is "not automatic, it is not self-applying":

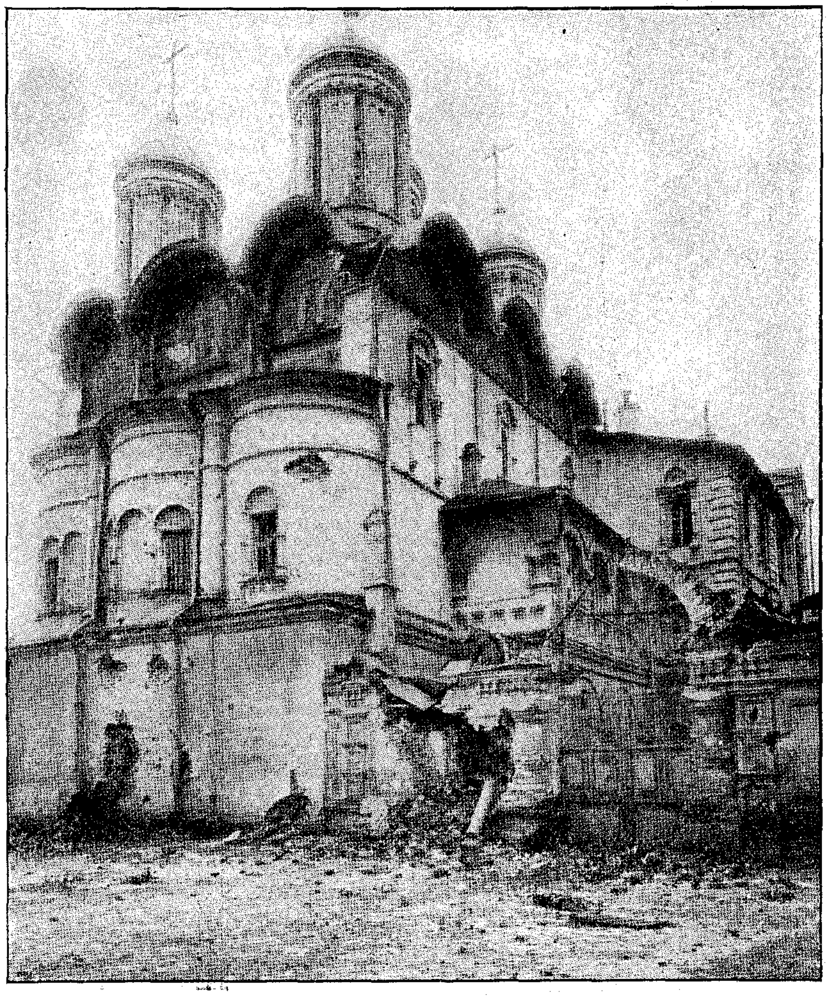
> "What Christ does for man is done in and through man, and seldom, if at all, in any other way, making use of human minds, human hands, to do his work. His advent was into a world organized by the genius of Julius Cæsar, and made safe by the skill of Augustus, a vast power over all, building great stone roads reaching to the ends of the earth. Along those roads the evangelists went bearing the good news under the protection of the power of Rome, to which they made appeal. Without it, humanly speaking—and we can speak in no other way—the religion of Jesus might have remained only an insignificant sect in an obscure province. Just so to-day we must organize the world anew, making it safe for all the finer influences to run and be glorified, the while we seek to build into its organic law the truth and spirit of Christianity—showing our faith by our works in giving to each race, each nation, its right, its duty, and its hope."

J. C. Walsh, who is the staff correspondent of the Catholic weekly *America* (New York), writes dubiously of the League idea, reviewing the failure of similar dreams since Henry IV. and Queen Elizabeth. He sees also some of the principals at the Peace Conference—

> "So eagerly intent upon carving the carcasses of this and that empire as to be uncertain whether there is any conscious concern whatever for mere humanity; whether the League of Nations is anything more than a convenient subject on which to engage conversation while business of immediate and intimate importance is being dispatched."

SACRILEGIOUS HAVOC IN RUSSIA

"THE RUSSIAN is not good; bad man; he shoots on his God." The Chinese workman who was looking on at the bombardment of the Kremlin and the adjacent churches and made this comment could not discriminate, and the work of destruction is laid to the Russian, tho Mme. Breshkovskaia tells us the work of the Bolsheviki is not Russian.



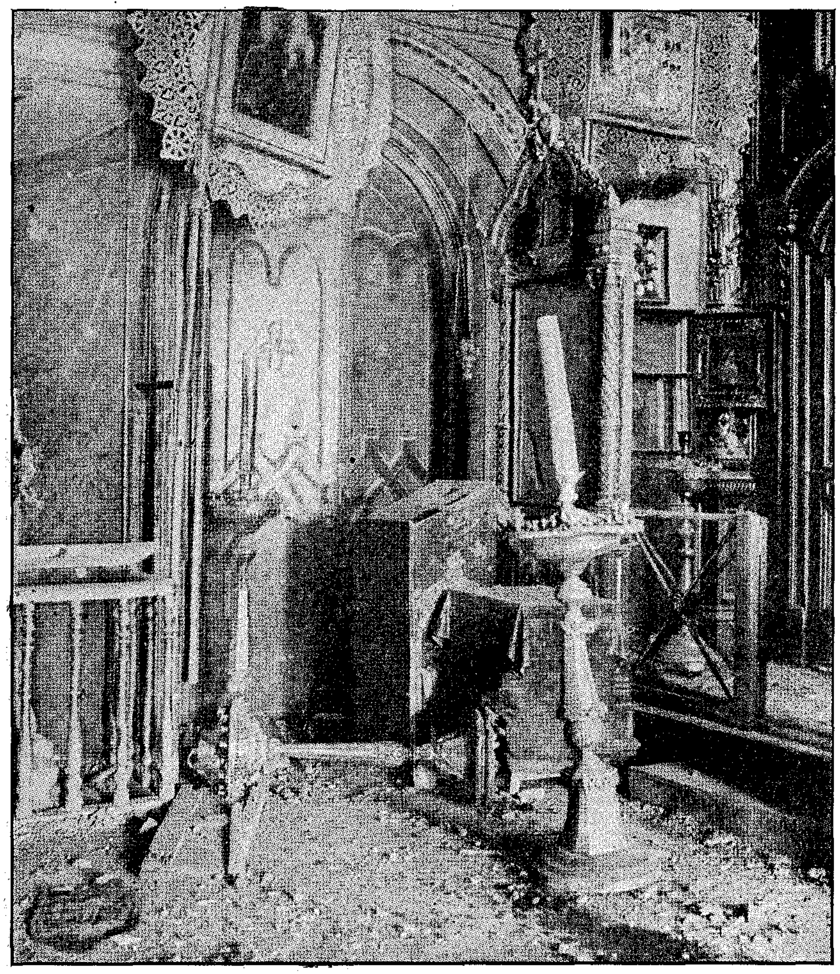
A MONUMENT TO BOLSHEVIK SACRILEGE.

Furrowed by shells and riddled with shot, stands the Church of the Twelve Apostles.

The "forty times forty churches of the white stone city" tell the story of Bolsheviki rage. If they dared, says Mr. Thomas Whittemore in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington), "they would long since have declared the churches of the Kremlin to be museums, and so extinguished their light of faith." So there seems to be some limit beyond which even they dare not go. "The farther one walks about and sees the outraged fabric on all sides," says this writer, whose notes and photographs were furnished him by Bishop Nestor, missionary bishop of Kamschatka, "the stronger becomes the feeling of grief. With indescribable emotion, one enters the resounding stone enclosure near the Falling Asleep of the Mother of God. Here are still to be traced the stains of enormous pools of blood in which floated human fragments tracked about by daring feet." Further:

> "The cathedral itself has been badly treated. A shell struck its central dome and, bursting among the five domes of smoldering gold, viciously smote a second. The hole in the chief dome between the ghostly frescoes of the saints measures seven feet in length and nearly six feet in width. In the drum of the dome is an ominous crack.
>
> "The damage has not even yet been examined in detail by architects, and it is not known, therefore, whether such wanton devastation can be repaired.
>
> "The window-glass is everywhere smashed or shot through.

Within the cathedral there are strewn about splinters of a six-inch shell, which exploded there, and fragments of white stone, brick, and rubble. The gold and silver candelabra, those constellations among which all within the church seems to float through space, are bent as by storm; the altar and the sanctuary are strewn with broken glass, brick, and dirt; the shrine of the holy martyr, Patriarch Hermogen, is covered with fragments of stone and rubble. This is the church built by Fioraventi of Bologna, in which the Czars were crowned and in which the earlier patriarchs were laid to rest. It is the precious reliquary of Russia's rich inheritance of the treasure of the ancient Eastern Church."



A DESPOILED RUSSIAN SANCTUARY.

Scenes of broken and twisted candelabra, shattered windows, battered icons, greet the eye of the worshiper in many of the "forty times forty churches" of Moscow to-day.

The "Wonder-working Monastery" of Chudov is rent by shells, leaving holes five to seven feet in diameter. "Inside the rooms there is complete destruction. Fragments of furniture are mingled with heaps of stone and rubbish." Elsewhere the observer looks and sees:

"In the Church of St. Nicholas, in the belfry of the tower of Ivan the Great, a shell crashed through a window and destroyed the east wall of the interior of the sanctuary. The large, magnificent old Book of the Gospels, which was placed against the ruined wall, was thrown to the floor near the altar. The front cover was torn off, and the precious icons of the Resurrection of Christ and of the Evangelists adorning the book were broken and thrown about; many leaves were torn and crusht.

"The Altar of Oblation was broken and the service books torn. All over the sanctuary bricks were scattered about with splinters of shells and various ecclesiastical objects heaped up between the altar and the Royal Gates, but the altar itself, in spite of its nearness to the ruin, was uninjured.

"In the Church of St. Nicholas lies a part of the holy relics of the Prelate Nicholas, a saint honored by all Christians, and even by the heathen. The walls of the entrance to this church are written over with the most filthy and sacrilegious inscriptions and invectives, not only in Russian, but (more significant of the leadership in all this despoliation) in German. The entrance of the church where the relics lie was used as an outhouse.

"When raining destructive shells on the Kremlin, the madmen evidently decided beforehand not to spare one of the churches; and, in fact, traces of the crime are left on all."

Many in Russia have wished that the Kremlin gates could be open that "all people not only of Moscow but of all Russia might see the ruin of their sacred places. What will wash away all the uncleanness, Russians ask, by which the Russian barbarism directed by the enemy has defiled the Kremlin?" The narrator proceeds:

"It is impossible not to recognize that in the Kremlin are found the history of the art, moral strength, might, greatness, and glory of the Russian land. If ancient Moscow is the heart of all Russia, then the altar of this heart is the Kremlin.

"A sacrilegious attack upon it could be made only by madmen or by men to whom nothing is holy and who are incapable of understanding (whatever Russia's future is to be) the significance and importance of this monument of Russian history. . . . . .

"Alas! This crazy fallacy is characteristic of the self-imposed Government. What they did in the Kremlin they are doing to-day throughout Russia. One would like to believe that, if these men were once Russians, all consciousness of love for their country had been drained out of their hearts before their subservience to the enemies of all that is to a true Russian dear and holy!"

ROSEATE PROSPECTS FROM THE MISSION DRIVE

OPTIMISM RULES in the Methodist mind over the new era of life to be inaugurated with the success of the Centenary of Missions Fund. With the Liberty Loan drive as an example, the mission drive in which all the churches are to participate, as we showed in our issue of February 8, is expected to herald the time, says *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville), "in which many things that have become unpleasantly familiar to us will not be seen." Business is paid the first tribute by this spectator in furnishing the ideal by which the church's affairs are to be guided in the future. This and other "never agains" make up a glowing picture:

"Never again will we manage our church business in a happy-go-lucky way that has been bringing upon us the reproaches of those who have learned to manage successfully what is known as secular business.

"Never again will our Christian men and women use a standard of giving which means that God is entitled only to what is left after we have given ourselves the best time possible, or that God is entitled to nothing if there be no surplus.

"Never again will we have the face to sing doxologies over the raising of missionary assessments which represent a pitiable outlay of less than two cents a week per member.

"Never again will we pay our hard-working preachers salaries which represent the payment of less than six cents a week per member.

"Never again will the cause of the worn-out preacher be considered as belonging to the realm of charity and as having no place in the great enterprises of the Church.

"Never again will we pay tribute to Almighty God out of the proceeds of oyster suppers, charity functions, and the sale of old clothes.

"Never again will the kingdom of Jesus Christ be bounded by local ecclesiastical and geographical lines."

Expanding to Meet Public Needs

THE packer is a purveyor of foods. Largely dependent on him are the producer, the retailer and the consumer. The farmer looks to the large packing concern to provide outlets for what he raises. The housewife relies upon the packer for an important part of her daily food supply. Retailers expect prompt service and regular deliveries. Thousands of workmen are given gainful employment.

Of all industrial undertakings none is so closely allied to the comfort and security of the nation.

To meet these responsibilities successfully makes large scale operation imperative. For, in order to buy from the grower whenever he is ready to sell, Armour must have a national market to distribute foods everywhere. And conversely, to make food supplies certain, Armour must be able to buy in many producing centers.

Serving both producers and consumers, it is evident that such a business must be conducted fairly and beneficially to all. In no other way can its existence be justified. In no other way could it have thrived.

But to carry out its uses fully, the *responsibilities of the business must be met by the responsibilities of those it serves.* In its own interests the public must give big business the opportunity to perform the service which is very properly expected of it.

With a multitude of problems to be solved in national collecting and distributing, a complex though smoothly working system has been evolved in the Armour organization through the course of years. Each part dovetails in its work with the rest. All are dependent upon and inter-related with the others.

Food plants would be unable to give stock-growers outlets without the branch houses which are continually competing for trade. And neither the producing plants nor the distributing branches could operate on an efficient and economical basis without the modern refrigerator cars directed under a single management which controls their movements.

In short, the Armour system is the outgrowth of national needs—a system that can give maximum service only as a whole—and that dismembered, would fail to live up to the requirements which the country and city public today demands.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
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EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and*
especially designed for High School use

POLES IN THE UNITED STATES

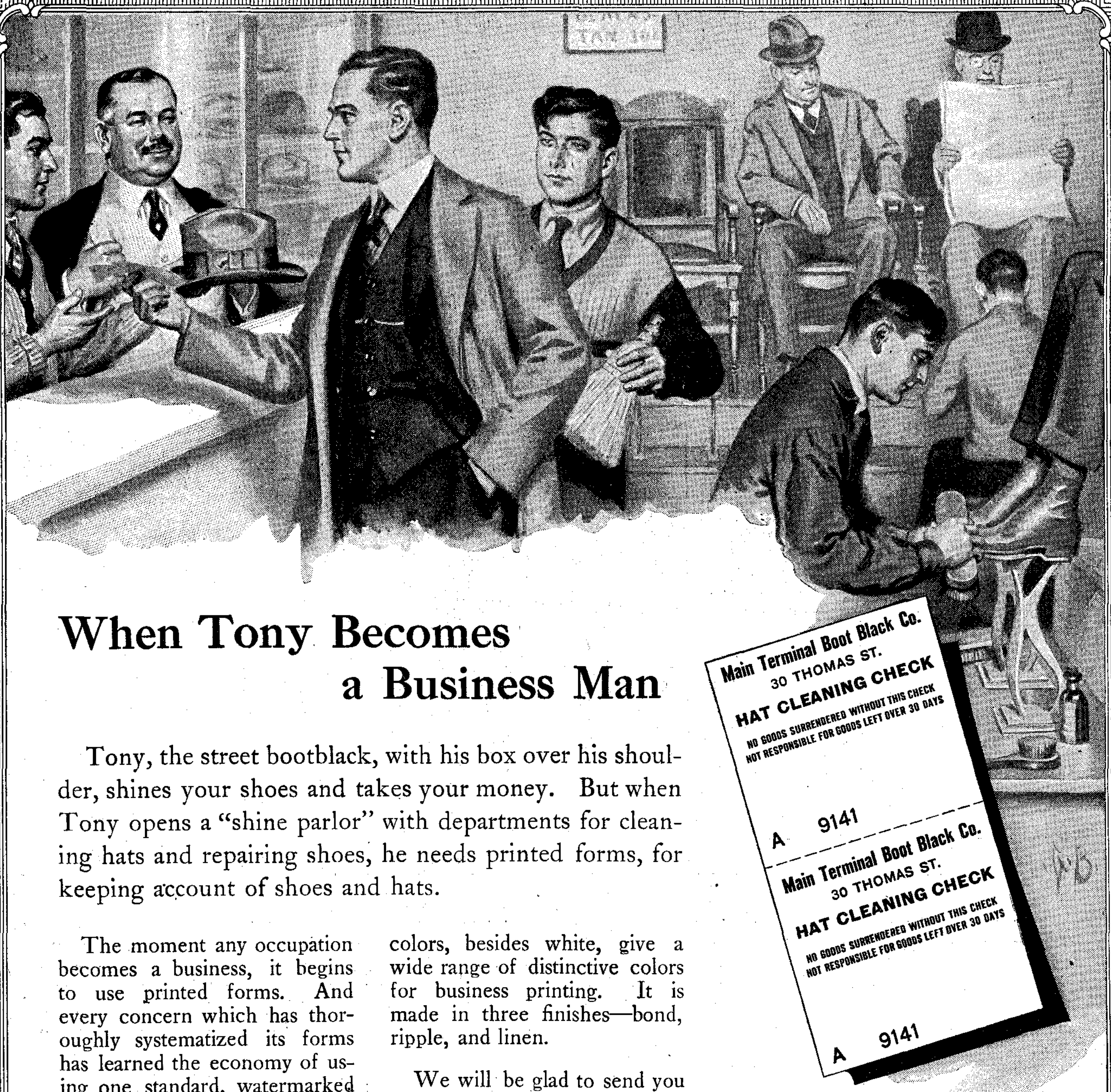
STRIKING CONTRAST OF OUR POLISH POPULATION—The majority of Poles in the United States is of the unskilled labor class. They work in the factories, slaughter-houses, and on farms as helpers or hands. Not a few, also, are farm-owners. On the other side of the record we find a distinguished and very influential minority of Poles, who rank at the highest in art, particularly, and in some technical fields. To begin with the greatest of Poles, whose artistic career is largely identified with this country, we have Paderewski, the Premier of the new Polish Republic. Looking backward, familiar in the annals of art of the United States is the name of Madame Modjeska, a great interpreter of the classic theater in English when she met many English-born and American Shakesperian players as competitors. Familiar to lovers of opera in this country are Jean de Reszké and his brother, the late Edouard de Reszké, brilliant for years on the program of the Metropolitan Opera Company, as also their compatriot, Madame Marcella Sembrich. Again, among the first of modern boy wonders at the piano was Josef Hofmann, a Pole who is almost as well known in the United States as Paderewski. Other resident representatives of Polish musical art in this country are Sigismund Stojowski, of New York, and the three Adamowskis, of Boston. They have been in this country for a great many years. Finally, Polish authorities mention the fact that in English letters a great stylist is recognized in Joseph Conrad, formerly a Polish sailor and ship's officer, whose novels enjoy as great repute here as overseas.

OUR POLISH POPULATION—It is estimated that there are about 4,500,000 Poles in the United States. The difficulty in arriving at an exact computation is ascribed to the fact that many Poles have been **registered as subjects** of the German, Austrian, and Russian Governments, which dominated the several parts of Poland. The nearest accurate reports of our Polish population are supplied by the Polish churches, of which the Catholic list approximately 3,500,000. One million more are credited to the population of Jewish, Protestant, and non-sectarian Poles. The reasons why the illiterate and unskilled labor class has preponderated in Polish immigration to the United States, we learn from **Polish authorities,** are two. (1) The peasant or unskilled worker suffered from poverty and political and religious persecution at home. (2) The Poles of better education and of surer means of livelihood felt it their duty, as it was their wish, to remain in the homeland and strive for the day when Poland's liberty and self-government should be assured. In the factories and slaughter-houses of Chicago, in the mines and rolling-mills of Pennsylvania, and in factories in New York and other States **Polish labor has loomed large** for many years. In the farming districts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Massachusetts the Poles are numerous as farm-laborers or as owners. In Massachusetts, we are told, the Poles have practically reclaimed the whole valley of the Connecticut River.

ASSIMILATION OF THE POLES—Until the world-war made transatlantic traffic a distinct peril, if not practically an impossibility, to the migrant person, Poles who had made a little tidy sum here from the hardest kind of labor and had no hampering ties were wont to go "back home." In many cases the wanderer remained at home, especially when family responsibilities retained him. In many other cases he spent his "American riches" in a pleasant and homelike holiday, and then came back to the United States to remain for always. But when a Pole actually settles here and builds his own roof-tree over his family he remains. He **may not become naturalized,** and for two specific causes: As an unskilled worker, he is comparatively illiterate; as a workman of the poorer class, he is segregated by other denizens of his neighborhood and denominated as a "Polak." This partly explains why the Poles **live in groups here.** Curiously enough, it is to be noted that in his language "Polak" is the proper name for the race we know in English as Poles. Some educated Poles in this country attribute the opprobrium of "Polak" to the German practise in Germany of referring to the Poles, always in derogation, as "die Polaken." But the Poles of the **second generation** "make themselves at home," in language and in spirit as in fact, in the United States. Many of the second generation have been educated in parochial schools attached to churches, just as in the case of other races of strong denominational population. The third generation of Poles in this country is so thoroughly Americanized as not to be recognized as other than the Americans they are. Some drop their Polish patronyms for the American equivalent. In certain States, such as Iowa and Connecticut, recent legislation has prohibited instruction of a foreign language in the schools. This measure, as is well known, has been proposed and carried with the purpose of keeping American schools from being thoroughly Germanized. As to this legislation Poles are reported as being "uniformly tempted to consider the application of such methods in America as a tendency toward an adoption of the same system which was applied to them by Germany and Russia in their own country." Meanwhile there is a movement among Polish and American organizations of educational influence to effect a complete understanding and practise of the English language among the Poles. It is especially directed in aid of the **laboring Pole.** The average educated Pole, whether here or in Europe, is reported to be conversant with at least four languages. As linguists they are said to be among the readiest acquirers of a language among the nations. In Russian Poland only a certain fraction of the child population was allowed to attend school. In Galicia—Austrian Poland—compulsory education was not known. In German Poland, we are informed, school children were flogged for attempting to say their prayers in Polish. The Polish language was taught to them in the homes of their parents. In the United States ninety-seven newspapers are printed in the Polish language, with a reading public of 1,200,000. They have never been questioned as to their undiluted Americanism.

FIRST INFLUX OF THE POLES—In numbers to be noticed the Poles began to come to the United States after the last Polish insurrection of 1863. Since 1865 they have been arriving here steadily, barring, of course, the interruption by the world-war. Most Poles came through Germany, whose ports were nearest for egress. Besides, German shipping agents and their abettors were extremely efficient as promoters of emigration. They were equally efficient, we are told, in fleecing the Polish emigrant by holding him on some "official" pretext or other until he had to wire to his starting-place for more money. In the opinion of a dependable Polish authority, this practise drove many Poles to embarkation at Liverpool.

THE EARLIEST NOTABLE POLES HERE—Kosciusko and Pulaski are the **first of Polish-American immigrants in glory.** They brought with them many compatriots to enlist in the American Army, under the command of General Washington, to fight in the War of the American Revolution. Kosciusko designed the fortifications of the period at Philadelphia, and is also on record for his engineering genius in plans of the West Point military school. When the entrance of the United States into the world-war in 1917 was announced by President Wilson and he called for 100,000 volunteers, 40,000 Poles were among the respondents. During the war there were 220,000 Poles in the United States Army. In view of the fact that the Poles constitute only 4 per cent. of the population the ratio of **10 per cent. of Polish names in the casualty lists** is significant. The Poles have contributed of money, we are told, in proportion to their men in the Army, also to the Liberty Loans. Among the peoples of foreign birth or descent they are rated fourth as contributors with the sum total of subscriptions of $67,000,000. At one bank in Chicago Liberty bonds were bought cash down by Poles to the amount of $11,000,000. To return to their fighting forces, it is estimated that 30,000 Poles enlisted in the Polish Army to fight in France side by side with the Americans on such battle-fields as Château-Thierry and St. Mihiel, where the Allies finally, through the strategy of Foch, Haig, and Pershing, finished the operation of proving Germany a vanquished foe on her chosen field of invasion.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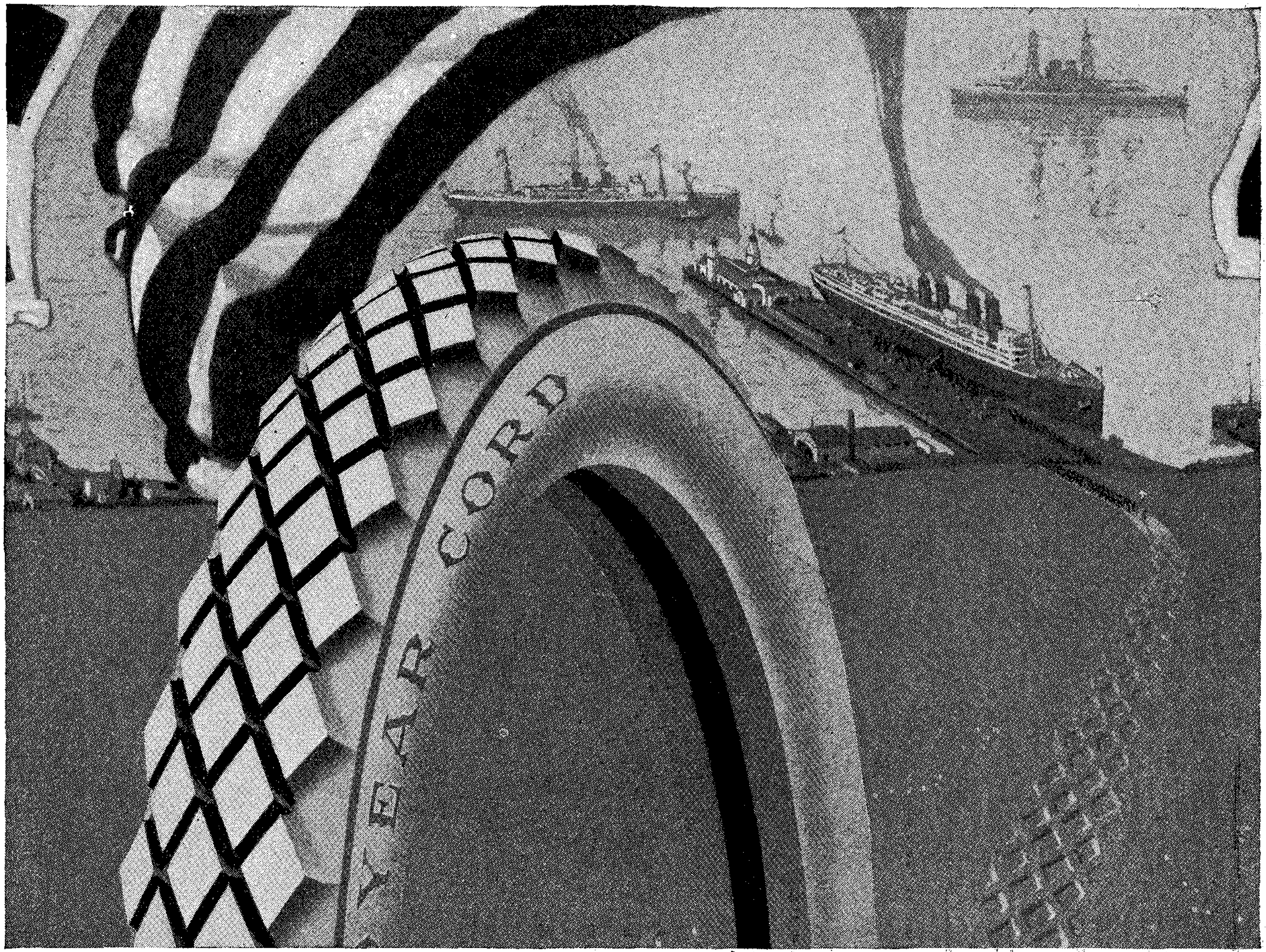

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Goodyear Tires are again available to the public in steadily increasing numbers.

The memorable thing about their return to the open market is the nature of the welcome accorded them.

Their reception has been such as to leave no doubt that for a great proportion of motorists these are the wanted tires.

We had long felt that because of their goodness, Goodyear Tires held an uncommonly high place in popular esteem.

So it is scarcely with surprise that we see our customers who were denied our tires during the period of war, beginning their return to Goodyear.

If you are not a Goodyear user it might be well for you to analyze the basis for this unusual preference toward a manufactured article.

It is possible that such an analysis could lead you to the kind of tire service which we believe is its underlying cause.

Again, if you are not a Goodyear user, it should weigh with you that thousands of our customers have estimated their near-future requirements and have placed reservation orders with their nearby Goodyear Service Station Dealers.

Surely a great number of people would not simultaneously take such precaution for a product of only ordinary merit.

We believe we speak conservatively when we say that Goodyear Tires come well above such classification.

More people ride on them than on any other kind.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR
AKRON

CURRENT - POETRY

THE mood of the fighter who has come safe through the perils of the war is shown in the following verses contributed by a British major to *The English Review* (London). There is no jubilation over the victory, but rather a calm and assured final conviction of the justice of the Allied cause. It was faith in the justice of the cause that carried the Allies through so many dark months since 1914, and the shadow of them shows in the lines.

LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS

By Major H. V. S. Carey

Lay down your arms, the long dark night is past,
The dawn has opened with the sun of peace;
Hushed is the strife, as, in a stricken world,
All conflicts cease.

Lay down your arms, no more shall fire and sword
Sow the red soil and claim the last dread cost;
Yet what we rendered in the bitter fight
Shall not be lost.

Lay down your arms, the cause is surely won,
The world is free by dominance of right;
And never more shall brutal power enthroned
Usurp by might.

Lay down your arms, and heal the broken hearts,
Repair the ruins and still the mourner's tears;
Rebuild the walls that fell before the riot—
Of tragic years.

Lay down your arms, accept the sacred care
Of them who sacrificed that we might live;
Is there for them a recompense too great—
That we can give?

Lay down your arms, and learn anew the faith,
That justice, truth, and honor must prevail;
Great be the cost, yet now we surely know—
God does not fail.

Another echo of the great conflict is found in these verses by Robert Graves in *The New Statesman* (London). Here we have a picture of one of the many strange human contrasts on the battle-field.

THE LEVELER

By Robert Graves

Near Martinpuich that night of hell
Two men were struck by the same shell,
Together tumbling in one heap
Senseless and limp like slaughtered sheep.

One was a pale eighteen-year-old,
Girlish and thin and not too bold,
Prest for the war ten years too soon,
The shame and pity of his platoon.

The other came from far-off lands,
With bristling chin and whiskered hands;
He had known death and hell before
In Mexico and Ecuador.

Yet in his death this cutthroat wild
Groaned "Mother! Mother!" like a child,
While that poor innocent in man's clothes
Died cursing God with brutal oaths.

Old Sergeant Smith, kindest of men,
Wrote out two copies there and then
Of his accustomed funeral speech
To cheer the womenfolk of each.

Everybody has a definite idea of a longshoreman, but it remained for Mr. T. J. Murray to present a poetical idea of this hardy, rough worker along water-fronts of the world, whose next of kin from an occupational standpoint, the sailor, has been the inspiration of uncountable verses. We quote from *Contemporary Verse* (Philadelphia) as follows:

THE LONGSHOREMAN

By T. J. Murray

He aids the freight dispatch to lands afar,
Coasts that he'll never see except in dreams;
To isles aswoon beneath a tropic star,
Or cities washed by fabled golden streams.

His life is rimmed by wharves where hulls converge,
With flags of all the world on truck and stern;
Fresh from the southern coasts where trade winds urge,
Or icy ports where northern fires burn.

His lips with river mist are ever wet;
His ears are drummed by hoisting engines' strain;
And in his dreams the ships he can't forget
Wash up the channel from the misty main.

Mr. Thomas Walsh is felicitous in his original verse and always a finished craftsman. In his translations from the Spanish he is especially happy because tho they read almost as originals one can feel in them all the color and glow of Spain. From the Boston *Transcript* we take the following sonnet:

AT THE WINDOW

Translated by Thomas Walsh from the Spanish of Serafin Alvarez Quintero

Within the little street the shadows hide,
And there a lattice wears a garden smile;
There is a rose behind its grate, the while
A faithful gallant makes his court outside.
The happy pair lets not a thought divide
The love that holds them in its honeyed wile;
She at the grating joys without a guile;
He at his post with ne'er a wo is tried.
Night spreads her veil o'er both; with chatter bright
And laughter free they pass the hours away,
Breathing in love their mutual delight;
If to that lover you, perchance, would say:
"I give you heaven for your place to-night,"
He'd answer, "Heaven is here, and here I stay!"

Similar is the sentiment of the appended stanzas from *The Forum* (New York), which have a charm of easy melody.

THE CHOICE

By J. Corson Miller

Wealth hung a wreath of roses 'round my brow,
And said: "For certain, thou art happy now.
In all this world to thee is naught denied—"
"Excepting love," I answered him, and sighed,
For I was sad.

Love placed a crown of thorns upon my head—
"Thou must go down, ev'n unto death," he said;
"Hast thou the soul to meet the stern decree?"
"Lead on!" I begged of him, with kindling eyes—
For I was glad.

The country appears very clearly in these lines of Helen Underwood Hoyt, which we select from *Youth: Poetry of To-day*. But there is more than a mere graphic picture of hillside, woods, and sky in her lines, as may be readily perceived.

A PLACE ON A HILL

By Helen Underwood Hoyt

I have found a grassy garden on the summit of a hill,
Where an old stump fence grows older in the sun,
Where the gray pine-trees are standing, very wise and very still,
While they spread their thoughts to mellow in the sun.
Where the wind crawls up the hillside through the tawny, curving grass,
And tumbles past the hill-crest into clouds,
There's a place for learning secret words that very often pass
Between the quiet earth and friendly clouds.

A good example of elegiac verse is afforded in the stanzas of W. N. Ewer, in the London *Westminster Gazette*. The late Dora Sigerson Shorter, in whose memory Mr. Ewer composed this poem, will be remembered by readers of these columns as a poet of genuine gift. That she was a patriot and a woman of great charm is evident from the portrait of her here delicately limned.

HERSELF ALONE

(Dora Sigerson Shorter)

Passed Away January 7, 1918

By W. N. Ewer

It seemed at first a wild incredible word
They said of you—
A whisper heard
In some fantastic dream of doubt and pain:
And only now I know it to be true
That we shall never see you here again.

And still the loath mind will not comprehend
The triple blow
That you, the friend,
The poet, and the rebel, all are gone.
We had not thought that you would use us so,
Slip from our lives, and leave us here alone.

We have lost in you all the world has lost,
And something more;
For we loved most
In you the ever-welcome nursery-guest,
Who always brought from some rich endless store
A new ingenious game or merry jest.

The poet you still lives in your rich art;
The patriot you,
The burning heart
That broke for Ireland, lives while Ireland lives;
But we have lost the woman that we knew,
And only memory some sad comfort gives.

Wherefore this rime that you will never read,
To say good-by,
Bid you Godspeed;
And tell the world how much we held you dear.
How strange it seems that you we loved should die,
And go from us, and leave us lonely here!

In the difficult medium of the sonnet form Mr. Roberts displays at the same time poetic skill and stimulating thought. These lines are in his volume of "War Lyrics" (Selwyn and Blount, London) from which we have already quoted in the issue of February 15.

THOUGHT AND ACTION

By Morley Roberts

Action denied turns noble thoughts to dust
As action void of thought depraves mankind:
How happy they whose thought makes action just
And all whose action purifies the mind:
Them neither thought nor action renders blind
To civic duty or some homely trust,
And, whether to the world or books inclined,
Their swords and souls alike are free from rust.

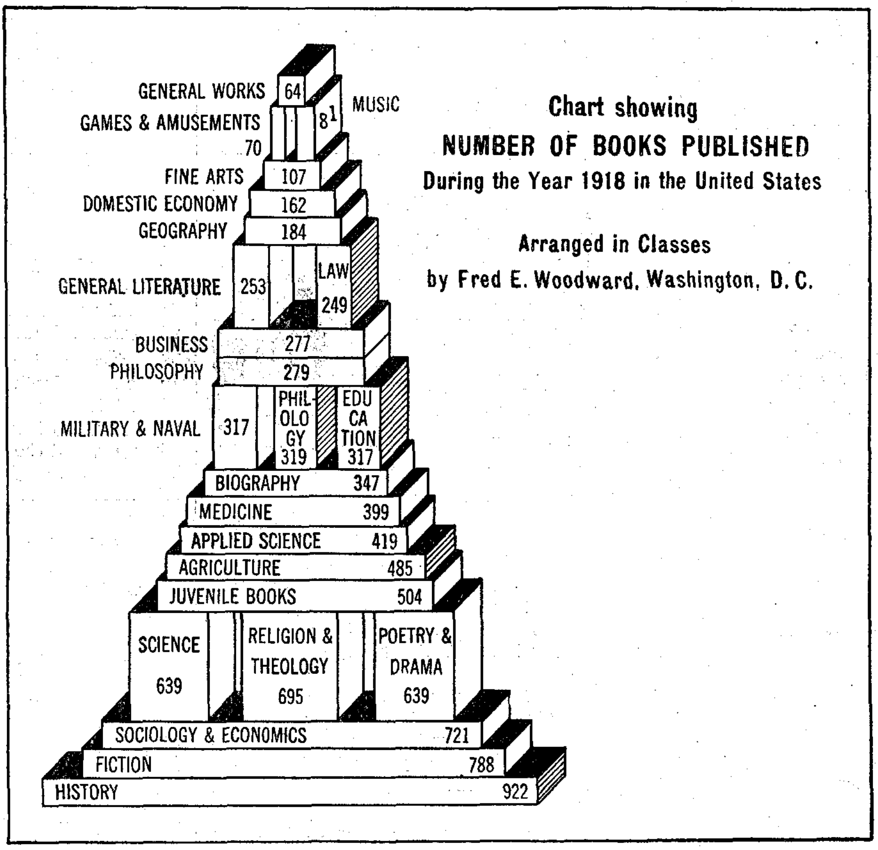
Not wholly for themselves, but for the poor
Is thought or action and the hungry herd
Such kings of men and thoughtful warriors live:
They build the laws, or, breaking them, secure
A power bequeathed in every potent word
To their great children: in all ways they give.

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE BOOKS OF 1918—DECLINES BOTH HERE AND IN GREAT BRITAIN—FEWER NOVELS

THE accompanying chart, made by Fred E. Woodward, of Washington, D. C., aims to show at a glance analyzed statistics of book-publishing in the United States and Great Britain in 1918. Statistics, compiled regularly by papers in the book-trade, record, as accurately as possible, the number of books published each year in each of twenty-four divisions or classes. A marked reduction in the number of books published during 1918 was noticeable in both countries—in the United States, 823, in Great Britain, 415.

Fiction records a loss, or decrease, in number of 523 in Great Britain and 134 in the United States. This class takes in the United States the second largest place for the third time in the history of book publishing. Statistics for the past eight years record a lessening number, as well as a decreasing proportion, of fiction to the whole total. At no period since 1910 has the percentage of fiction exceeded 10 per cent., and the year 1918 showed 8.3 per cent.—or, in plainer words, out of every one hundred books published in the United States ninety-one were other than fiction; and for the past eight years at least ninety out of each and every one hundred books have been non-fiction. In 1908 the percentage was 16.1 per cent., in 1904 it was 22 per cent., and in 1901, was 27 per cent., or more than one-quarter fiction. The year 1918, with 788 in this class, is the smallest since 1894. About 80 per cent. of fiction in the United States is in the section called new books as distinguished from new editions. The figures in Great Britain show nearly the same proportion.



TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES OF BOOKS, 9,237, OF WHICH 8,085 WERE NEW BOOKS, AND 1,152 NEW EDITIONS. NATIVE AUTHORS NUMBERED 7,686, FOREIGN AUTHORS, 1,551.

History, which claims the largest number of books in 1918, records a gain of 154 over the previous year, which in its turn was the largest number recorded up to that time. The great world-war is, of course, directly responsible for the remarkably large number of books in this class. The statistics of Great Britain show a slight loss for the year.

Books on sociology and economics show a decrease of 179 in the United States, and an increase of 112 in Great Britain. The greatest year for books of this class in the United States was 1914, when the total number was 1,038.

In religion and theology there was a loss of 103 in the United States. This was 337 below the largest number ever issued in this class. The sturdy appearance of this class of books for the past eleven years bears silent witness to the heartfelt interest on the part of the reading public in spiritual things. In Great Britain this class was second only to fiction and the total for the year showed a slight gain. The year 1914 showed the largest output, 969 in this class being recorded.

In poetry and the drama there was a slight decline in our own country, and a slight gain in Great Britain, where 592 were new books and 50 new editions. In the United States the new books numbered 534 and the new editions 105, American authors producing 450 while 189 were by English and other foreign authors.

Science records a loss of sixty-nine titles in the United States and a loss of seventeen in Great Britain, our native production for the year being nearly double when compared with that of Great Britain. We find further that 590 of our books were by American authors.

Applied science or technology showed a decline of eighty-eight titles in the United States, and a large increase in Great Britain, the figures in both countries being very small compared with prewar figures.

Educational books showed a slight gain in the United States and a loss of twenty-four in Great Britain.

Agricultural books recorded in the United States a gain of forty-three, the largest number ever published in this class, and a constant growth since 1915, with an average of 386 for the past five years. In Great Britain this class showed a loss.

Law books recorded a gain of thirty-three titles in the United States and in Great Britain a loss of sixteen, the totals in each country being much smaller than the prewar figures.

Juvenile books in the United States showed neither a gain nor a loss, but Great Britain showed a decided loss of 155. In the United States the average output for ten years past has been 581.

Geography, together with books of description and travel, showed the effects of war in a much decreased total, which was far below a peace-time average. The figures for the United States were: 1917, 199; 1918, 184; and for Great Britain: 1917, 259; 1918, 248.

Books of biography also felt the heavy hand of war with a serious decline in both countries. The figures were, in the United States: 1917, 443; 1918, 347; and in Great Britain: 1917, 230; 1918, 221, a loss of nine.

Military and naval science showed a decrease in the United States from the previous year, while the records of Great Britain showed a gain of twenty-eight. During the progress of the war the total number of books in this class in Great Britain in five years was 2,018, in the United States in three years, 750. Together they showed 2,768, or an annual average of 658. It does not appear that many of these were duplicated, as the entire number published in the United States of foreign authorship was only fifty-six, or less than a score per year, the remaining 694 being by American authors.

Philosophy, which first showed signs of active growth in the United States in 1907, closed the year 1918 with a loss of fifty-seven, while Great Britain showed a trifling gain of five. Out of the total of 206 there were 167 new books.

Philology was one of the classes which increased slightly in our own country, tho Great Britain showed a trifling loss. In the United States in 1917 there were 296; in 1918, 319; in Great Britain in 1917, 142; in 1918, 151.

Medicine and hygiene exhibited a decrease in the United States of fifty-one, and in Great Britain an increase of some magnitude, in 1917, 300; in 1918, 380.

Business books were a comparatively new class in the United States, having been introduced in lists in 1911, since which date we have issued a total of 1,991 books, an annual average of 249. The record for the past year showed a loss of three, while in Great Britain this class recorded a loss of thirty-eight.

Domestic economy showed a slight loss from 1917, the figures being in the United States: 1917, 171; 1918, 162; and in Great Britain: 1917, 93; 1918, 57.

The class "general literature" fluctuates in extraordinary fashion, being dependent upon transitory conditions, perhaps, more than any other class. The record for the year was, in the United States, a loss of 123; and in Great Britain a gain of thirty-four. Inasmuch as the collected works of various authors are included in this class, it is not unusual for the class to grow to large proportions. Twice in the history of the book-trade this class has outnumbered fiction, viz.: in 1909 and 1910. The year 1909 was noted as the centenary or bicentenary or tercentenary of Lincoln, Poe, O. W. Holmes, Samuel Johnson, Calvin, Gogol, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Mrs. Kemble, Edward Fitzgerald, Tennyson, OUR OWN opinion is that there is not another tire in America as long-lived as the Republic.

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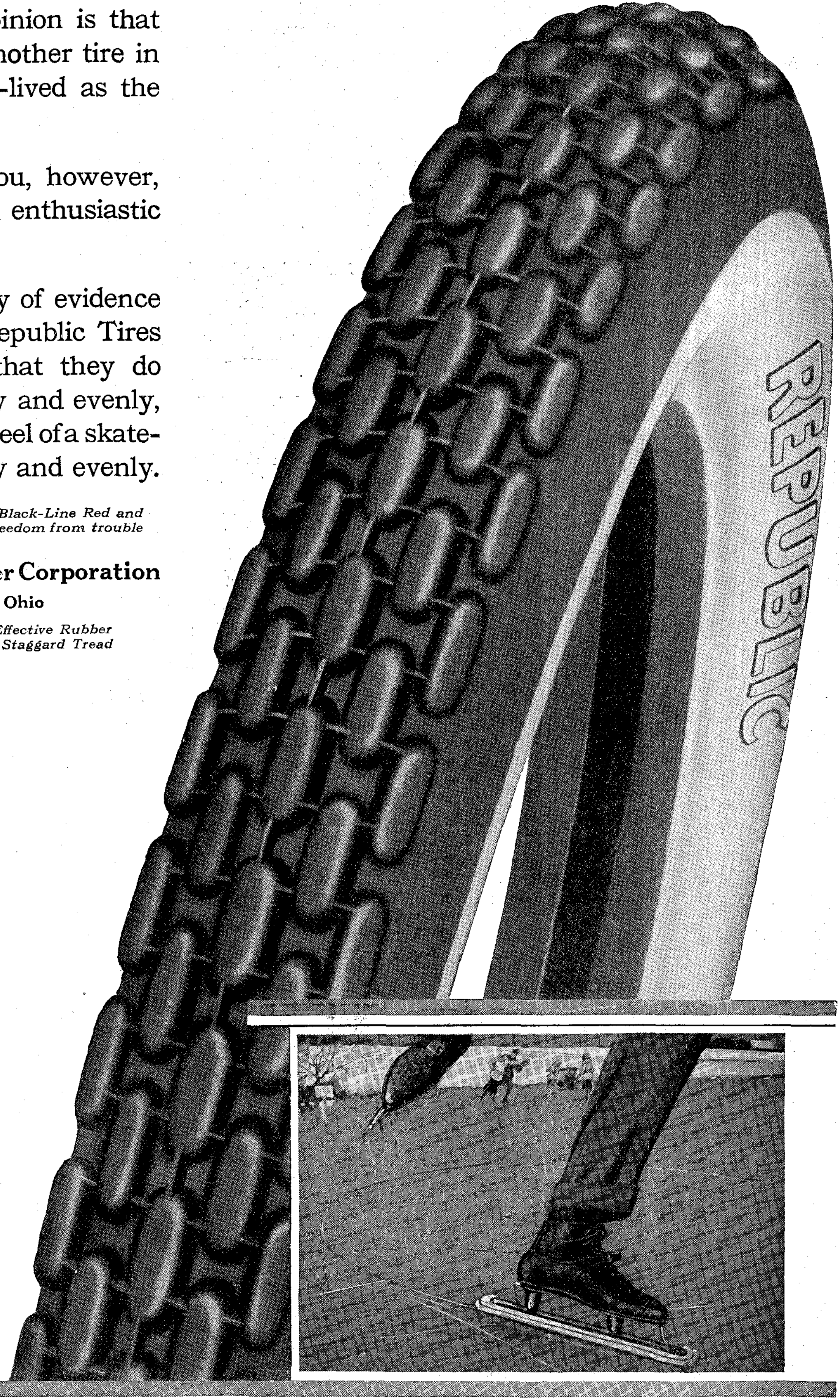

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Darwin, Mrs. Browning, Browning, and Charles Lever. The consequent republication of the works of the above-mentioned and of much literary matter concerning them swelled this class to abnormal proportions not only in 1909, when the record was 1,136 in this class to 1,098 in fiction, but over into 1910 with the huge total of 2,091, as compared with 1,539 in fiction. Of the 2,091, 1,100 were importations, by English or other foreign authors.

Fine arts recorded a slight gain in Great Britain and a loss in the United States, while music and games and sports showed a loss in both countries.

General works including reference-books and miscellaneous ones showed a decline in the United States of thirteen, and a slight gain in Great Britain of thirty-two.

A summing up shows a total loss of 823 books in the United States and of 415 in Great Britain. The losses are principally in sociology, fiction, general literature, biography, religion, and science. The gains are in history, which is larger than fiction by 134, agriculture, philology, law, and education. The total of 9,237 consists of 8,085 new books and 1,152 new editions. American authors contributed 7,686 of this number. The classes making gains are shaded in the diagram.

GREAT NAMES IN OUR LITERATURE

The Cambridge History of American Literature. Edited by W. P. Trent, LL.D.; John Erskine, Ph.D.; S. P. Sherman, Ph.D.; Carl Van Doren, Ph.D. In three volumes: Vol. II. 8vo, large, pp. x–658. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Subjects and authors in this volume combine to make a rare book. They are as follows: Thoreau (by A. MacMechan), Hawthorne (John Erskine), Longfellow (W. P. Trent), Whittier (W. M. Payne), Poe (Killis Campbell), Publicists and Orators (A. C. McLaughlin), Webster (Henry Cabot Lodge), Writers on American History 1783–1850 (John Spencer Bassett), Prescott and Motley (Ruth Putnam), Early Humorists (Will D. Howe), Magazines, Annuals, and Gift Books, 1783–1850 (W. B. Cairns), Newspapers (Frank W. Scott), Divines and Moralists (S. L. Wolff), Writers of Familiar Verse (Brander Matthews), Lowell (A. H. Thorndike), Whitman (E. Holloway), Poets of the Civil War, I: The North (Will D. Howe), II: The South (E. Mims), The New South: Lanier (Dudley Miles), Dialect Writers (C. Alphonso Smith), The Short Story (F. L. Pattee), and Books for Children (Algernon Tassin).

Without use in this notice of the above abbreviated table of contents it would hardly be possible to give an idea of the value of this new volume in the "Cambridge History." Moreover, the inclusion of several of the collective topics, such as the last three (for example), gives promise like that of a well-varied menu. And of the repast that is coming, two sentences predict the quality:

> "The life of a village community is not seldom enriched by the inclusion of a rebel, an original who refuses obstinately to conform to type, and succeeds in following out his idea, in contrast to the humdrum routine of his fellows. When the community happens to be Concord, the picturesque and historic villlage where the Revolution began, the Weimar of American literature, and when the rebel happens to be an American faun, the conjunction must result in no ordinary enrichment."

How that whets the appetite for the first dish—Thoreau! And could there be a much more suggestive double comparison for the student of literature than just the words "Weimar" and "American faun?" The appropriateness and fulness of the ideas conveyed are satisfying. To be sure, not all the introductions are so apt and graceful as this. Decidedly more prosaic and encyclopedic in style are the openings of (*e.g.*) the discussions on Whittier and Lowell. But if the touch of the imagination is occasionally either wanting or less sure, what may always be expected is a faithful and readable estimate of the place of the subject in American history. Concerning Poe, for instance, after the long debate concerning his status, we are indeed settling down into the conviction that:

> "There are few to-day who will not readily concede to him a place among the foremost writers of America, whether in prose or in verse; and there are not wanting those who account him one of the two or three writers of indisputable genius that America has produced."

While it is well and fortunate to have in a small set of three volumes a compendium of facts and judgments concerning the great figures in the history of American letters, more especially convenient is it to have at hand chapters like that on "Publicists and Orators" and those on "Newspapers" and "Dialect Writers." In the first of these three, figures like Marshall, Joseph Storey, Henry Wheaton, Calhoun, John Randolph, John Quincy Adams, and Albert Gallatin pass in review. In the second we are introduced to some things so old that they are new—like "The Pennsylvania Packet" and "The Farmer's Museum"; also to some old things that are yet immensely alive after a long existence, like "The Globe"; and we meet again such characters as Horace Greeley, Samuel Bowles, and Henry Jarvis Raymond. In "Dialect Writers," of course, we expect to hear of Joel Chandler Harris of happy remembrance, and to be reminded of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Uncle Remus." And there is necessarily some overlapping, for which we are grateful, since it gives us two points of view. An example of this comes in the chapter on "The Short Story," in which such men as Hawthorne and Poe must be again considered.

To the student of theology the thirty pages on "Divines and Moralists" will prove valuable. The single paragraph on the "Relation between Divinity and Literature" is suggestive, surprizing, and convincing. Samuel Hopkins and Timothy Dwight are still in some parts household names, and mention of Horace Bushnell can still evoke enthusiasm. The chapter discusses also trends like those embodied in the captions "Unitarianism," "Andover Theological Seminary," and "Princeton Theological Seminary," a trio which calls to mind as much of the *odium theologicum* as you care to remember. "Clerical College Presidents" reminds us that it is only a very few years since the trend drew away from "enshrining" (does not that express it?) divines as heads of colleges.

No feature of this series merits greater praise than the Bibliographies, covering collected works, separate works, volumes of selections, separate pieces, contributions to periodicals, biographies, criticism. To this department alone 228 pages are devoted.

Literature and its history are not "exact sciences." No precise and measurable standard exists. The judgments are those of opinion. Therefore, it would not be surprizing if differences as to the validity of the judgments exprest arise among the readers. But there will be general assent to the statement that each author is qualified for the task he has undertaken, and that he has approached the execution with both sympathy and fairness. The series is worthy and the present volume most desirable.

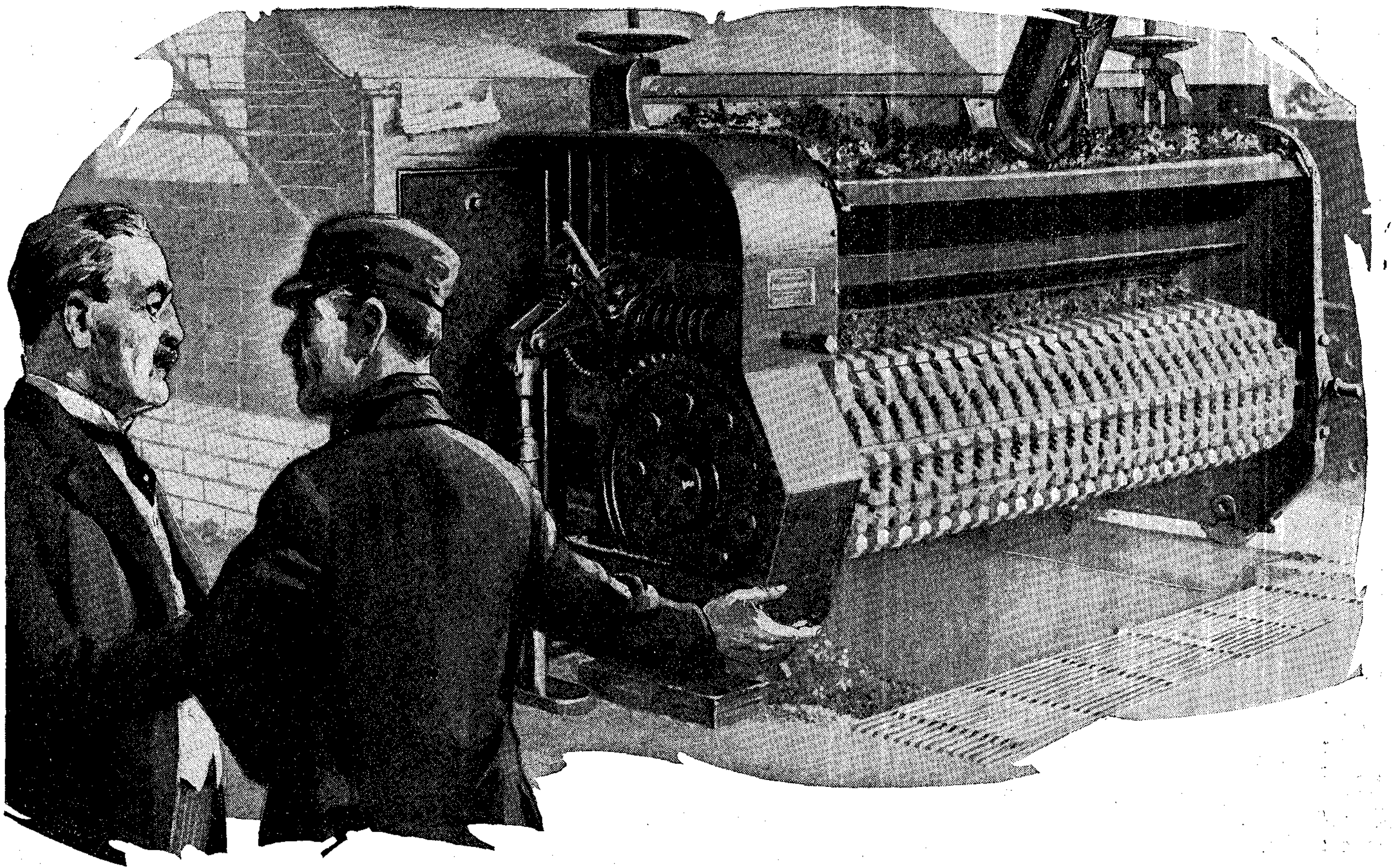
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM FROM CLEVELAND TO WILSON

Foulke, William Dudley. Fighting the Spoilsmen. Reminiscences of the Civil Service Reform Movement. Pp. 348. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1919. $2 net.

The publishers of this volume have correctly described it as "an account of the activities of the National Civil Service Reform League and its auxiliary associations, with an analysis of the civil-service records of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson." The league was organized at Newport in 1881. The author, who became connected with it in 1885, calls attention to notable names borne upon the roster of the organization, including George William Curtis, Dorman B. Eaton, and Theodore Roosevelt. While the spoils system came in with Andrew Jackson, it is not chargeable especially to that President, but it was the result or outgrowth of political conditions, party spirit, and the increase in the number of offices as government functions multiplied and became complex. Where appointing powers were few and offices many, the personnel, character, and ability of the appointees in most cases could not be known. So it came about that upon Congressmen and Senators fell the obligation of recommending persons for office, with a result that reached beyond the mere filling of offices. If the President or heads of departments were dependent upon Congressmen for legislation such as they sought, this placed obligation also upon the President and heads of departments to return the favor as occasion was felt. President Lincoln is quoted as sensing clearly the disasters this system portended. When pointing out to a friend an eager multitude of office-seekers which thronged the White House he said: "There you see something which in course of time will become a greater danger to the Republic than the rebellion itself." To Carl Schurz he observed: "I am afraid this thing is going to ruin republican government." Inasmuch as this system inevitably brought about an overturning with each new administration, the results necessarily became demoralizing. How the system worked Mr. Curtis showed in the following cited passage:

> "Every four years the whole machinery of the Government is pulled to pieces. The country presents a most ridiculous, revolting, and disheartening spectacle. The business of the nation and the legislation of Congress are subordinated to the distribution of plunder among eager partizans. President, secretaries, senators, representatives are dogged, hunted, besieged, besought, denounced, and they become mere office-brokers. . . . The country seethes with intrigue and corruption. . . . Economy, patriotism, honesty, honor, seem to have become words of no meaning."

As early as 1864 Charles Sumner introduced a bill in the Senate providing for competitive examinations; but the disinclination of Congress to accept such a bill was illustrated by its fate. Another was unsuccessfully introduced in the House in 1867. In 1871 the President was able to prescribe regulations for admissions to the civil service. In 1880 Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the reform of the civil service, but criticism showed its defects. The next year he brought in a substitute, and this was



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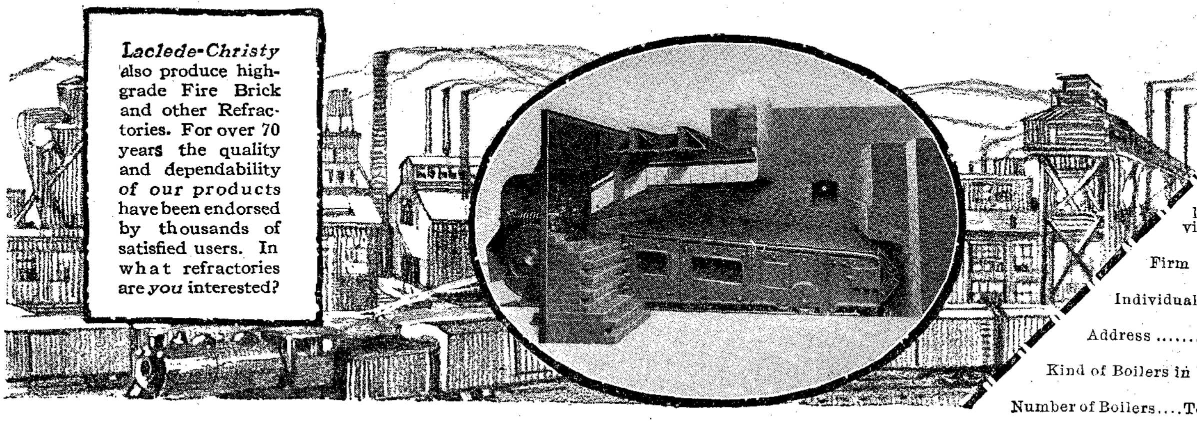

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passed and signed in 1883. The advocates of civil-service reform were still few in numbers, objects of ridicule, and practically put under ban. As an illustration of the waste and corruption arising from the spoils system, the case of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane is cited. Mr. Foulke shows how political knavery, financial looting, defiance of decency, and appalling cruelty ran their course in openly express defiance.

A good deal of credit for reform is given to Mr. Cleveland, so far as his personal intentions were concerned; but the author maintains that, in the Post-office Department especially, removals became numerous, and indeed wholesale, the charge against incumbents being that of offensive partizanship. This was seized upon as a ready lever for turning Republicans out of office. Other effects noted are that the system encouraged spies and trumped-up charges, inasmuch as charges were not made known to persons who were dismissed. For this reason Mr. Cleveland's first administration is roundly condemned upon the civil-service score. Under President Harrison's administration Mr. Foulke found little improvement. He charges that John Wanamaker was appointed Postmaster in recognition of his contributions to election funds, and that he went back on his promise to extend the classified list. In spite of a rather late extension of this list by Mr. Cleveland, the postal service became an object of organized attack. The case of "Corporal" Tanner in the Pension Bureau is cited as showing the extension of the system of appointments on political grounds. Under his administration, each Congressman had about two hundred and fifty appointments, and the statement is made (but is hardly credible) that there were on an average about seventeen hundred applications for each place. The result in claims on a Congressman's time is imaginable. All the while, moreover, there was a system of nominal civil-service examination. How it worked out was as follows: In 437 appointments examined, 427 removals were those of Democrats; while of 513 appointments looked into, 510 Republicans took office.

Mr. Cleveland's second administration receives general praise, tho numerous specific cases of disregard or evasion are cited. Mr. Roosevelt at this time was Civil Service Commissioner, and his work is commended as whole-souled and incorruptible. In the Bryan-McKinley campaign for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan's principal object was to obtain "free silver," but his attitude toward the public service was indicated by a stated preference for fixt terms for employees. The result of the election led, however, to rotation in office, as McKinley was elected. His administration is called "weak-backed," especially in the matter of evasion of, and exemption from, civil-service rules as attempted or carried through. Especially was this true with Indian agents. Even under civil-service rules, evasions were continuous, especially in the matter of promotion. By examination a man might be admitted to a certain position, but immediately an attempt would be made to promote him to one with higher pay.

Under President Roosevelt Mr. Foulke found three improvements. First, extension of the competitive system; secondly, changes in the rules; and thirdly, efficiency in carrying them out. Even where examination was not necessary and not applied, as in the labor service, the attempt was made to secure efficiency by means of registration and of tests for fitness to fill positions. So the percentage of United States employees under civil-service rules grew under President Roosevelt from 46.2 per cent. to 66 per cent. President Taft's administration is characterized as good in intention, but lax in administration and with the coming in of more "politics." During all this time civil-service reform, however, had gained tremendously. It was being employed not only in the national service, but in States and municipalities.

President Wilson is given credit for excellent intentions with serious lapses. The lapses are charged, not to him personally so much as to Congress, which exempted, for instance, employees made necessary by the income tax and employees of the Federal Reserve Board from civil-service examinations. These and other bills the President signed, and so made himself *particeps criminis.* Mr. Bryan's famous Santo Domingo remark about places for "deserving Democrats" went unrebuked by the President. Mr. Foulke also charges that appointments to embassies were made as a return for campaign contributions, and instances among appointees Gerard, Morgenthau, and Penfield, noting that a man like Rockhill, who had been in the diplomatic service nearly all his life, was dismissed to make place for one of these. A particularly bad case is made against Mr. Burleson. Constructively the President is included in the resulting blame.

Mr. Foulke's volume is not written entirely in the spirit of historical calm. One could go through the volume and pick out quite a little rancor or subjective feeling. The use of an epithet like "Bazoo Brown," to describe one of the spoilsmen of Indiana; the description of another as "a big, burly, vulgar-looking man," and a third as "a thin, pale, cadaverous person, more nearly of the *Uriah Heep* variety," are illustrations of this tendency. A different kind of example is found in Mr. Foulke's sneer at Cleveland's extension of the civil-service rules, after he had been defeated at the polls. Necessarily there is a great deal of personal history in the book, for the author was extremely active in the work of reform, and, besides, was himself at one time Civil Service Commissioner.

The general impression given by the volume is that Mr. Foulke is a partizan. Party feeling had had no little to do with the make-up of the volume. In spite of this, however, it is a good book. One may discount the personalities and use the material. The material is certainly detailed enough to convince one of the necessities of better order in the public service.

SPANISH HISTORY

Chapman, Charles E. A History of Spain. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.60.

Dr. Chapman here presents, in a form intended for general readers and classes in Spanish history, a standard work in Spanish by Rafael Altamira as adapted by him for American uses. Stress is laid on the fact that it is in one volume. If its 560 pages had been printed in larger type and extended over two volumes, it would have been improved typographically. According to the preface, Dr. Chapman has sought to give in one volume "the main features of Spanish history from the standpoint of America." He adds that "the transfer of Spanish civilization to the Americas has been constantly in the writer's mind." One looks for a close study of the parallelism and contrast between Old Spain and the New World, and expects to find pages showing conclusions drawn from the correlation of the histories of Spain and of the Americas. If, as stated in the first chapter, geography influenced the history of Spain, surely geography also carried its influence into the New World, but no reference is made to that. Moslem Spain had a potent influence on Latin-American customs and language. Arabic words are now used in South America which have long since been forgotten in Spain itself. The references to these important influences are cursory. Spanish America is mentioned only nine times in the first two hundred pages, and then to point out analogies or contrasts the like of which could well have been included on almost every page.

The history, however, is a conscientious chronological account of Spain's evolution, clearly emphasized by the period groupings. The standard for the selection of material to be included was in no way based on popular interest in the facts, but rather on encyclopedia requirements. Consequently, truly interesting illustrations and incidents, by which most readers remember history, are forced into the foot-notes. That the Visigoths had the custom of celebrating mass for an enemy who was alive so as to hasten his death tells more of the true attitude and superstitions of these people than five pages devoted to generalizations on social customs. Such facts a reader or student remembers. The maps do not include all the names mentioned in the text, thus making it well-nigh impossible to get a thorough comprehension of what is written without reference to an atlas. Toward the end more importance is given to the position of the Americas and their relation to Spain. But this is an importance which would naturally be given in any chronological history. For a layman, not specifically interested in Spanish development, the book would hardly be read simply for pleasure. It follows the well-beaten track of many other volumes and will doubtless find use among colleges where its 560 pages will be divided by the number of sessions the class will hold, and twenty pages be assigned daily to unimpassioned students. Students will read, take a final examination, and forget all but the few places where the humanness of history has broken its way through a burden of facts.

The Englishman Came Back.—All who have visited Epsom have seen the big gates on which are perched two stone dogs. An American officer saw them recently for the first time.

He approached a native with a joke on his lips, expecting to see it fall flat, as he believed would be the case. "When do they feed these dogs?" he asked.

"Every time they bark," said the Epsomite, and now this particular American is more of an admirer of Englishmen than ever.—*Tit-Bits.*

Tough Luck.—"Waiter," said a diner in a country restaurant, "this chicken is very tough."

"Very sorry, sir, but you see that chicken was a peculiar bird. Why, when we came to kill it, we couldn't catch it. It flew up on top of the barn and we had to shoot it."

"Are you sure you didn't shoot the weathercock by mistake?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Prosperity depends on you

INDUSTRY has been speeded up to an unprecedented pace. It can be kept going if you do your part. There is big work to be done in your business and in ours. Those who act promptly will make the most of the greatest opportunity America has ever had. Pierce-Arrow trucks are available to do their part. Our experience is available to those who need expert guidance in expanding their transportation facilities or in redirecting them.

Don't wait. Call on us for aid to help you solve any problem that vexes you. We have met all conditions and made good in 148 different lines of business.

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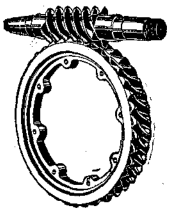
Delivers more work in a given time;
Loses less time on the job and off the job;
Costs less to operate and less to maintain;
Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands a higher resale price at all times.



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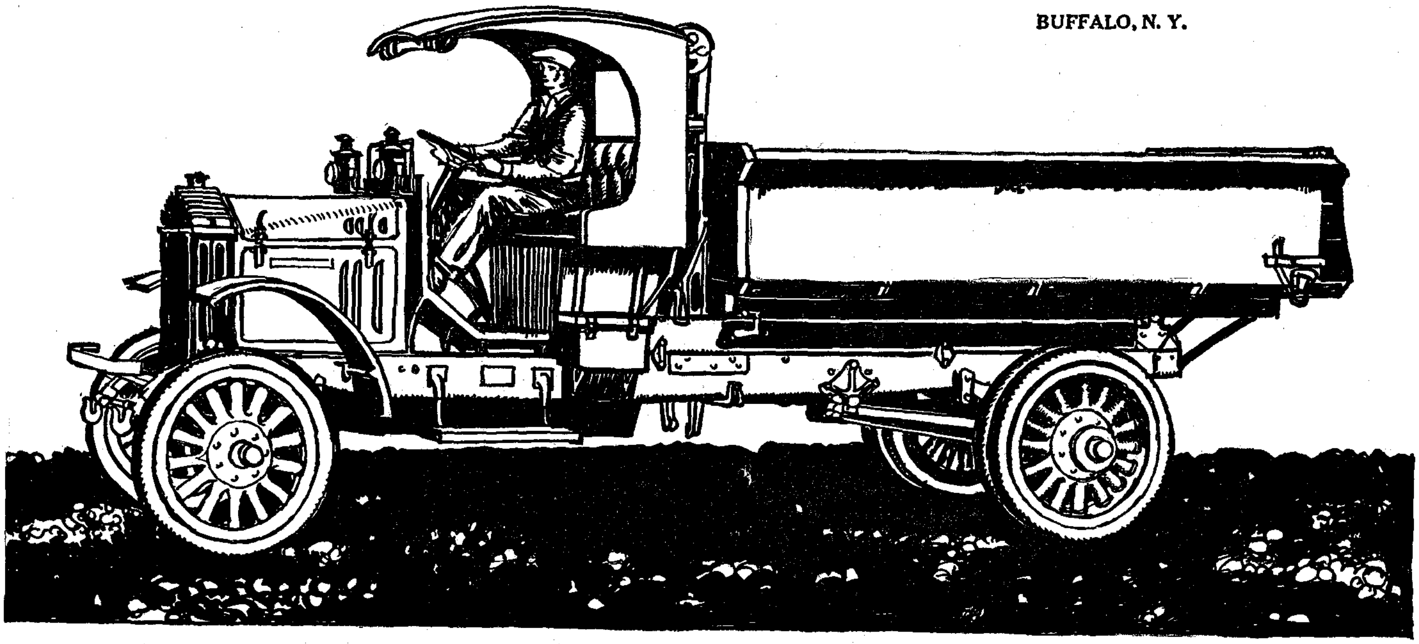
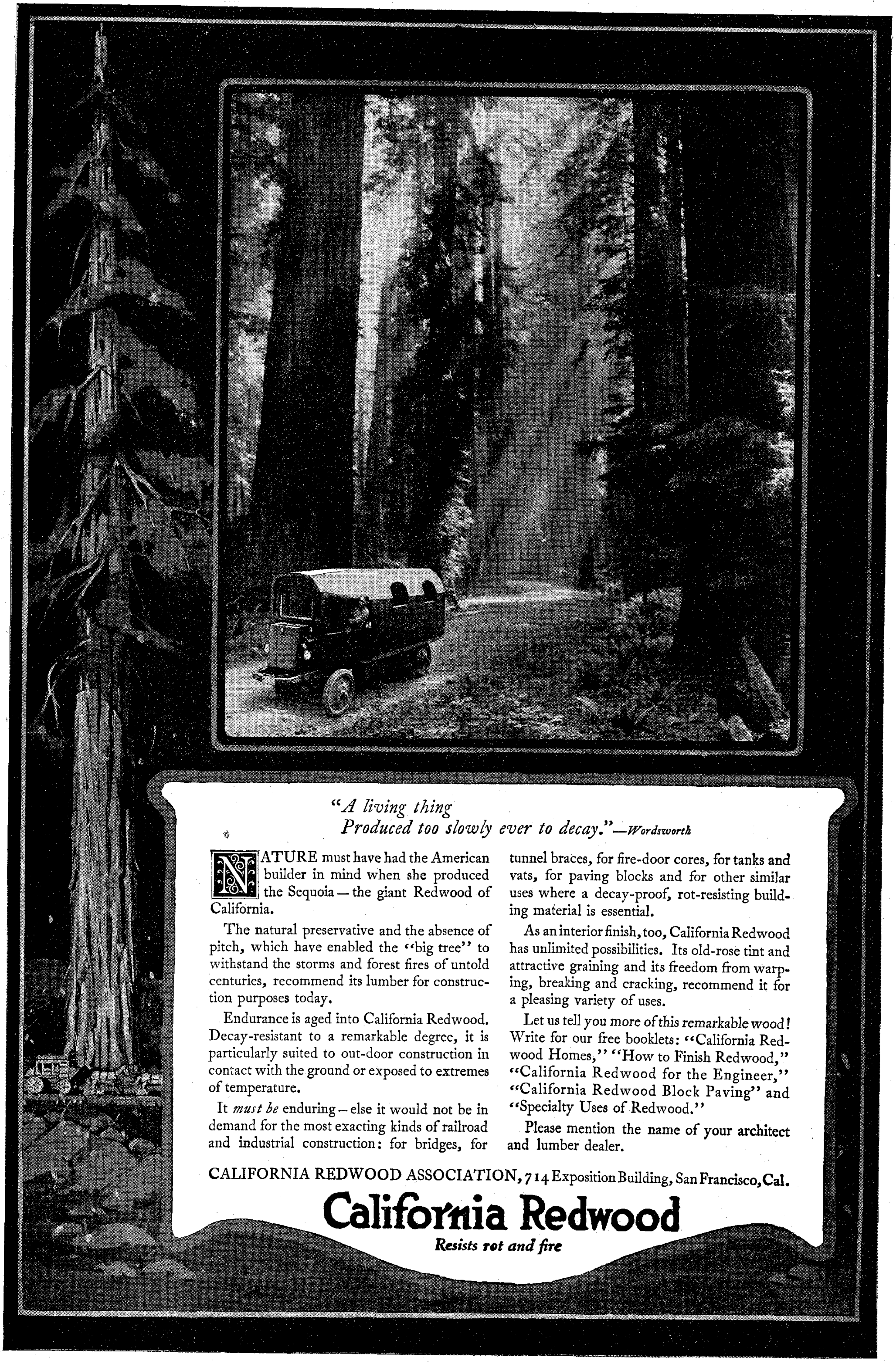
BUFFALO, N. Y.





"A living thing
Produced too slowly ever to decay."—*Wordsworth*

NATURE must have had the American builder in mind when she produced the Sequoia—the giant Redwood of California.

The natural preservative and the absence of pitch, which have enabled the "big tree" to withstand the storms and forest fires of untold centuries, recommend its lumber for construction purposes today.

Endurance is aged into California Redwood. Decay-resistant to a remarkable degree, it is particularly suited to out-door construction in contact with the ground or exposed to extremes of temperature.

It *must be* enduring—else it would not be in demand for the most exacting kinds of railroad and industrial construction: for bridges, for tunnel braces, for fire-door cores, for tanks and vats, for paving blocks and for other similar uses where a decay-proof, rot-resisting building material is essential.

As an interior finish, too, California Redwood has unlimited possibilities. Its old-rose tint and attractive graining and its freedom from warping, breaking and cracking, recommend it for a pleasing variety of uses.

Let us tell you more of this remarkable wood! Write for our free booklets: "California Redwood Homes," "How to Finish Redwood," "California Redwood for the Engineer," "California Redwood Block Paving" and "Specialty Uses of Redwood."

Please mention the name of your architect and lumber dealer.

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California Redwood

Resists rot and fire

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

MAYOR OLE HANSON, WHO "SAT TIGHT" AT SEATTLE

WHEN Seattle recently indulged in a general strike, with Bolshevik trimmings, the first of its kind that had ever appeared in the United States, Mayor Ole Hanson found the opportunity for which he had been preparing for a long time, and promptly became famous. By the conservatives, including the so-called "capitalists," of the country, he was hailed as the breaker of the strike. With the extreme radicals he was unpopular in proportion as they saw in him a foe of Bolshevism, even of labor-unionism. His announcement that the end of the strike had left Seattle "a progressive, closed-shop town, the best union town in the United States," was calculated to give something of a jolt to both parties. The general run of citizens, however, as represented by the equally general run of newspaper comment, continue to agree with the Washington *Post* that "Ole Hanson, Mayor of Seattle, is considerable of a man." This brief summing up of his career, in a special dispatch from Seattle to the Minneapolis *Tribune*, points to the same conclusion:

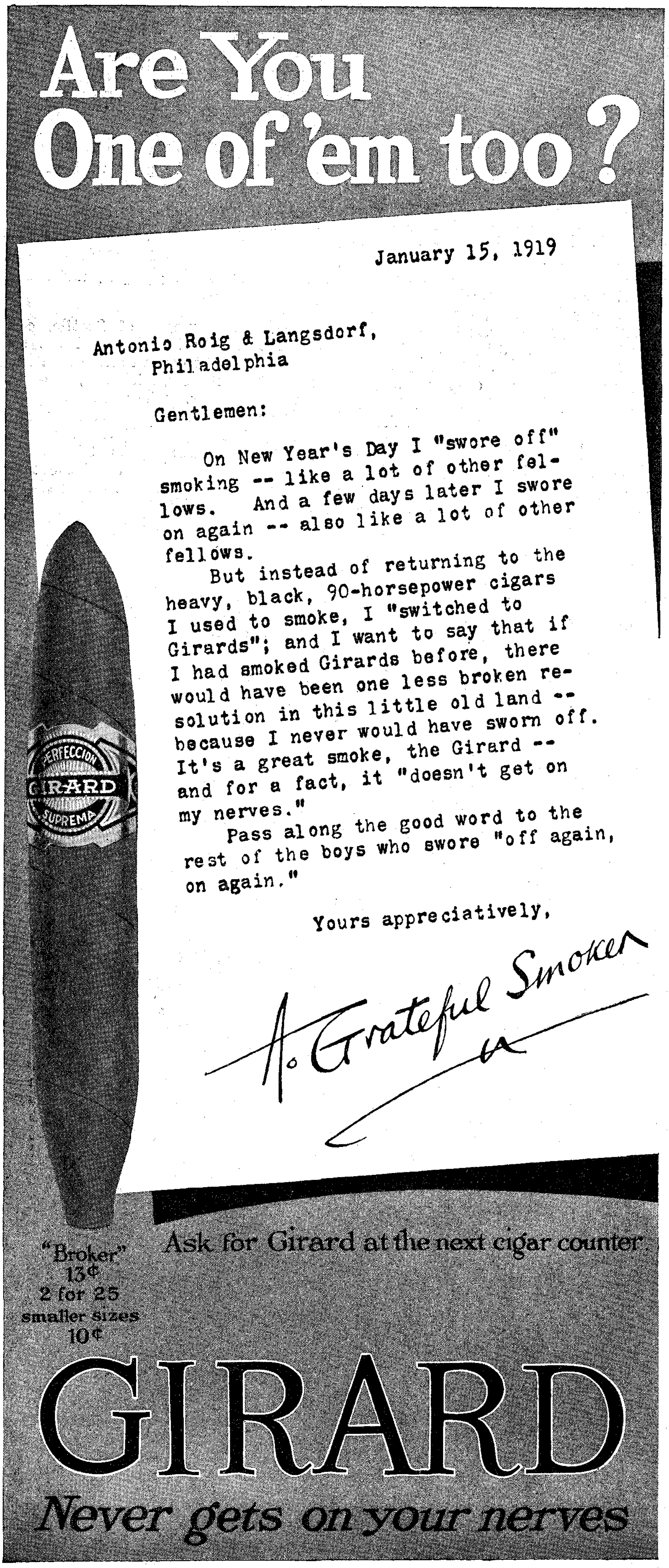
> Fifteen years ago Ole Hanson came into Seattle on foot. He had walked from Butte, not from choice, but from necessity. In Butte he had injured his spine. Doctors despaired of his recovery, but Ole did not. He bought himself a prairie-schooner outfit, to which he rigged a harness that held him upright and allowed him to walk behind. With his wife on the driver's seat and his children inside, Ole trudged across two mountain ranges to Seattle. He arrived in Seattle late one afternoon. Coming through one of the residence streets known as Beacon Hill, he stopt in front of a little grocery-store to buy some food. That night he was the owner of the store, which he opened next morning. He had not yet entered the business district.
>
> He sold the grocery-store and opened a real-estate office and, despite the fact that he has always been in politics, his business was always a big success. He is the best advertisement-writer in Seattle, and no man who ever bought a piece of property of him was forced to keep it if dissatisfied. The buyer can always have his money back.
>
> When he first came to Seattle, Mayor Hanson was a Republican. In turn, he became a Progressive, and he toured the Middle West for Wilson in the last campaign, speaking in Minneapolis and elsewhere in Minnesota. Parties mean nothing to him.
>
> There are really two Ole Hansons—the one who talks and the one who acts. As a talker he is often erratically radical, but his actions are always rational. In the last mayoralty election he was voted for as the lesser evil by the conservative business elements. Once in office he began to do the things that other mayors had talked about for years. He is irrepressible and can not be abashed. He wanted the city to buy a power site involving millions, and at once ran into the Capital Issues committee. He went to San Francisco and was rebuffed. Then he took the train for Washington and pulled the President's mind off the war long enough to get action.
>
> His energy is endless, his sense of the dramatic high, his courage boundless, and in the back of his hard head there is a big fund of common sense on which he draws in every emergency. Only those who didn't know him intimately were astonished at the prompt manner in which he suppress Seattle's little revolutions.

Mayor Hanson has a large respect for law as opposed to the force policy recently so popular with certain dignitaries in Prussia, and still much advocated by our own "reds," but he is no "standpatter," and many of the reactionary newspapers that are now calling his name blessed will find as little consolation in his record as in his utterances during and since the great Seattle strike. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives a list of "Oleisms" which throw much strong light on the character of the man:

> A man who won't leave his party for the good of his country should leave his country for the good of all parties.
>
> I don't want a machine. I've taken too many apart.
>
> Good government consists in making it easy to do right and hard to do wrong.
>
> We must abolish undeserved poverty as well as unearned wealth.
>
> One can do no wrong in battling for the well-being of mankind.
>
> Every wise man must abhor, every good man must condemn, those who refuse equal justice to all the people.
>
> To use the whitewash brush is considered true gentility; to tell the truth fearlessly is mud-slinging.
>
> Under the present world condition I favor universal service and universal training. If it is a privilege, we should all enjoy it; if it is duty, none should be allowed to shirk it.
>
> Protestant or Catholic, Jew or Gentile, all must stand equal before the law. To do more would be special privilege; to do less would be violating my sworn duty.
>
> Before us stretches a straight and narrow path, and that path must be trodden despite the thorns that pierce our feet, despite the blood and the tears, despite the sorrow and suffering, despite everything.
>
> This war must not bring poverty for the millions and millions for the few.
>
> A man who wants a thing bad enough can get it.

The same correspondent gives a succession of glimpses into Mayor Hanson's personality as it was revealed in the course of an interview. Prohibition, it seems, has a solid friend in him, since it helped him to conduct the strike without the customary outbreaks of violence on both sides, and the I. W. W. has a vigorous enemy, since it almost undid the good work of Prohibition. But the Prohibition and the I. W. W. parts come after the flood of flowers and congratulatory telegrams with which the *Tribune* correspondent begins his "story." He telegraphs, under date of February 19:

> Ole Hanson, mayor of Seattle, celebrated Lincoln's birthday and the end of America's first general strike at a desk heaped with flowers, telegrams, and photographer's proofs. The flowers and telegrams had come from all over the United States. Ole had gone out the day before and had the photographs taken. And right now he was trying to pick out the best two. It was a serious business. For a hundred prints were to be sent broadcast over the country to the newspapers of East and West that had hailed Seattle's deliverer from revolution.
>
> It was also a difficult business. For Ole Hanson had taken his family with him to the photographer's, and Ole was a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt. The proofs showed a handsome, determined man of forty-five, with aquiline features somewhere between those that Frederick Dore Steele gave Sherlock Holmes and those of the conventionalized Uncle Sam, minus whiskers. They also showed a fine-faced wife and mother and nine children. Eleven chances, altogether, for a sitter to move or to get his right hand into a "Faversham pose."
>
> Ole—everybody in Seattle calls him Ole, even those who come pretty close to hating him and talk of "Holy Ole" and "Olegarchy"—makes no bones about the publicity he's getting.
>
> "I guess you've got to grab it when it comes along," he said with an ironic laugh. "Yes, I'm a great man. I win. In six months I lose, and it's all over—till the next time. I thought I had a mighty good labor record in the legislature, but labor fought me when I ran for mayor. I told 'em that in six months they'd say I was the best mayor they ever had, and sure enough they came around and made me an honorary member of their biggest union—the boilermakers' union—and gave me a membership card engraved on silver. Now they're giving me hell again. But that's just the regular thing in public life if you're doing anything. Every six months you have a different crowd of followers. This particular time it's about ninety-five per cent. But that doesn't fool me. I'm taking whatever fame there is in it for me right now."
>
> Whereupon Ole Hanson picked up a telegram, called in a stenographer, and turned down the request of a New York newspaper for a 1,500-word article on the laws he would propose to curb Bolshevism in America. He turned down the request and the publicity, and he turned down the laws, too. The substance of his reply was that laws might be enacted which, while meeting the present emergency, would threaten the rights of the American people; it was better to wait till calmness and deliberation could take the place of furor and tumult.
>
> Ole Hanson dictates with the earnestness and enthusiasm that characterized his idol,



January 15, 1919

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf,
Philadelphia

Gentlemen:

On New Year's Day I "swore off" smoking -- like a lot of other fellows. And a few days later I swore on again -- also like a lot of other fellows.

But instead of returning to the heavy, black, 90-horsepower cigars I used to smoke, I "switched to Girards"; and I want to say that if I had smoked Girards before, there would have been one less broken resolution in this little old land -- because I never would have sworn off. It's a great smoke, the Girard -- and for a fact, it "doesn't get on my nerves."

Pass along the good word to the rest of the boys who swore "off again, on again."

Yours appreciatively,

A. Grateful Smoker

Ask for Girard at the next cigar counter

"Broker" 13¢
2 for 25
smaller sizes 10¢

GIRARD

Never gets on your nerves

Theodore Roosevelt. But there the resemblance ends. Ole is thin in body and face. If it weren't for the intense vigor of his face and voice you would almost say he was washed out. For what was once bright brown hair has gone into a straw white, and under his now sandy eyebrows his brown eyes seem nearer gray. Physically, he is the same odd mixture that he seems mentally and emotionally, a middle-of-the-road man, filled with enthusiasm and prone to violent expression. He isn't brown. He isn't white. He is some marvelous in-between compromise, instinct with a dramatic quality that compromises never know.

From the renunciation of the call of the East the Mayor came back to his city and his strike. He wanted to make it clear to an Easterner who knew the I. W. W. as a phenomenon of unorganized, immigrant, and debased congeries like old Lawrence, Mass., just how it could dominate, as he felt it had dominated, prosperous Seattle, home of the closed shop.

"The I. W. W. in the Northwest was a product of the logging-camps. The employers neglected all decencies. They supplied nothing but a bunk-house, and the men had to 'pack' their own blankets from camp to camp, as employment offered. The sanitary arrangements were very bad. The loggers were practically outcasts. That was the atmosphere for I. W. W.-ism to flourish in.

"So long as we had liquor the propaganda didn't get far. The logger saved his money—because he couldn't spend it—and came to town. He put up in a cellar saloon and in three days his $50 or $60 was gone. He got drunk and forgot. Then, a couple of years ago, we tried prohibition. It took the logger three weeks to spend his money. And he began to remember and think.

"Next came the Russian revolution. We got refugees from Siberia, who had only known oppression and looked at all government in the same way. The finish was the big shipyards. Seattle had had hardly a hundred men in the industry. Suddenly it called for 25,000 men. It got them from the loggers, the Russians, the I. W. W., and slackers who wanted an alibi for the draft, as well as from straight American workingmen. The closed-shop idea, which Seattle firmly believes in, was applied to the shipyards. If a man wanted a job he had to go to the union headquarters first. And that drove all the I. W. W.'s into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders were men of some ability and all sorts of energy. They hadn't any families and in the union meetings they just kept on talking and arguing till the married men got tired and went home. And then, about midnight, these men were voted into office and their measures adopted.

"A year before my election Seattle knew what it was up against. Antigovernment and antiwar propaganda was being spouted from every street corner. Camp Lewis had to put the ban on Seattle—quite as much because of the I. W. W. as the women. Last spring I ran for mayor on just that issue—Americanism. Labor fought me, but labor elected me. I mean the rank and file. I had a record in the State legislature for passing the minimum-wage act, the eight-hour day law, and for all sorts of progressive, pro-labor legislation. But the minute I began to carry out my campaign pledges I was up against it. Labor-leaders demanded the removal of Chief of Police Warren because he nailed up the doors of the I. W. W. meeting-places. I refused, and when we hadn't enough law to close some of the places I had the Board of Health or the Building Department condemn them. I fought the red flag the same way. We didn't have any law. We didn't need any. We just told 'em to watch our smoke. And we went ahead and fought. We fought them when they were preaching revolution and we fought them when they were making it through their general strike.

"Maybe that looks to you as if we had driven the I. W. W. out of the open and into the legitimate labor organizations. I can't help it. Where Americanism is at issue there can be no compromise. The I. W. W. is an outlaw organization. It may control 30,000 loggers, but it can't control this city of Seattle. And it can't control legitimate labor, either. I'm for labor. I'll go to the mat for it any day. And two out of every three labor men will go with me against their leaders. I know, because that's what happened in the strike. The rank and file found out pretty quick what was being done with them, and they just wouldn't come through on it. The people are all right."

And then came an interruption—a dramatic interruption. It couldn't have been better staged by Belasco. A committee of the Young Republican Club arrived at 11:40 A.M. to invite the Mayor of Seattle to a Lincoln Birthday dinner, long planned for that evening. The Mayor sat back in his chair and made a few remarks on expecting him to accept a dinner invitation so late in the day. A few further remarks from both sides, and Hanson was on his feet, pounding his desk. It was the old fight of the Progressive Republican and the standpatter, he said, the Roosevelt man and the machine. Hanson expatiated a bit on his record as a Roosevelt man in 1912 and his support of Wilson in 1916, when he considered the Republican party had gone over to reaction, and he ended with the declaration that "You fellows just about need another licking, and if you want to fight you'll get it. It's the old issue of Progressivism versus the payroll. You can't bunk Ole. Keep your organization and your support. I don't want a machine. I've taken too many apart. I want the machine against me. A man who won't leave his party for the good of his country should leave his country for the good of all parties."

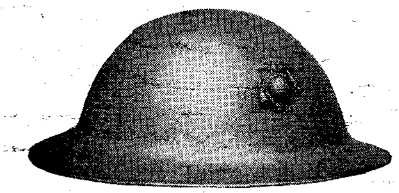
The epigram came out like a shot. Ole Hanson followed it up with a barrage: "Men vote on their bellies. They vote for the class they belong to. I belong to the other class. They can holler against me at the Central Labor Council, but I'm for those men—first and last—the men, not the leaders."

The Young Republican Club withdrew to strategic positions already prepared.

It is a little hard to figure just why they took that eleventh-hour chance—unless the events of the past few days forced their hands. Like all Seattle, they knew the Hanson record. He has written it in the very names of his six boys. First, Ole, Jr., now a man and a father. Next, Theodore Roosevelt Hanson—first term. William Taft Hanson, about 1909. Eugene Field Hanson—a literary lapse. Bob La Follette Hanson—that was a few years ago. And Lloyd George Hanson—quite recent.

Hanson's career since he deserted his native and Scandinavian Wisconsin is about as picturesque as the man. Sixteen years ago he left Wisconsin, crippled in both legs, and drove to Seattle in a wagon—because he was train-shy over the accident that

MALLORY



Fall, 1918

Spring, 1919

From Tin Hats to Felt

LAST Fall in Picardy, or digging along through the Argonne, a battered steel derby from Bethlehem, Pa., was quite the thing in headgear—whether you used it for heating chow or shedding shrapnel.

But the style of a man's hat has changed since then.

A windowful of new Spring models by Mallory will tell the tale. Take a second look at the first one you pass.

You'll find a smartness as fresh as a snapping northwest wind; a trim set-up of crown and brim that smacks of the crack drill-sergeant. As for the colors, they seem to have caught a bit of the glint and life of those wonderful banners that flaunted high when the boys came back.

They're Mallory Hats — "America's Best" since 1823.

So hang on a peg your old tin hat, or the weathered felt that served so stoutly through the War. Take a holiday and buy a hat—a Mallory Hat.

Mallory Hats are sold everywhere, at $5, $6, and up
Mallory Mello-Ease (extreme light weight) $6, $7, and up.

The "Cravenette" Finish affords extra protection against the weather, and can be had only in Mallory Hats.

Look for this Trade - Mark Mallory Hats *It is the Mark of Hat Quality*

E. A. MALLORY & SONS, Inc.
234 Fifth Avenue, New York Factory: Danbury, Conn.

FINE HATS

injured his legs. He and his family camped out the first night after their arrival. The next night he bought a grocery store. Ole had never had one, and the owner said he didn't want it any more. The grocer, Ole now believes, is the king of philanthropists. He sold out and went into insurance. In two months he made $950. Then he did a little research investigation, and discovered that not an insurance agent in Washington owned his own home. So he settled down in the real-estate business, until politics got him. And he says he's going back to it—no matter what the Eastern papers write about him.

Ole Hanson's last word on the strike happened to be the same as his first; or about the same subject—prohibition:

"Maybe it made the logger into a dangerous I. W. W. But in this strike it saved Seattle more money than was lost by the liquor interests when the State of Washington went dry. Not an arrest for violence in a city of 410,000 people; not a piece of property destroyed. That's because whisky is $20 a quart here—when you can get it."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

JUST to counteract any impression that may have got around to the effect that all our troops in France face "rest-camps" like the one at Brest, here's a letter from a Portland, Oregon, private who's having the time of his life, and is anxious to admit it. The Government, the Y. M. C. A., and everything else seems to be on its best behavior, appropriately enough, at Nice. Side-views of American "shavetails," as the "buck private" somewhat irreverently speaks of his officers, American chewing-gum, and assorted winners of the war are snappily presented by Rolfe W. Skulason, of the Rainbow Division. He writes, under date of January 18:

> I am enjoying myself immensely down here—couldn't ask for anything better. The Government has arranged with the proprietors of various hotels here to lodge and feed men on leave—it costs about fifteen francs per man per day, I believe. I am staying at the Hôtel Cotta on the Rue Cotta, just two blocks from the Promenade des Anglais on the beach. Brown, from Boston, whom I came down with, and I have a fine, large room with two single beds and running water and steam heat, altho the latter is unnecessary. The meals are excellent, fine French cooking—the sugar is rationed, tho, so we have to get it for ourselves from the *Bureau de Sucre*.
>
> The Y. M. C. A. is certainly all right down here even tho it's all wrong in other places. They have taken over the big Casino, which is built on pilings out over the Mediterranean. The building has big plate-glass windows all around. From my desk here I can see the beautiful blue water and the white surf breaking on the beach, the lovely green hills, and the white cities along the shore. Turning around, I see the Promenade with thousands of officers, soldiers, and sailors of all the Allied nations passing by, civilians in silk hats, handsomely drest women, lots of motors and carriages rolling along. Nice is absolutely the finest place I have ever seen or ever expect to see. Inside the Casino there is something doing every minute, dancing, movies, vaudeville, two big canteens running, billiard- and pool-tables—lots of nurses, Y. M. C. A. girls, and telephone operators to dance with. And the beauty of it all is that an officer can not come in except to cash a check! That's the best of all.
>
> The Y. M. C. A. manages hikes, motor- and train-trips all over the country. This morning a bunch of us walked up into the hills, went through a very narrow valley, known as the "Vallon Obscure," which is so narrow that the sun never reaches its bottom in some places. At one place the sides almost meet overhead. From this valley we climbed up almost two thousand feet to where we had a wonderful view of the sea and the city of Nice, then went down again into the "Vallon de la Madeleine," and finally took a train back to town. One can ride for miles in the cars for only ten centimes, two cents. To-morrow I am going up to see the old Roman ruins at Cimiez and visit some of the forts. The day after I am going to Monte Carlo, after that to Mentone and the Italian border on the cog road. One can see the snowy peaks of the Alps from the hilltops here. Great life for a buck private, eh? I'm afraid I'll have to go back to the old mess-kit all too soon.
>
> All the kids in town, rich and poor alike, stop the Americans on the streets and say, "Allo, Johnny, you gif me chung-gum." They don't ask for pennies like the ones in other cities, but they are wild over American gum. The conductor on the train asked for some this morning. . . . . . .
>
> A "shavetail" is out of luck in this town. Officers have to pay their own way and the hotels are soaking them. The poor "shavetails" look rather worried.
>
> "Who won the war?" That's the main topic of debate down here. You see, there are men here from all the outfits in the Army, and every man thinks his division did the job. However, the fellows from the 1st, 26th, 42d, and 2d manage to hold most of the others. Those divisions are the veteran divisions, the old-timers of many a front, Cantigny, Château-Thierry, Champagne, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne. We manage to hold our own with the new outfits, while the fellows from the S. O. S. sit back without a murmur. These same fellows will be fighting the war over for the rest of their lives, I guess.

Were the numerous cabled reports of the entry of American troops into Sedan, just before the signing of the armistice, either mistakes or cases of "drawing the long bow"? W. Carroll Gilger, of the 638th Auto Convoy, writing from Sedan under date of January 14, says that the true situation at the time when the armistice was signed, tho quite as strong from the military standpoint, was not as dramatic as the newspaper reports at the time indicated. We quote from his description:

> At the time when the fighting stopt the division on line in front of Sedan was the 42d French division from the region of St. Mihiel, *i.e.*, recruited from that part of France. On November 11 they were relieved by the 7th French division, and when the armistice took effect no Allied troops had yet entered Sedan itself. An imaginary line formed the front and did not pass through or into Sedan in any part. American graves will be found up to within approximately eight to ten kilometers of Sedan along a ridge of hills to the west and south of it. It was there that, within sight of Sedan, the American division in front was relieved and the American troops were pushed to the south-east by the shortening of the line, so they did not front on Sedan itself. The last *Boche* left Sedan during the night of November 14–15, and up to midnight that night no Allied troops were allowed into the city by combined French and *Boche* guards—tho I know of some who did steal their way in without difficulty on souvenir and sightseeing tours.
>
> So you see, according to my figures, for whose exactness almost any civilian of Sedan can vouch, the Americans never took Sedan, tho they came right up to it. Figuratively, having taken the hills around, they had Sedan; exactly, it was never captured, the armistice forestalling the possibility, and when entered it was entered first officially, by the 7th French division, at this time still here.

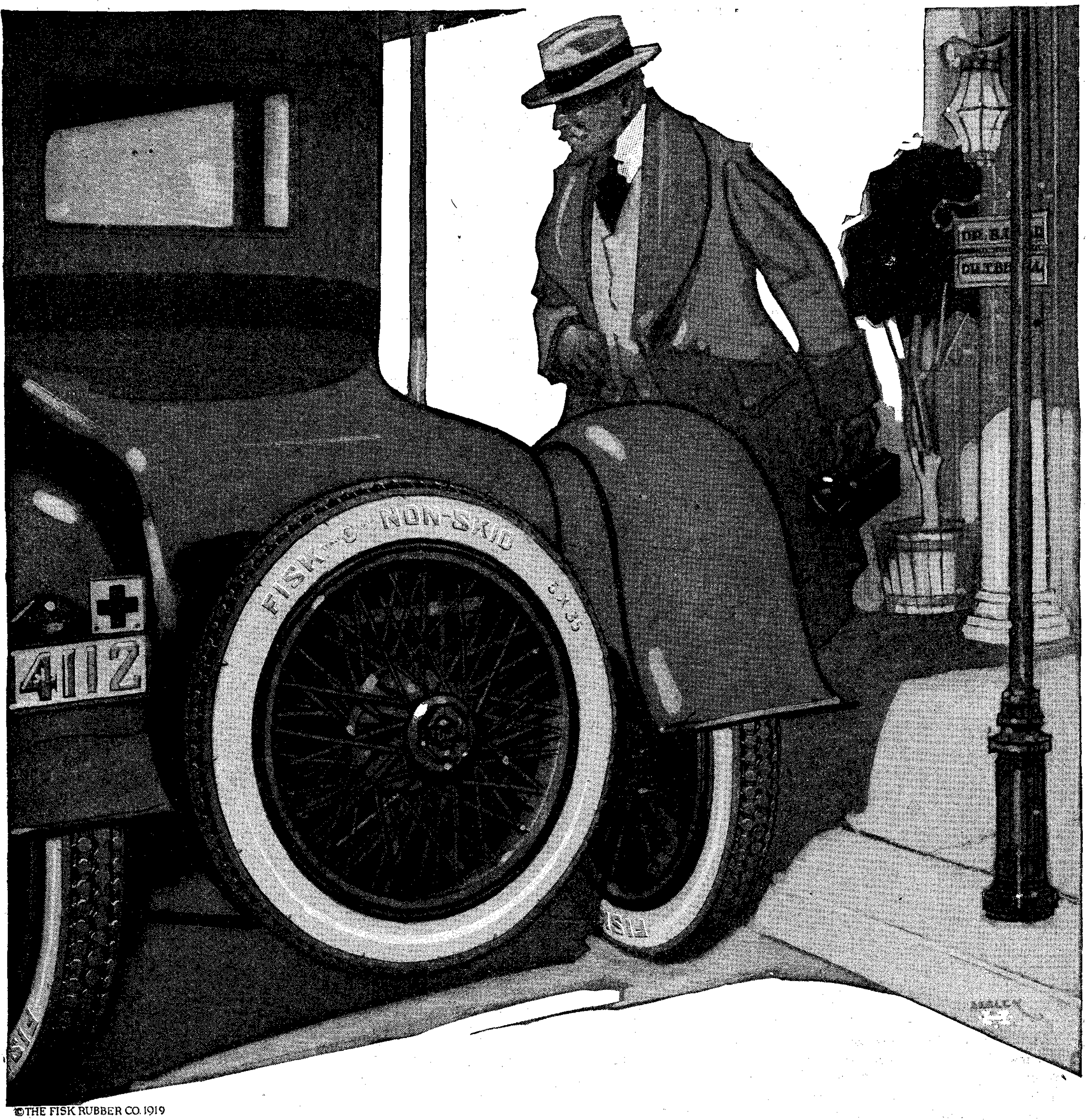
An American telephone girl near the front, writing to her parents in Portland, Oregon, tells of turkey for Christmas, through the generosity of the telephone operators of this country. "Here is some news for you," she writes, in presenting this bit of information, which may be news, also, to a good many of us:

> The telephone operators all over the United States raised a fund and sent us girls in France four hundred and fifty dollars for Christmas. Our allotment in Toul is $32.45, so we are going to have a big dinner to-night. The turkey was ninety cents a pound. I can tell you we are the proud girls to possess those telephone operators for coworkers. It is the first time since we were organized that any one in the States has recognized us. The magazine articles talk about the nurses. They sure are wonderful, the Red Cross, the Y. M. and Y. W., the canteen workers, but never a word about the Signal Corps Unit of 250 girls who plug from morning until night, who scream their lungs out to trenches over lines that are tied to trees, to fence-posts, and along the ground. Not that we care. We came over here to do our work and to give quick service and to help the boys a few miles ahead of us to get what they want and what they need to get, the Kaiser. And it looks like we have done it. Now it's to get them home.

Here is a question, with something of a "kick" in it, from Private W. M. Egan, 38th Co., 20th Engineers, now in Epinal, France:

> We came over here to make the world safe for democracy. Then why does the United States Government operate the American special between Tours and Chaumont, a real up-to-date train in charge of Americans, with first-, second-, and third-class compartments, in which the boys who won the war are only allowed in the third-class? The dining-room on this wonderful train is for officers only. There may be other such trains, but this is the only one I know of.
>
> The boys who found it necessary to sit in the third-class cars, and eat their corn Willy and beans if they had any, all hope you find these few lines of interest.

"Among the books sent to an Engineers' camp at Issoudun," writes Lucy Lester, a Directoress of Women's Work with the



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Y. M. C. A. in France, "I found a worn copy of Victor Chapman's 'Letters from the Front.' On the fly-leaf appeared a poem dated December 26, 1917, and signed by the initials P. R. P." The poem, a sonnet, is as follows:

> Thou dumb sweet spirit of eternal light!
> No gift of poesy nor painters' art
> Vouchsafed expression to thy mystic heart
> That knew not love nor any soft delight,
> But found its high fulfilment in the fight
> For France and Liberty. The brave depart
> And we poor clowns with wavering steps now start
> To imitate the radiance of thy flight.
>
> Victor Emmanuel! Dead but not departed,
> Victor in life—in death you heard us still
> Above those lines where once your Nieuport
> started.
> We soon shall follow—men from plain and hill.
> Tho some of us shall live and many die
> Not one shall reach thy Immortality.

There is a bouquet for General Pershing in this letter from Sergeant J. M. Callahan, who has been stationed at American General Headquarters for the past ten months and has heard soldiers from all parts of France express their opinions of the General and his policies. The writer, with passing mention of the fact that he "couldn't criticize the General in a letter even if he wanted to," declares his entire disinterestedness, and vouches for a more favorable feeling toward the American Commander-in-Chief than some recent reports had indicated. Sergeant Callahan writes, in the course of a letter to a friend in Washington:

> We all find it harder since the armistice, but I think the complaints that the papers report as reaching the States from returned soldiers in regard to army life and army conditions are not all fair-minded or right. Some Senator recently raised a great howl about things over here and was not very complimentary to General Pershing. Perhaps he knows more than I do, and then again he may be blowing his political horn. I have lived under the rule of Pershing for ten months, but I don't feel compelled to call upon Heaven or some Senator to right the wrongs that have been done to me. Of course, I couldn't criticize the General in a letter even if I wanted to, but unless things change between now and the time I arrive in the States, when I will be at liberty to say what pleases me, true or untrue, I am always glad to salute him, not because he is a very brilliant military man or because he is the head of the Army or because I have to do it whether I want to or not, but I am glad because of the treatment he has given me as a soldier. There are lots of things I hate in the Army, but Pershing didn't invent them, and there are lots of things I like that Pershing did invent.
>
> Fellows in General Headquarters have chances to hear things, read things, and meet more fellows from different divisions than has any other class of men in France, and I don't know of any incident seen, read, or heard that would make me think that the average fair-minded soldier felt any different toward the "C. in C." than I do. It is well still to remember that we went through a regular man-sized war over here, and that in order to win the war it was necessary at times to sacrifice the wishes, feelings, and temperament of some of those engaged in it. I think this particular Senator, whoever he was, will have to shout a little louder before the A. E. F. can "hear" him.
>
> As far as I am concerned I am through with the Army when they muster me out, and in voicing the above sentiments I am not "handshaking" or looking for some reward. As I said before, this Senator may know more than I do on the subject, but before I believe his reflections on "Black Jack" I want to know "how he gets that way."

THE "ORIGINAL MELTING-POT OF THE HUMAN RACE" IN WEST CHINA

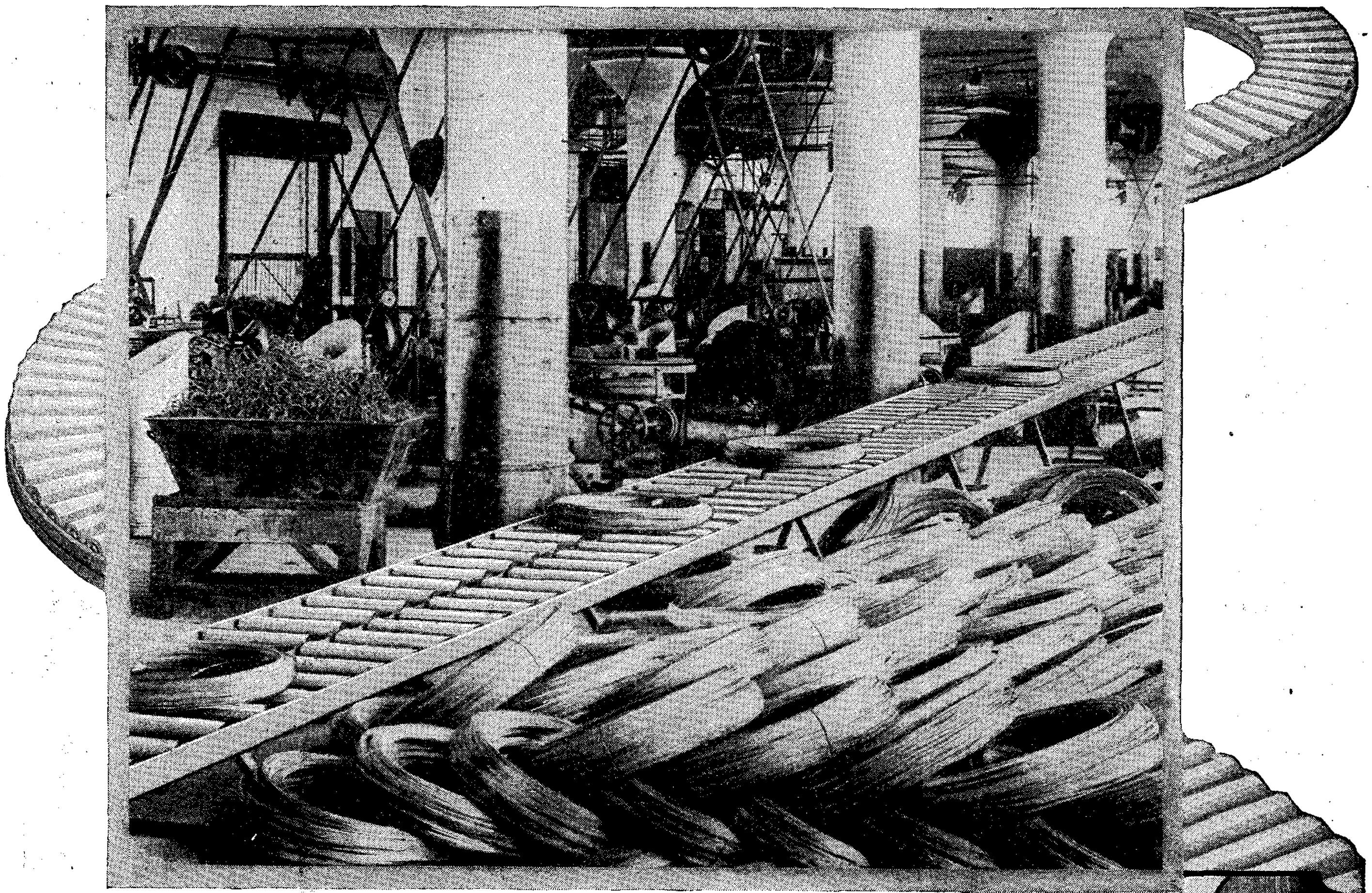
FORTY tribes, including men that represent almost every known race, are hidden away in western China, where they have preserved their tribal characteristics through unnumbered ages. "The oldest human melting-pot" this crescent of land has been called, for here, it seems, men of all colors and statures and tongues were mixed at some prehistoric time, and then sent forth again to populate the world; but each tribe, it appears, left a remnant that has lingered, distinct and individual, to the present day. Because of their isolation and the unwarlike character of the neighboring Chinese, they are actually independent, even tho, on the map, they are a part of the Chinese Republic; for, altho they number forty tribes, they are agreed on one thing, and that is, that the Chinese shall not trespass. The Chinese, after generations of contact with these shattered remnants of unknown races, have decided to let them alone.

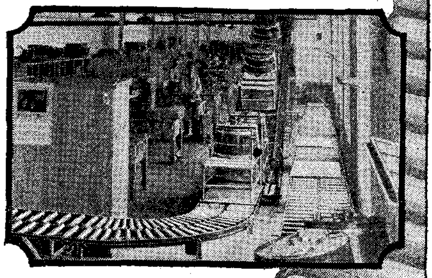
Not only are there representatives of the white, brown, and yellow races among them, according to Dr. Joseph Beech, president of the West China Union University, but representatives of the race the North American Indians sprang from. He even traces the origin of the totem-poles of Alaska to the tree-ladders still used by a tribe in this ancient community. With two associates, Dr. H. L. Canright, a physician, and Newton N. Hayes, a Y. M. C. A. man, Dr. Beech traveled into the borderland of the tribes' country, and even penetrated beyond one of the fortresses, "built like Norman castles and greatly resembling them in appearance," which block the valleys leading to the fertile plateaus and rich timberlands of the tribesmen. Dr. Beech's recent account of his adventures, given before the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, is quoted in part by the New York *Sun:*

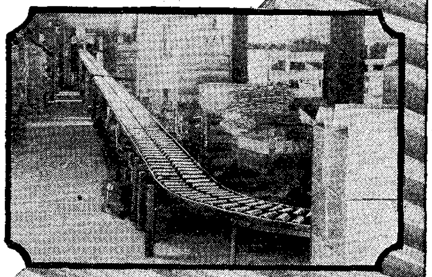
> "I have seen people—men, women, and children—in West China whom it would be absolutely impossible to distinguish from the Indians of the Western States if they were drest alike," said Dr. Beech. "I believe, too, that I stumbled across an explanation of the curious totem-poles found along the western coast of North America. These totem-poles, regarded merely as a peculiar form of idols, in my opinion originally had some practical utility. In the cliff-houses of West China the stone dwellings are built tier on tier up the hillside like a flight of great steps. The second floor can not be entered except through an opening in the ceiling of the first floor, and so on up to the top.
>
> "Ladders do not exist even to-day in these dwellings. Instead, the trunk of a tree is used. Through the hole in the ceiling the top juts into the chamber above by a distance of three or four feet. Notches are cut in the tree-trunk, so that a crude perpendicular stairway is formed. The part above the floor is left to give the climber a grip for his hands as he reaches the topmost notch in his upward climb. The primitive stairs themselves afforded a means of escape from enemies. Hence they came to be regarded as something more important than mere poles or tree-trunks. Gods of hideous appearance were carved on their tops. In West China many of these carved poles still remain.
>
> "It seems, in view of what is known of the religious instincts of primitive people, that they would be most reluctant to leave behind them these god-ladders. Certainly when they started on their great migration, as I believe they did, going north through China and Siberia to Bering Strait, they would carry with them the memory of these gods. As they wandered, somehow crossing the narrow strait between Siberia and Alaska, the need for the notches in the poles disappeared; there were no cliff-houses to climb. Consequently the ornamental carving extended downward until the entire pole became a single idol, without any other use."

Starting from Cheng-tu into the tribal borderland with a Chinese guide, Dr. Beech and his two companions traversed country which few white men have ever visited. The trip was brief, only twenty-one days, but they "collected material enough to ponder over for the rest of their lives." Unfortunately no one carried a camera, since it was not intended at first to penetrate into the country of the forty tribes. Between four and eleven millions of people are believed to belong to the various tribes in the country roughly bounded by the river Min on the east, Parma on the south, the Gobi Desert on the north, and Tibet on the west. The language generally used is that of Tibetan and Turkestan peoples, and the religion is a low-grade Lamaism or Animism. Dr. Beech is quoted as to their strange characteristics and traditions:

> "History handed down by word of mouth by the Chinese of the southern provinces has it that the races now living in the mountainous regions, or one of these races, once was spread all over southern China. So, too, says the tradition of Tibetans on the other side. The tribesmen, too, have this tradition and relate that they were driven back and back and finally into the mountains.
>
> "It is interesting to speculate on how much truth there is in these traditions. We know that most of the races of Europe came out of the depth of central Asia. It may be supposed that each race, moving onward, would leave behind some remnant of its people. The onward press of other peoples would compel those remaining, no matter how brave, to desert their broad territories and take refuge in the mountains. A little north of this region arose the greatest conqueror the world has ever







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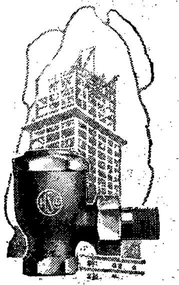

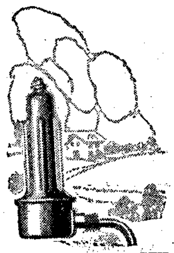

known, Genghis Khan. Thus in the Snowy Mountain chain, so called because its peaks are always white, were left remnants of many once great tribes, tribes which still preserve much of the civilization of their ancestors, but are now comparatively weak as the result of constant fighting and migration."

Perhaps the most interesting and most highly developed of the tribes are the Sung-Panese, living in the northern section of the region on the most fertile land. These, undoubtedly, are of the Aryan stock, from which sprang most of the European peoples.

"They are as white as you, and look like you," the guide told Dr. Beech. "They never run away. They love to fight."

They are well above the European races in average stature, most of them being six feet or more, and they are stalwart and hardy. They dress in elaborate colors, red, yellow, and blue being the favorites. They hold high plateaus, cultivate the soil, and raise sheep. Despite the fact that they live in the mountains, they are great horsemen, bestriding horses which seem undersized, possibly because of their riders' own proportions. The horses are remarkable animals which have acquired the most surprizing agility in traversing the mountainous country.

It is on horseback that duels are fought by this tribe. In fighting they use guns of native manufacture, stones, spears, and swords.

"Most of the guns used by the Sung-Panese, however, are so heavy that they must be handled by two men," said Dr. Beech. "They are about eight feet long, and somewhat resemble our early European attempts. Two men carry them on their shoulders, and when they are fired one man's body serves as a carriage or rest while the other discharges the piece. Anything—lead, iron, and other metals—is used for bullets. The guns are flintlocks and matchlocks. I did not get an opportunity to see these people myself, as our trip did not take us into the confines of this particular tribe.

"I had an opportunity while in the country to examine one of the border fortresses. It greatly resembled an old Norman castle in architecture. The walls were several feet thick, and it completely blocked the way up a valley leading to the mountains. Four towers, one at each corner of a square, were each surmounted by pennants, and along the cliffs and from every pinnacle floated other pennants. I found out later these were prayer flags, to which the people prayed whenever the wind made them flutter, but until I knew it the whole affair looked as I imagine a castle must have looked during a tournament in the Middle Ages.

"Compulsory military service is a feature of their life that has evidently existed for centuries. Every man must serve a certain time in the frontier guard. When he is called he moves down into the valley with his family and lives within the enclosure surrounded by the four towers, which are about sixty feet high. The stones of the towers are of the flat, easily split variety found on the mountainsides, and are held together by mortar."

On approaching a section of the tribes' country the European observed far off huge smoke-stacks of stone rising on the hillsides to a height of one hundred feet or more from the flat tops of the cliff-houses. The scene resembled somewhat a distant view of an industrial town. The towers, whatever their use was in the past, are now used for smoking and drying meats, vegetables, and fruits.

The gunpowder used by most of the tribes has been made for centuries in their mountain strongholds by a process which is still unknown to the Chinese, who are said to have been the originators of gunpowder.

On the road northwest of Cheng-tu Dr. Beech saw one tribe which appeared to be of the same race as the Czecho-Slovaks of Bohemia. They lived in villages built of massive stones ranged tier on tier along the hillsides. The women are very fond of ornaments, and most of them were loaded down with bracelets, rings, and earrings chiefly of silver, with blue and red stones found in that section of the country.

Perhaps the Miao tribe is the most friendly of the forty. Two or three boys have attended the missionary schools; also some years ago Dr. Beech saw a Miao minstrel who wandered about among the Chinese singing, dancing, and playing a long instrument which somewhat resembled a banjo. The tribe has suffered greatly in wars with the Chinese and the Lolos, but still remains independent and fairly powerful. Another tribe is distinctly of the brown race, its members resembling Hawaiians in appearance.

Most of the tribes are exceedingly fierce and despise the Chinese and all foreigners. A British naturalist named Bruce, who succeeded in penetrating a short distance into the country of the tribes some years ago, wandered away from his Chinese guides and found himself surrounded by tribesmen. He was compelled to surrender his rifle and was then immediately decapitated. His body was recovered after some fighting. Poison is known and used by the natives in ridding themselves of undesired guests. A missionary who accepted food from them very nearly died from its effects.

The moral code is primitive. What we call chastity does not exist until after marriage. The black Lolos, a tribe located between two branches of the white Lolos near the southern border of Szechun, are worshipers of the black arts and followers of degraded forms of Lamaism and Animism. No foreigner has ever penetrated their country.

"Undoubtedly the Chinese of the southern provinces are not the original inhabitants of the country," Dr. Beech said in discussing west and south China as a whole. "There are caves along the rivers which were inhabited by some primitive people before the Chinese and possibly before the tribesmen lived there. Traditions of these people may still be found among some of the Chinese.

"Two other races dwelling not in the tribe country but in the heart of the Chinese Republic are also most interesting. One race consists of Mohammedans brought across central Asia by the Mongols to fight against the Chinese. After the wars were over each fighter was given a horse, a Chinese wife, and a piece of land, and settled down southwest of Cheng-tu. Altho they have intermarried with the Chinese, as the tribesmen have not, they still retain many Mohammedan customs, and some of them are Mohammedans in appearance.

"The other race, of which little is known, is a tribe of Jews who came to China centuries ago, probably by a northern route and settled in the western section of the province of Hunan. They now look like Chinese and speak the language, but many customs and tradi-

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tions link them with the Hebrew race. Dr. Martin, a noted missionary, discovered among them an ancient copy of the Hebrew Scriptures, which none of them could read, but which they treasured. Why they came to China, and from what land they came, is unknown."

WHY AMERICAN BOYS ARE MARRYING FRENCH GIRLS

AN American Navy nurse, who admits she's slightly jealous, furnishes perhaps the first really thoroughgoing and expert opinion on the Franco-American marriage situation in France. After a year and a half in France this American girl finds French femininity "delightful," with a knowledge of captivating masculine hearts that would put most American girls completely out of the running. She suggests the advisability of presenting President Wilson with a petition to send all American troops home at once, "in the name of American débutantes." Her letter, written to a relative in New York, appears in the New York *Evening Sun:*

> You seem rather incredulous about so many of our American boys having married Frenchwomen. Why, I wonder? I don't see any reason why they should not. The Frenchwoman is a delightful creature. Even we American and English nurses can see that, much as we should like at times to see otherwise, for we're still human and still feminine, and it goes rather hard with us to see some of the finest of our soldier lads marrying pretty little Alines, Maries, and Ninettes.
>
> We think we could find better mates for them, and some of us think that a few could be found without even going outside of France. But still they're being captivated—we call it "captured" when we talk among ourselves — by the Frenchwomen. Louise told me last night that she had it on positive authority that in the neighborhood of 100,000 American soldiers and sailors had married Frenchwomen over here! No wonder we are jealous—only don't tell anybody that we are, for maybe I'm the only one of us who is ready to admit it even to herself.
>
> Still, as I've just said, I don't blame the boys. These girls are really almost irresistible, and they understand the art of flirtation better when they are born than the average American woman understands it after her fourth divorce. They know how to dress, too, to bring out the very littlest as well as the greatest of their charms. And they know how to talk to our soldiers with their eyes and hands and shoulders better than we Americans can talk to them in their own United States. They speak a universal language—the language of appeal—and they never fail to make themselves understood.
>
> Besides all this more or less superficial charm, the Frenchwoman is truly a woman. They make wonderful wives and mothers. I've been here long enough to see that. They make even better wives and mothers than they make sweethearts. They're wonderful housekeepers, altho, except among the upper classes, they do run to too much furniture in their parlors and too much garlic in their kitchen, to suit my plain tastes. But how they do understand food-conservation and economy. Mr. Hoover could learn quite a few lessons from them if he cared to study them.
>
> And on top of all this femininity, they are fighters. They are the bravest women, as a class, I believe I have ever known, and the most consistently patriotic. Their patriotism is so deep, so much a part of them, that they never think of saying anything about it. If you separated a Frenchwoman from her love of France and her desire to serve France, you would have to tear her limb from limb and pick her to pieces. It goes all through her, and enters subconsciously into everything she has done since she has been a Frenchwoman. You know something of what they've done since the summer of 1914 from your reading of the papers and magazines, but that full history can never be written.
>
> So, why shouldn't our boys love them, and marry them? Anyway, whether they should or should not, they're doing it. Can't you do something to persuade the Government to have them all brought home? We're thinking about presenting a petition to Mr. Wilson while in France, begging him, in the name of American débutantes, to send our boys home.

ON BEING A BAD CHILD IN COLONIAL CONNECTICUT

THERE are many historic traditions, more or less libelous, that die hard, or, rather, die not at all. In this category is the repeated allusion to the burning of witches in Salem. The truth is that while the old Massachusetts seaport-town did hang witches, in accordance with the spirit then prevailing, at least the burning of poor old women was a custom that was not brought over from the old world. Similarly, most remarks upon the so-called "blue-laws" of Connecticut are evoked, not by the real statutes of that well-governed commonwealth, but by recollections of citations from a code that never had real existence, but was falsely attributed to the colony by a malcontent former resident, who sought revenge on his former fellow citizens by ridicule based on falsehood.

However, the New York *Sun* is within the truth when it puts it that one of the shortcomings of the colony was its treatment of delinquent children:

> It is a paradox that the same ideals that showed enlightened care for children by establishing free schools early in the history of the colony also punished transgressions of children with pitiless severity.
>
> This side of the picture is exhibited by William B. Bailey, professor of practical philanthropy at Yale, in a pamphlet entitled "Children Before the Courts in Connecticut" and issued by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The rigors of the blue-laws toward young offenders are illustrated by these two provisions of the code of 1650, which were reenacted in 1672:
>
> "If any child or children above sixteen years old, and of sufficient understanding, shall curse or smite their natural father or mother, he or they shall be put to death, unless it can be sufficiently testified that the parents have been very unchristianly negligent in the education of such children, or so provoked them by extreme and cruel correction that they have been forced thereunto to preserve themselves from death or maiming. Exodus xxi: 17. Leviticus xx: 9. Exodus xxi: 15.
>
> "If any man have a stubborn or rebellious son of sufficient understanding and years, viz., sixteen years of age, which will not obey the voice of his father, or the voice of mother, and that when they have chastened him he will not harken unto them; then may his father or mother, being his natural parents, lay hold on him and bring him to the magistrates assembled in court, and testify unto them, that their son is stubborn and rebellious and will not obey their voice and chastisement, but lives in sundry notorious crimes, such son shall be put to death. Deuteronomy xxi: 20, 21."
>
> The death penalty was imposed on children for a dozen other offenses, including blasphemy, witchcraft, and idolatry. "It must be remembered," Professor Bailey remarks, "that these laws were not passed to meet possible exigencies, but that the penalties were actually enforced." The stocks, the pillory, flogging, and branding were penalties for minor offenses. About the time Yale College was being founded any person more than fourteen years old convicted of perjury was liable to be "set on the pillory by the space of one whole hour, . . . and have both his ears nailed," among other punishments.
>
> For older children lying was punishable by fine or the stocks or whipping "on the naked body not exceeding ten stripes" for a first offense; "and for all such as being under the age of discretion (fourteen years) that shall offend in lying, their parents or masters shall give them due correction, and that in the presence of some officer."
>
> Swimming on the Lord's day was a crime. So was "unseasonable meeting of young people in the evening after the Sabbath." The child who should "contemptuously behave himself toward the Word preached, or the messenger thereof . . . or like a son of Korah cast upon his true doctrine or himself any reproach" was to be "convented and reproved openly" by a magistrate, and for a second offense was to "stand for two hours openly upon a block or stool four feet high upon a public meeting-day, with a paper fixt upon his breast" reading "an open and obstinate contemner of God's holy ordinances."
>
> "Stubborn children" were herded in town workhouses along with adult criminals. They received a "moderate whipping," not exceeding ten stripes on their arrival, and thereafter were whipt, shackled, or "abridged of their food" according to the keeper's idea of their deserts.
>
> Boys above sixteen years of age convicted of serious felonies were sent to the Newgate Prison in the copper-mines in Symsbury, of which E. C. Wines wrote:
>
> "For more than fifty years (1773–1827) Connecticut had an underground prison in an old mining pit on the hills near Symsbury, which equaled in horrors all that was ever related of European prisons. Here the prisoners were crowded together at night, their feet fastened to heavy bars of iron, and chains about their necks attached to beams above. These caves reeked with filth, causing incessant contagious fevers. The inmates were self-educators in crime. Their midnight revels were said to have resembled often the howlings of a pandemonium, banishing sleep and forbidding all repose. . . . Men, women, boys, idiots, lunatics, drunkards, innocent and guilty, were mingled pell-mell together."
>
> The rigor of these statutes abated

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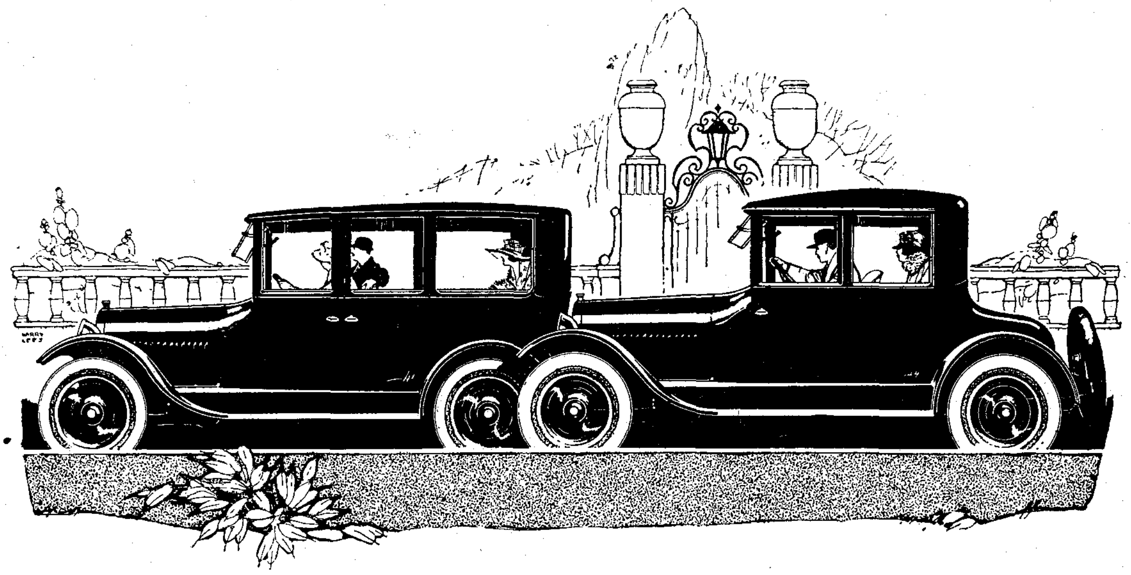

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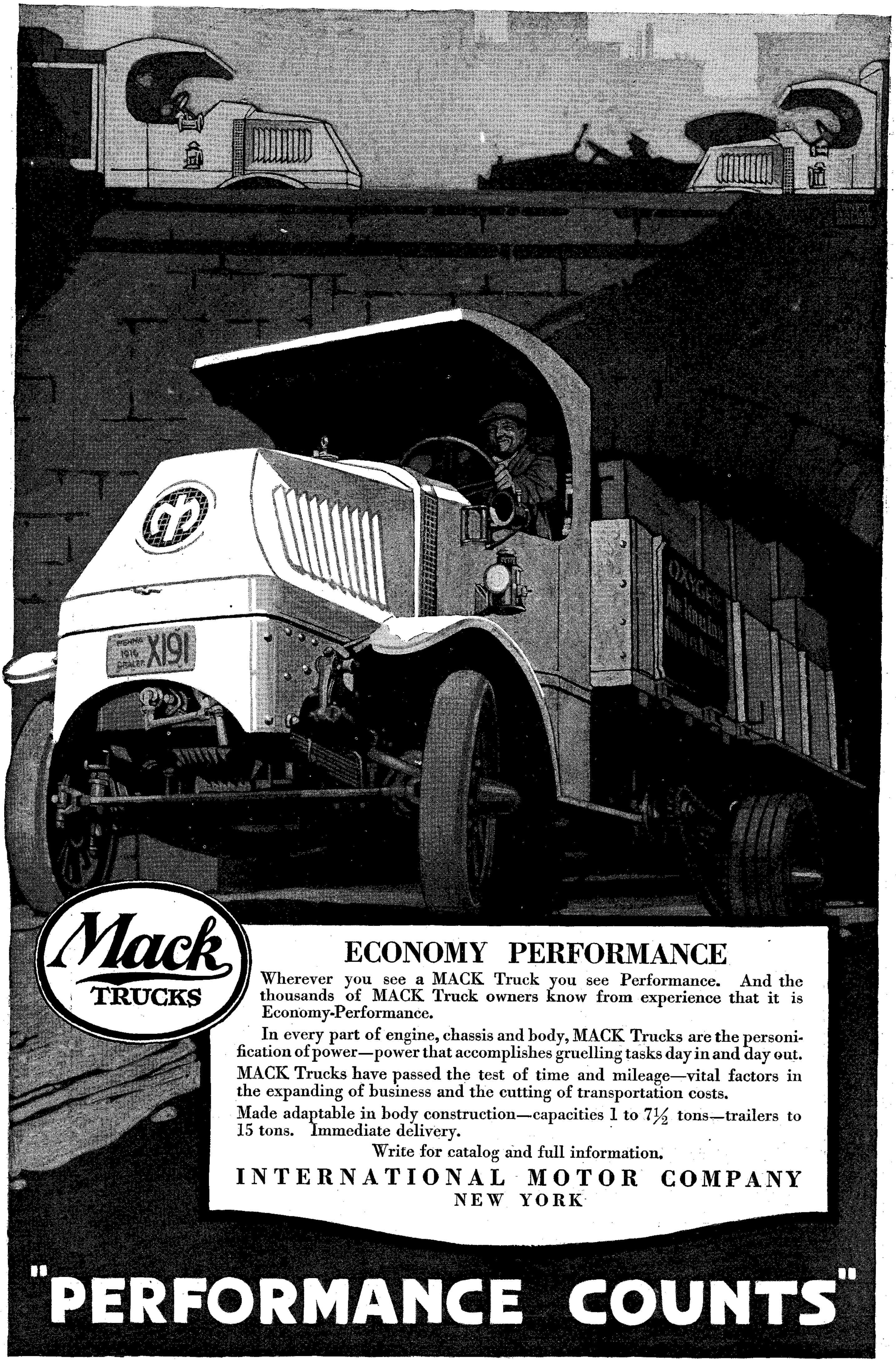

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gradually during the eighteenth century, but did not disappear entirely until the early part of the last century. Nowadays Connecticut deals with delinquent children on the modern principles which aim at reformation and prevention.

COL. BILL HAYWARD AND HIS "BLACK WATCH"

IT was a glad and enthusiastic morning in New York when Colonel "Bill" Hayward's negro veterans, nicknamed "The Black Watch," but officially the First Battalion of the old 15th New York Regiment, marched up Fifth Avenue in their tin helmets, fresh from the fields of France and Germany. As soon as the *Stockholm* landed the colored soldiers, the reporters, crowded about Colonel Hayward, asked especially about the men of his command who had been decorated. The Colonel sent an orderly for Sergt. Henry Johnson, of Company C. And soon, says the New York *Evening World:*

The big colored man, whose home is in Orange Street, Albany, came limping forward. He bore many marks of his thrilling fracas with the Germans which won for him the first French War-Cross to be awarded to the colored men. The encounter occurred in the Argonne May 5.

Johnson has a silver plate in his left foot, which causes him to limp, his right foot is also badly shot up, he has a bayonet scar in his back, the back of his left hand shows a long scar, and his lips were cut to pieces by a German bayonet. But he wore a huge smile and was a typical bashful negro dough-boy.

Colonel Hayward placed his hand on the negro soldier's shoulder and said:

"Henry, tell these gentlemen about your little fight with the Germans."

The soldier came to a salute and replied:

"Yessuh."

Breaking from his rigid salute, Henry smiled and then began his story, often breaking into dialect when he grew excited.

"You see it was this way," he began. "I was on post with Needham Roberts (a New York negro, who came home some time ago with a similar decoration). Along about midnight the sergeant came out with two draft men.

"'Good Lord, sergeant,' I said, 'them men don't know how to handle a rifle, whaddyu wanta bring 'em out here for. Take those fool men back and me and Roberts will stay alone!'

"Just a few minutes after the sergeant went back, a sniper took a couple shots at me. I called Sergt. Roy Thompson and told him 'theysa lot of Dutchman out there and they done been shootin' at me!'

"'Aw, you're scared,' he said to me.

"'Scared nothin'. I come over here to do mah bit and Ahm a goin' to stick,' I told him, and he went away.

"Along 'bout two o'clock, I guess it was, when it got cloudy, I said to myself, 'I hear some snippin' of them wires out there,' and I decided to get ready. First thing I called Roberts, but while he was a comin' I reached down and slid the lid offen a box of hand-grenades. He didn't come, so I put 'em in a row up in front of me."

"How many did you have?" Johnson, was asked.

"'Bout thirty, I guess. Then Roberts come and I told him about the wires snippin'.

"'They's a lot of Germans out there and they're agoin' to rush me,' I says to him. 'You better pass word along to the lootn'ant. If they come over here and try to get in they'll get me or I'll get them.'

"Finally, they kept on snippin' my wires, and I let go with a grenade. Then I grabbed my rifle and let go with thirty-one clips of bullets. (He paused to explain there are three bullets in a clip.)

"Bullets begin to fly and I yells down to Roberts: 'Better come on up here. Every Dutchman in the woods is out here and I'm goin' out and take dat hill.'

"Roberts rushed up, but he sure got it quick, went right down, shot in the hip and through his arm. I was suah tossin' out dem hand-grenades, too, boss, but Roberts, a-fumblin' with his arm, got in mah way.

"'Git on down in youah hole!' I yells to him; 'pass me them grenades and git away from mah feet. An' pass 'em quick!' Then I grabbed mah gun and was a-pumpin' it to 'em when I got an American clip in it and the thing stuck. So Ah jist jumped up and started after 'em with mah gun, a-swingin' it hard and heavy. Soon as Ah cracked a few it busted up too.

"Ah didn't stop to ask no introductions er excuse myself, but jes sailed in, a-grabbin' out mah French bolo when mah gun went bad.

"One musta been a smart guy, for he yelled in English, 'Oh, that black —— —— —— has got me! Rush him! Rush him!'

"'Yes, you all rush me and Ah'll suah try and git you!' I sez to myself 'cause I saw one guy that looked like a lootn'at and I made for him. Boss, Ah was agaoin strong and suah made 'em step some. But then some German got me down on mah knees when he done whanged me with the butt of his gun. Whew! it suah hurt, but Ah jes kept on, a-grabbin' one and tossin' him right over my shoulder.

"Ah guess that row musta lasted a half a hour before they got relief out to me. Ah was pretty well mussed up, an' so was Roberts. But the 'kunnel' took good care of us an' kept me with the regiment, and Ah knowed Ah had tried hard to be a good soldier, so Ah was happy."

Some one wanted to know what urged him to struggle on when overwhelmingly outnumbered by the Germans.

"Ah'll tell you, boss. We all said Company C was the best in the regiment, and Ah was jest out there a upholdin' old Company C and her reputation.

"When Ah joined the regiment the 'kunnel' made us a talk, and he sez for us to fight hard and be good soldiers. He gave us all a card which sez, 'Keep a still tongue, have your eyes and ears open, and you are liable to get back home.' I saw that card up in front of mah eyes all the time."

The negro finished his story quietly. His hearers within the sound of his voice listened as the big good-natured negro tried to make each point distinct and correct. They were amazed at his ability to quote military terms and mix French with his typical negro English. He bore his honors gracefully and seemed a modest hero.

Officials stated later that a check had been made and it was known Johnson had killed four Germans, and wounded thirty-two and had reduced the vicinity of his outpost to a shambles. Wreckage around the "petit poste," as Johnson called it in the French way, was everywhere and a trail of blood showed where he had slashed the Germans with his knife.

Col. "Bill" Hayward himself, proud as he is of his command which won as a whole that badge of conspicuous bravery, the *croix de guerre*, has good reason to be proud of his own record. He was born in Nebraska City, Nebraska, the son of a Civil War veteran, in 1876. He distinguished himself at the University of Nebraska as full-back on the football team and a star player on the baseball team. The war with Spain made him a colonel, and his political activities brought him the offer of the post of First Assistant Postmaster-General under the Taft Administration, which he declined, preferring to go to New York to practise law. His record as Assistant District-Attorney brought him to the notice of Governor Whitman, who named him counselor to the Governor. Then came the war and off went the Colonel. A writer in the New York *Morning Telegraph* testifies to the mutual regard existing between the Colonel and his men.

"The boys simply smiled their way through the war," says Colonel Bill. "The Colonel?" chuckles a dusky dough-boy from the Harlem jungles, showing his entire expanse of white crockery up-stairs and down, "Some hot patootie! 'Member one time the Heinies were pouring hot lead into us like it was a shower bath. An officer ran up to Colonel Bill and asked him should we turn back. 'Turn back,' sez he, 'I should say not. We're goin' through there or hell—we don't come back.' Some hot patootie!" A brilliant example of a National Guardsman who more than obtained his objective—Colonel Hayward.

Eleven times was his regiment cited for conspicuous bravery in action. His own citation is a measure of the man: "Colonel Hayward, tho wounded, insisted on leading his regiment in battle." The Black Watch, brigaded with the French, was nearing the German trenches. Suddenly before their faces drops the curtain of fire. "Retire! Retire!" shouts the French general, waving his arms above his head and indicating the murderous barrage. Up rushes Colonel "Bill," hatless, disheveled. "My men never retire," he shouts back at the Frenchman. "They go forward or they go west!" They did both, but they won their objective. That has been the history of Colonel "Bill's" boys all the way through the great struggle.

What manner of man is this? Out West they used to call him the handsomest man in Nebraska. He was the best all around athlete who ever trod the university campus. Six feet two, splendid figure, striking appearance, good looking, smooth dark hair, dark brows over romantic, shadowy eyes that can blaze or brood as occasion demands, Colonel "Bill" is a type for a soldier or a hero of the movies.

"If he had stuck out here," says a prominent Nebraskan, "we would have made him Governor of the State by now." Never mind, Nebraska, he is something a heap better — Colonel "Bill," A. E. F., U. S. A. Than this there is no greater glory.

BRINGING BACK OUR BOYS CAUGHT BY THE HUNS

THE Red Cross lived up to its reputation when, as soon as the armistice was signed, the messages began to pour over the wires to get the boys out of the Hun prison-camps. With the same practical and efficient sympathy that has illumined its labors throughout the Great War, its workers sprang to their posts to carry out the orders.

"Fill your *camion* with supplies and start for Germany within an hour. Go to Metz; find any released prisoners; help in any way you can and cable the names of every man to his nearest relative in America." There's a snap about such orders that stirs the blood. The way and manner of the response demand admiration. "In a few minutes less than an hour I was ready. My Ford *camion* was jammed to the steering-wheel with 25,000 'smokes,' with cartons of chocolate, and American chewing-gum, with warm woolen socks and sweaters. Last, but not least, I added writing-paper, for experience had taught me that a sheet of paper and an envelop ran neck and neck with a tooth-brush as the greatest treat in a dough-boy's life." This is the way Miss Marion B. Cothern begins to tell her story of how she set off to bring comfort to the boys who had been held prisoners by the Huns. Not behind an army, as she had dreamed of doing, but, joy of joys, as an advance guard she entered Germany—incidentally remarking that upon entering Metz she was surrounded by "little round-faced, blond-haired children, who begged her, in German, to buy helmets, trench-knives, bayonets, any of the army trappings which they had pilfered from the near-by barracks." This story of a woman's dash across the border appears in *McCall's Magazine* (New York), from which we quote:

> I had not come to see sights, so went and saw the French commandant in charge of the city. He told me already thousands of prisoners were streaming into the forts and barracks near Metz. "Perhaps some were Americans." He would send a French officer to show me the way and I could see for myself.
>
> So off we started to Fort Goeben, a towering fortress outside of Metz. The French had taken possession a few days before and were engaged in a sort of house-cleaning. Going out were trucks full of German equipment and decorations, among them a couple of cart-loads of the Kaiser in portrait and statue. And coming in, in a never-ending line, were prisoners.
>
> In one place the English were welcoming their own men, in another the French were caring for the French and Italians; in a little shack an American Y. M. C. A. worker was feverishly cutting bread and slicing canned "Willy" to make sandwiches for ravenous Belgians and Russians. She hailed me joyfully as a Red-Cross nurse, much needed for some sick prisoners. Her spirits fell as I told her I wasn't even a nurse's aid, only a "searcher" sent out for American prisoners. But she got even with me! My spirits were the next to fall when she said: "There isn't a single one here—every kind of Ally, but no Americans." Only my French conductor was not to be discouraged. At his suggestion, I motored in an entirely opposite direction toward a concentration-camp near the town of Woppy.
>
> And there, in a great open field where the mud just escaped my boot-tops, in desolate wooden sheds, I found a motley crowd herded together. Some wore German common soldiers' caps of blue with red bands; some the spiked helmets of the officers; a few were attired in baggy blue trousers with broad red stripes; others wore coats of English khaki with bright brass buttons; while still others were clad in the Italian gray-green. Sprinkled among these varied costumes was an occasional U. S. A. service cap or coat or pair of trousers. Over their shoulders this odd-looking gipsy band had slung knotted pillow-cases, strips of cloth, or handkerchiefs containing their earthly all, not forgetting a can or two in case the canteens on the way were scarce.
>
> Could these be American soldiers? No, I was on the wrong track again! Still, just to be sure, I stopt the car close by the wide doorway and was greeted by one loud, long American cheer. There was no mistaking it. Here were the boys who for weeks and months had been prisoners in Germany.
>
> As they crowded around me, one hundred and twenty strong, I was buried under an avalanche of questions. "Was I a Red-Cross lady? Was I a nurse?" What did I know? When were they going home? Where was their outfit? Didn't I know where the 26th division was? I finally managed to explain. I suggested that if some of the boys would help, we'd distribute chocolate and cigarets, and then, using a box as a table, get their names and stories.
>
> It was not necessary to ask but once. In a jiffy the men were flocking around me, munching their chocolate and puffing their "Fats," eager to tell who they were, what were their companies and regiments, when they were captured, where I could reach their nearest relatives in the States.
>
> I learned that our prisoners were returning to France by various routes and methods. The armistice signed, some were just taking "French leave," a way of departure to which nobody seriously objected, for, after all, one escaped prisoner meant one less mouth to feed. Others were taken to the border on foot or by train, there left to shift for themselves. Straggling along the roads in twos, or perhaps in twenties, they tramped thirty, forty, fifty miles, trying to find a railroad, and thence their divisions.
>
> It happened that all of my newly discovered boys had been brought under guard by train from Camp Giesen, a large prison-camp in Wiesbaden, to the outskirts of Metz, and then had marched to the camp at Woppy. They did not complain to me, tho their prisoner's life had been anything but a life of luxury. Their food had been scarce, to be sure, "but so was the German soldiers' food and the townspeople's." In fact, they had seen popular food-riots in that aristocratic watering-resort of Wiesbaden. The black bread they produced from their pockets was similar to that I had eaten for dinner in Metz, only more bitter and nearer kin to the stone family. Coffee made of browned barley, soup made of boiled barley, was the menu, day in and day out. A negro dough-boy—in civilian days a high-paid chef—explained to me: "You see, sister, I was made the cook, but there was nothing to cook." All that saved the day was the Red-Cross packages of food which had really come through from Switzerland. Back at the hospital I had always written reassuring letters to relatives and friends about those Red-Cross packages, feeling at heart so skeptical. Now I knew. For in each of those mysterious, dearly cherished bundles slung about the shoulders were the left-overs of Red-Cross coffee and sugar.

The prisoners had been at work in machine-shops, kitchens, ammunition-plants, on roads, railroads, and the like. Tho so assigned, the kind of work they really did do, Miss Cothern cryptically remarks, is "another story." To proceed:

> They became violent I. W. W.'s. Their rallying-cry was "sabotage"—"a bit of sand in the machinery, a few broken scythes on the farm, would never win the war for the *Boche*, not so you'd notice it!" One stalwart chap showed me his arm, which he had deliberately cut and then inflamed with mustard so that he would have no part in destroying his comrades across the border. Many told me laughingly how they always replied "student" or "jockey" when asked for what work they were peculiarly fitted. "The *Boche* must think the Yanks are awful keen on books and horses," added an artilleryman.
>
> About them in Germany, as over the line in France, the armistice had been celebrated by music and gaiety. The desire for peace had tempered defeat. But gathering clouds of the coming revolution hung low in Wiesbaden after the cessation of hostilities. One corporal described to me how he had seen high German officers on the streets and in the camp stript of their buttons and chevrons by the common soldiers, how their swords had been broken and streamers of revolutionary red tied about their arms.
>
> In general, I found the unwounded men in good condition physically. But those who had been shot, then captured and taken to German hospitals, needed immediate attention. Wounds had been allowed to heal without cutting out the shrapnel; arms and legs needed resetting. Worst of all were the paper bandages. In Germany, where overcoats and shoes even were made of paper, cotton was not to be wasted in gauze. Paper dressings, torn, blood-soaked, soiled, unchanged for days, aggravated and infected the raw wounds.
>
> Such men, quite evidently, could not be left unattended in the camp until moved out by order of the military authorities. So, after promising to bring back food for the well and a Red-Cross doctor for the sick, I decided to return to Metz with two of the worst cases—one a poor chap paralyzed from the waist down as a result of a wound in the nerves of the back, yet murmuring cheerfully that he'd "soon be fixt up"; the other a soldier who had lost the use of both his legs. Slowly, and as gently as the jouncing *camionette* permitted, we motored back to St. Clement's Hospital in Metz, formerly a German military hospital and now, with difficulty, run by the French. But tho the retreating Germans had stript the place of instruments and equipment, a clean bed and a Red-Cross nurse were vast improvements over a muddy shed and an army blanket.
>
> Late in the afternoon I made my final trip to Woppy, with great tin boxes of

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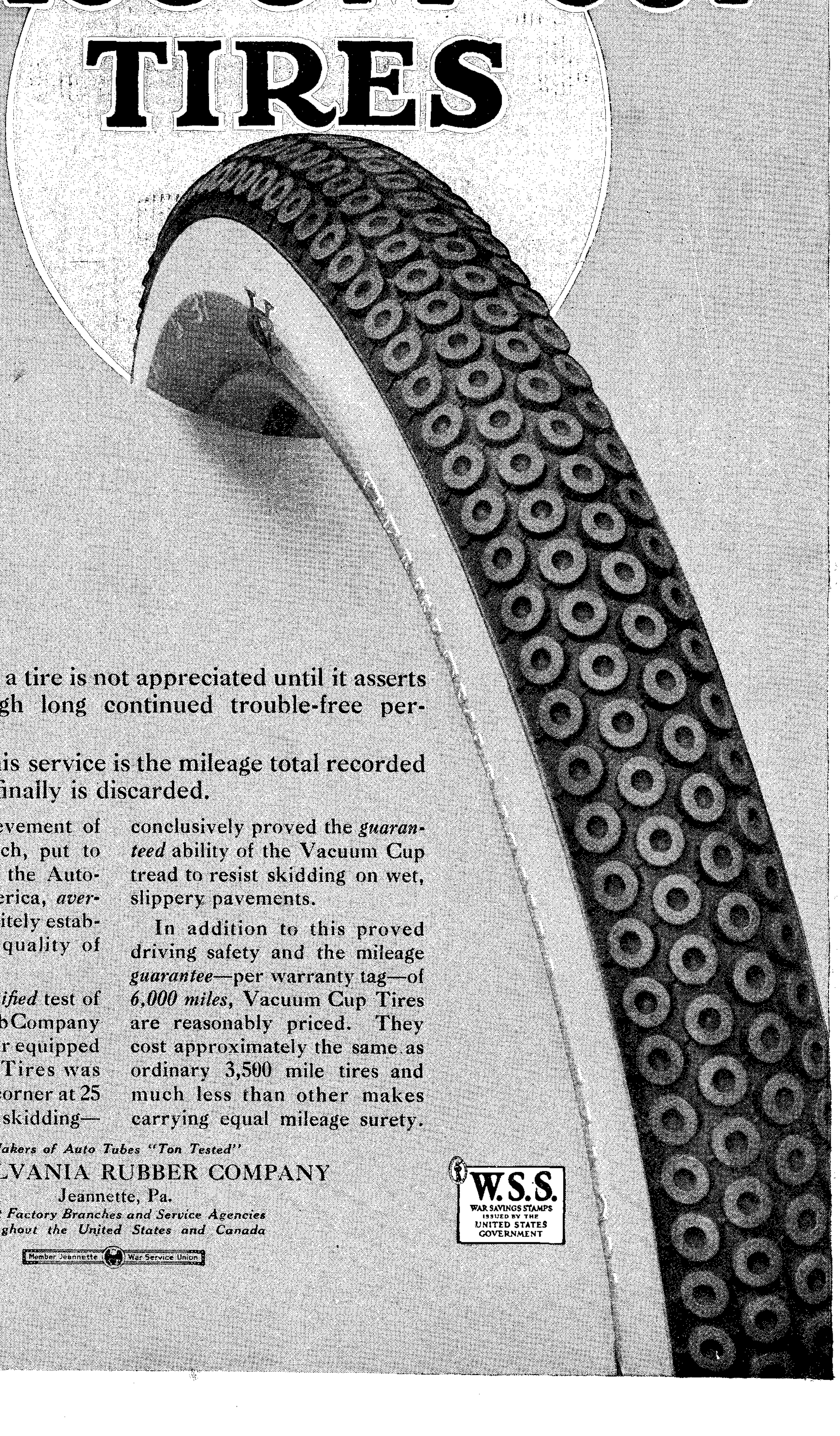

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food, carted from the American commissary thirty kilometers away, taking the place of my wounded prisoners. Then came a real picnic. The tins were converted into kettles and, over a bonfire, we boiled real American coffee, served with milk and plenty of sugar, not "made in Germany," corned beef, and fresh hardtack. It was "some feed!"

Dinner ended, it was time to say "Good-by," adding, this time without foreboding, the "good luck" never forgotten "over there." With my prisoners found and cared for and my precious list hugged tight, I started off for Toul at eight o'clock.

The rain poured down in torrents and a blinding mist shut out the road. Several times I thought we were well on our way only to find that we were going "*nach Metz*" again. To make matters worse, the Ford didn't seem to have the least idea that those names must get to Paris—it took sudden dislikes to the road and preferred to jump about in the ditches on either side. In climbing a mountain, not even included in the itinerary, it made straight for a tree and balked. I clutched my names, steeled myself for the crash, and then, as tree and Ford stood face to face immovable, just waited. In doing overseas work, whatever happened, I had learned to wait patiently for something to turn up. And sure enough, as always, something did turn up, in the shape of a negro U. S. A. truck-driver, who pulled us back on the road and started us going again. Just before dawn we limped, wheezing into Toul, and there, six hours later, I boarded the first train for Paris.

It was early on Thanksgiving day that I reached Red Cross Headquarters and handed in the names of the first 120 prisoners from the interior of Germany to be cabled to America.

CRIMES, "CRIME WAVES," CRIMINALS, AND THE POLICE

CRIMES and "crime waves," which are with us somewhat more than usual just now, are dependent for the most part on wide-spread social conditions, says ex-Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, in a series of articles that recently appeared in the New York *Tribune*, but a good deal can be done, nevertheless, by simple measures of prevention. Mr. Woods, at the time when he was ousted by the new Tammany administration, was generally credited with having brought the New York City police department to the highest point of efficiency and "cleanness" in its very checkered history. He was considered a "high-brow" and a theorist, but no one could accuse the force of being in politics while he was at the head of it. Since his resignation a small crime wave, coming immediately after the demotion of an inspector known as "Honest Dan" Costigan, has brought the question of crime and the police into the foreground. Reports from all over the country show that the same question is disturbing nearly every city of importance, and the European cables report "crime waves" of varying intensity in Paris, Stockholm, London, Rome, and Berlin. Some have seen a general loosening of old standards by the war-spirit, and there have been dire predictions of an increased loosening.

"What are the causes of crime?" asks Mr. Woods in the introduction of the article in which he lays the foundation for a study that is at once scientific and very human. We are apt to believe that there is a clear division between those who commit crimes and the rest of us, he says, and cites the common idea of criminals:

> By criminals we mean those low-browed, hard-faced inhabitants of prison cells, who are let loose from time to time, far too often for our comfort or peace of mind, to prey upon us, to sneak into our bedrooms at dead of night and take what we have, looking at our trembling selves meanwhile over the cold, blue barrel of a pistol.
>
> There are such desperadoes, it is true, who cruelly and systematically pursue the trade of house-breaking and stealing, with murder thrown in if necessary. They are professionals.
>
> In addition to these, however, are what might be called the amateur criminals, who steal only under the stress of one kind of circumstances or another, often after a genuine fight to resist the temptation. The line between the habitual and the casual criminal is hard to draw, just as it is in a very real sense between an offender who is caught, convicted, and placed behind iron bars and one who isn't caught.
>
> We must, of course, recognize the fact that police forces can not be expected to abolish poverty. This is a problem perhaps more worth the solving than any other that confronts us, but one which wise men all through the ages have been trying to find the answer to without success.
>
> No, the police can not hope to grapple with the whole involved social and economic question of poverty. This does not mean, however, that they should not study poverty among other causes of crime for the purpose of seeing if something, even if only a very little, might not be done to save a few sorely tempted and poverty-stricken persons from dropping into crime.
>
> The winter of 1915–16 was a hard one. Hundreds and thousands of people could not get work who were willing and eager to go to work, and were qualified to fill jobs that in normal times would yield a comfortable living. Capable workingmen could not find anything to do because of the abnormal economic conditions, not because of any fault of their own, and there seemed to be no near prospect of relief. What were they to do? Hundreds and thousands of people, just as honest and self-respecting as any one else in the city, were being slowly but hopelessly driven into the narrowing way from which the only outlet appeared to be death or crime.
>
> We set out to devise a plan whereby any policeman could provide immediate relief when he came across a case of urgent distress. At once we found that there were few policemen of any number of years' service to whom relief of those in trouble was any new story. We came across cases that warmed one's heart, where policemen, sometimes individually, sometimes, taking up collections in the back room of the station-house, had gone down into their own pockets to help out critical cases.
>
> No one had ever talked much about this sort of thing; the policemen never expected to get any credit for it; they were paid by the satisfaction one human being gets at being able to help out another who at the time is worse off than he is.
>
> In any part of the city, therefore, when any policeman came across a case of great distress, he took the suffering person to the station-house, where the captain or lieutenant in charge would provide at once for his immediate needs and would then put him in touch with some association, church, or benevolent individual, who would continue to help until the person was again self-supporting.
>
> Besides this system of relief, the police found a great many jobs for people who were out of work. Care had to be used in this so that the employer would not simply discharge some one to create a vacancy which he might fill in such a way as to do a favor to a policeman—a favor which he rightly looked forward to having returned with interest. The positions were very rarely as good as the men were fitted to fill, but they served to keep the wolf away from a family's door for a while, and they made it possible for the men to live and maintain self-respect.
>
> Owing to the scarcity of employment, we frequently found it necessary to create jobs where none had existed before. These positions, however, were all of a kind which, when filled, would be of real benefit to the employer; in this way no sense of charity, given or received, could enter into the agreement. The most successful experiment of this kind was the employment of a man by several people living in a city block to keep the street and sidewalks clean around that block, to pick up waste paper and other litter, to tidy areaways, and generally to supplement the work of the Street Cleaning Department.
>
> We tried to get one hundred persons in a block to subscribe ten cents each per week, making in all a weekly wage of ten dollars for the man thus employed. We always chose for the work a man who was a *bona-fide* resident of New York who could not get work at his regular trade and who had a family to support. Some hundreds of families who had been reduced to bitter privations and hopelessness were kept together by this scheme.
>
> The problem of poverty in these times is one that has been much studied and about which many theories have been given birth. The police force does not attempt to solve it; many members of police forces may not realize that such a problem exists. Police forces, however, and every member of them, can be expected and can be relied on to do their part in the saving work of affording quick relief in cases of poverty where the strain has reached the breaking-point. And besides being the kind of work that would appeal to every right-minded human being, it is strictly proper police work also, for it operates directly to decrease crime.

The part that mental defectives play in the criminal world has been emphasized often enough, but it generally escapes the notice of the man in the street, says the former Police Commissioner. The trouble that is made for the police by persons who are not "just bad" but very literally "don't know any better" is enormous, and all criminals of this type need a special sort of treatment. In an article devoted to this phase of the duel between the lawbreaker and the police he writes:

> Taking as a basis the results we have got with the psychopathic laboratory at Police Headquarters, we figure that there are on the average twenty-five persons a day arrested in New York who are mentally defective. Many of these probably would never have committed crime except for this abnormality. The problem is what to do with those unfortunate underdeveloped

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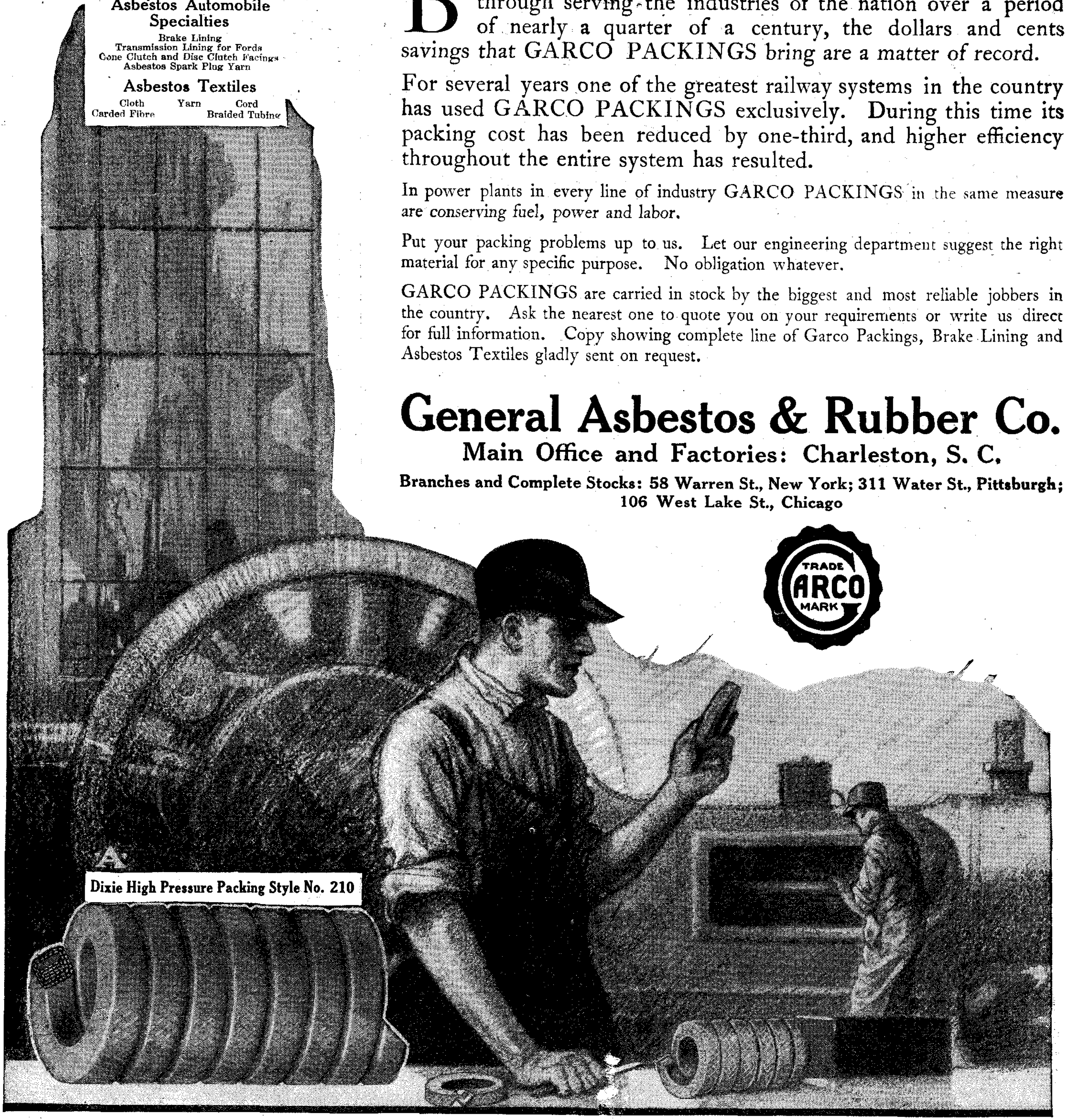
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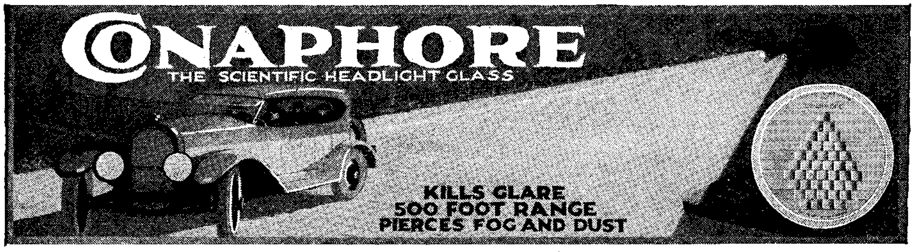

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individuals who have fallen into crime. It seems clear that we should not rest simply with punishing them; punishment is of doubtful value, anyway, except as it may persuade to better things. Punishing a criminal of this type can not lead to anything better. It leads to nothing but the life of crime. Its whole influence works toward lessening whatever chance a person may have of wrenching himself loose from his bad habits and turning over a new leaf. In jail the whole atmosphere, the associations, every one with whom he comes in contact, savors of crime and criminality and of following the wrong path. The weak mind of the defective is subjected to exactly the wrong kind of influence. He can't help coming to regard crime as the normal order of things. It is all he hears about. Even if he had normal mental powers and trained judgment it would be something of a task to withstand these vicious influences; one of his meager development can not do much but yield.

Altho it is clear that the present practise of committing the defective criminal to prison is wrong, it is equally clear that he should not be simply turned loose on the public. Plainly the proper course of action is to segregate him in some sort of institution.

Instead of putting him in an ordinary jail, however, this institution should be rather of the hospital type, which would receive such an inmate to keep until cured. He has shown that he is dangerous to the community; has demonstrated it by performing a criminal act. Examination has shown that he is mentally subnormal, so that altho we can't at all say that he was not responsible for the crime he committed, yet we must recognize the fact that he is not to be classed in the same category as a normal, deliberate criminal. There is a good chance, in other words, in the case of a defective, that if he could be mentally cured he would be rid of his criminal tendency.

Society has no wish to punish for the sake of punishing. Its real object in committing offenders to institutions is, altho it does not always recognize this, to put them where they can do no harm, in the vague, optimistically irresponsible hope that they may learn better by the time they come out, and in sublime indifference to the fact that most of them, instead of learning better, learn worse. Society's greatest task with reference to criminals is to protect itself. It should treat the criminal in the way best calculated to protect itself. The defective, therefore, should be given a chance by being placed in an institution where expert effort will be made to cure him and return him to the life of the world again with a normal mind in a normal body. If expert treatment can not accomplish this the patient should be kept in the institution for the rest of his natural life, segregated so that he can not war on the law-abiding and can not beget defective children.

The crop of defectives is steadily increasing, since they are free to marry and bring forth children, and the individual defective who pays the specified penalty for his crime steadily progresses in criminal proficiency. Instead of putting him under the care of skilled and kindly doctors, he is under the influence of shrewd, unscrupulous criminals; yet if the doctors should have as good success in their efforts as the criminals have in theirs it is fair to conclude that our supply of criminal defectives would soon disappear.

This is radical treatment, but we have tried the other kind of treatment long enough to see that it won't work. From other points of view besides the criminal it is clear that the need is imperative for grappling with the question of the mental defective, and trying to free the community of him. And from the criminal point of view alone we should not need to have so many policemen by a goodly percentage, even if we went no further in the matter than to ordain that such mental defectives as are convicted of crime should be immured until cured.

Aside from decreasing the number of criminals, the next best method of meeting "crime waves" is to increase the efficiency of the police. "The essential basis of all good police work is the character and physical power of the men," writes ex-Police Commissioner Woods. "They must be strong of body, stout of soul—sturdy, two-fisted specimens, knowing how to hold themselves in restraint even under severe provocation, yet prompt and powerful to act with force and uncompromising vigor when only that will maintain order and protect the law-abiding." The function of the policeman on post, familiar figure that he is, and maligned as often as misunderstood, is thus explained by the former commissioner:

> Fundamentally, he represents law, protection, order. He is there on behalf of the regular, orderly life of the neighborhood, to prevent any one from being disorderly, and to catch any person, if he can, who tries to break the law or who interferes with the rights of those who obey it. A person with crime in his mind will hardly try to commit it in sight of the policeman, and, other things being equal, he will get just as far from the policeman as he can before doing anything wrong.
>
> I suppose it depends upon the individual officer and the individual thief, on their personal characteristics and temperaments, as to just how far away and how strongly the officer's presence restrains the thief from committing crime. But however short a distance the influence goes, and however weakly it operates, it is restraining and preventive. Conceivably, if there were an alert, capable patrolman on each city block, no crime would be committed in our streets. Such police pervasiveness would be a fairly sure preventive of street hold-ups, of pocket-picking, unless the crowd should be large enough to give friendly shelter; of highway robbery, stealing from trucks and delivery or express wagons, and other forms of crime that are done in the open.
>
> Adequate policing of the streets can not, however, be expected to prevent all sorts of crime. The patrolman, to be sure, can properly be held responsible if a hold-up man knocks down and robs a citizen in the street; this is the sort of crime which should be prevented by the regular patrolling force. Or, if a store is broken into by a burglar working from the street, the patrolman assigned to that post must be held to have been lax in the performance of duty. On the other hand, if the burglar gains access to a house from a fire-escape which leads up from the back-yard, the patrolling force is, to say the least, far less responsible for the crime than if the house had been broken into from the street—uniformed patrolmen do not patrol back-yards. Still further, if the crime is committed by a dishonest servant, is what is commonly called "an inside

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job," it is a variety of crime still less preventable by the conventional methods of patrol.

The regular uniformed patrol is always supplemented by a detective force, which also exerts a preventive influence, altho detective work is primarily for the purpose of detecting the criminal who has already committed a crime. This detective preventive work adds strength to the preventive efforts of the uniformed force.

Good detective work always keeps the criminal from taking chances that he would take without an uneasy thought in cities where the men in plain clothes were lazy or incompetent or were willing to come to a gentlemen's agreement with him. If a pickpocket feels that there are a lot of innocent-looking detectives prowling around who know the ways of the trade and are acquainted with the faces and the figures of the principal operatives, he will be apt to forego the temptation even of large and careless crowds in that city and will cleave to other towns where the police are not so fussy about protecting property.

And if a criminal of any kind feels that the detectives of any city are a relentless lot of spoil-sports, who won't be good fellows, who will keep everlastingly on the trail of the lawbreaker, not just while the newspapers are featuring the crime, but after it has been forgotten by all except the poor family whose savings of years are stolen, or by the stricken widow and children of the murdered man, months and years after—the criminal will be apt to shun that city.

There are crimes that were done in New York years ago which, tho dead as far as the public memory of them goes, are just as living in the files of the Detective Bureau and in the minds of the detectives working on them as they were twenty-four hours after they were committed.

These are the conventional police methods of preventing crime, and they are good methods. To give them a reasonable chance of success, in the first place a sufficient number of policemen is required. It is impossible to lay down any fixt ratio as to the number of policemen a city should have. It might be thought that observation and experimentation would enable an expert to come to the conclusion that in a large city one policeman would be necessary to every five hundred, or thousand, or fifteen hundred of the population.

Other factors, however, besides the size of the population must be given at least equal consideration, such as mileage of streets, the currents in which the population floats, the character of population, the difference between the day population and the night population—lower Manhattan, for instance, and Brooklyn—the amount of traffic in the streets. Then, again, we must realize that scientific policing of a city is comparatively a new phenomenon in our American life and that whereas with present methods police forces may seem too small in number, yet when sounder methods are devised a smaller number of more efficient men may do the work better. As things stand, we must judge largely by results, and if the uniformed force is to exert the preventive pressure which we expect it to do, there must be enough men for this particular method of crime-prevention, street patrol being a form of policing which from its very nature calls for a large number of officers.

Uniformed patrol of the streets used to consist simply of having policemen assigned to posts and required to stay on them, walking up and down in a prescribed way. I have always believed that the largest amount of freedom of action and of discretion, consistent with proper control, should be given to the individual officer. He works alone, without superiors at hand to whom he can look for orders; he is in full control, within the limits of his post, of protecting the lives and property of people who live there or pass by.

He should not be tied up with minute instructions, or confined to narrowly prescribed methods, but should be given latitude for action commensurate with his responsibility, and then be held to results. The old methods not merely gave him less discretion, but enforced the same scheme of patrol throughout all parts of the city, irrespective of the peculiar characteristics of different neighborhoods—and neighborhoods in big modern cities vary in character and need different police treatment.

One afternoon, for example, I was out on a trip of inspection covering the whole island of Manhattan. During the early part of the afternoon I was in the crowded lower East Side, and went the whole length of Rivington Street, which is one of the world's most densely populated streets. I have been told that one block in Rivington Street contains more people than any other equal area in the world.

Toward the end of the afternoon I reached the upper northwest part of the island of Manhattan, and while climbing up a hill on a narrow, soft, muddy road, shut in by bushes and trees on both sides, with no house in sight, a wild rabbit suddenly scuttled across the road in front of me. It is evident that the inhabitants of Rivington Street and the rabbits of northwest Manhattan do not need the same kind of policing. Thickly populated parts of the city need foot patrol, and the posts must be short enough for effective work, not more than a few blocks long. The outlying parts of a great city, however, places such as you will find in some parts of Queens, of Richmond, of the Bronx, would not be as well served by this kind of policing as they would by an entirely different method.

What a district of this kind needs is not a large number of policemen patrolling peaceful streets where nothing ever happens; it needs a patrol on bicycle, or in automobile, that is capable of covering a lot of ground, and it needs frequent substations scattered all through the territory, in each little settlement, connected by telephone, so that the wrongdoer knows that policemen are planted all through the neighborhood, and the neighborhood knows that a policeman can be summoned by telephone and is near enough so that he can reach any part of the district in certainly not more than five minutes.

In New York we have given intensive study to the needs of every precinct in the greater city, and have tried to apply to each the particular method of patrolling which could best accomplish the purpose aimed at. Along these newer lines of patrol great improvement has been made, but greater progress remains for the future, and continual revision and readaptation of methods are necessary as conditions change.

Detective work also has improved in skill and in method. About ten years ago I was Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Detective Bureau in New York. I was a bit shocked, very early in my career there, to find that no proper record was kept of the assignment of cases to detectives and of the results achieved by detectives working on them. Such a system was at once installed, and one morning while talking to an experienced detective about a case he was working on I asked him what he thought of this new system of keeping account of cases.

"Well, Commissioner," he answered, "it may be all right. I guess, perhaps, it's pretty good. It certainly keeps us guessing, but it's different from the old way. In the old way when a 'squeal' came in over the phone the lieutenant at the desk wrote it down on a piece of paper and handed it to a detective. 'Here, Bill,' he'd say, 'look that up.' Bill took the paper, put it in his pocket, and when the paper wore out the case was closed."

The detective in his work can be helped just as much by modern science and modern improved methods of organization and operation as can any other profession or line of business. Modern methods won't make a good detective out of a poor one any more than they will make a good salesman out of a poor one, or a good electrician. But they will help a capable man to do his job better, whether that job be protecting life on the streets of a city or saving life attacked by disease.

MEASURING THE ABILITIES OF MEN BY PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

IN the emergencies of a war that demanded the utmost concentration of effort, the Government was confronted by the fact that it had at its command a huge army of citizen-soldiery, containing men highly trained in the arts, crafts, and sciences requisite to victory. But how were the manifold abilities of this army to be sifted out and utilized? A somewhat similar situation, it is true, existed in our Civil War. During Sherman's march to the sea, for example, when any emergency arose, when bridges were to be constructed, locomotives repaired, telegraph-wires strung, a call for volunteers invariably brought from the ranks men specially trained in civil life to meet the special demands of warfare. But this haphazard procedure would never have answered the recent demand for rapid and tremendous results.

So the aid of psychologists, who were practical as well as theoretical, was enlisted to create a system for the discovery, segregation, and organization of the wealth of varied ability and skill that was at the disposal of the Government in the same way that the gold in the mine is at the disposal of the mining engineer. This system is far too extensive and intensive to be described at length within the limits of an article. It involves many interesting tests of the training and abilities of men other than written tests such as those cited herein. There are sets of questions, for example, the oral answers to which will speedily determine an individual's fitness. Even without language, a candidate for the position of farrier can be made to show, by pointing at pictures of tools, and indicating the necessary operations, whether or not he can shoe a horse.

On the day we entered the war, says Bruce Barton in an article in the March issue of *The American Magazine*,

> A group of college professors who had specialized in applied psychology began an

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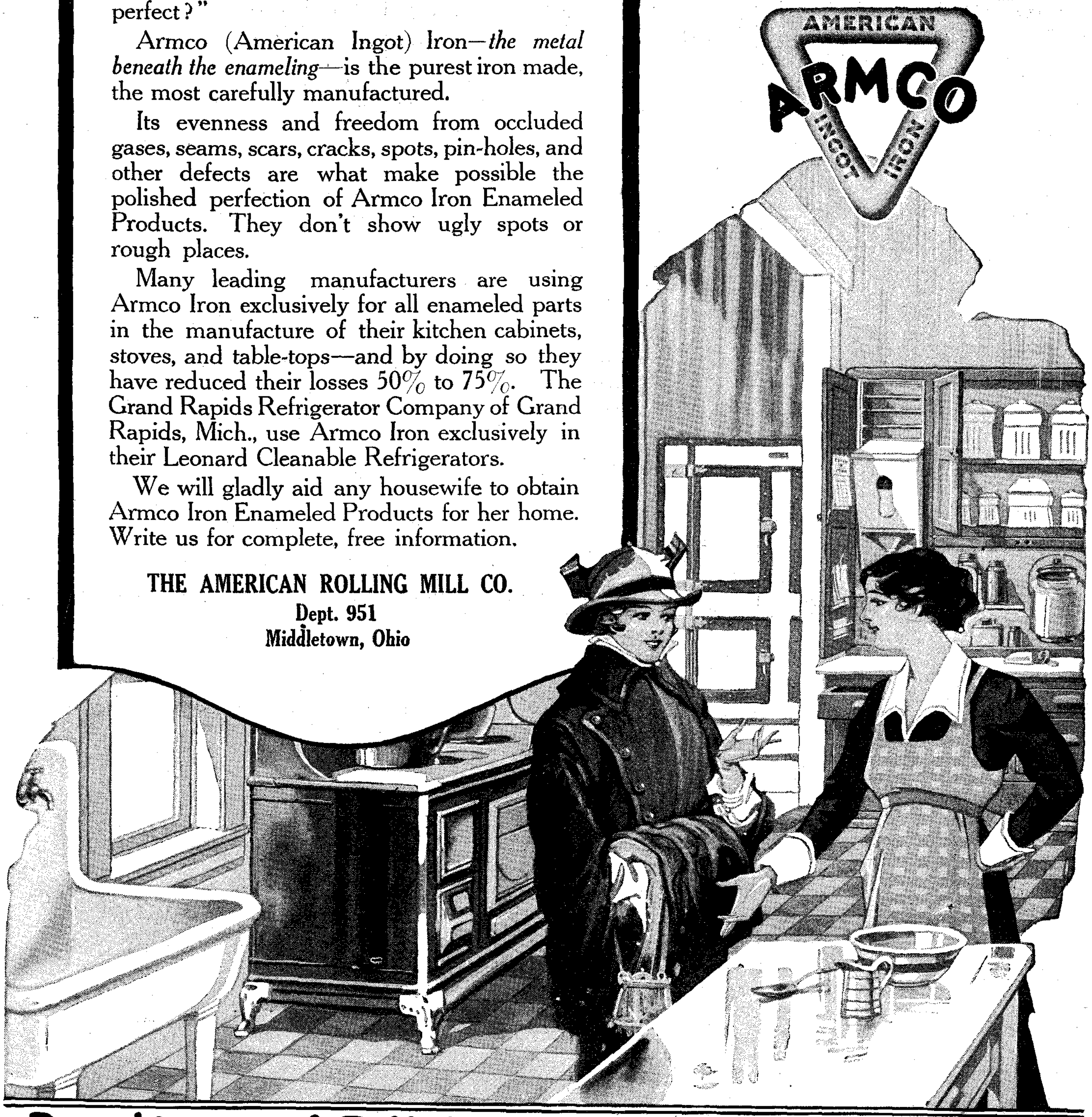

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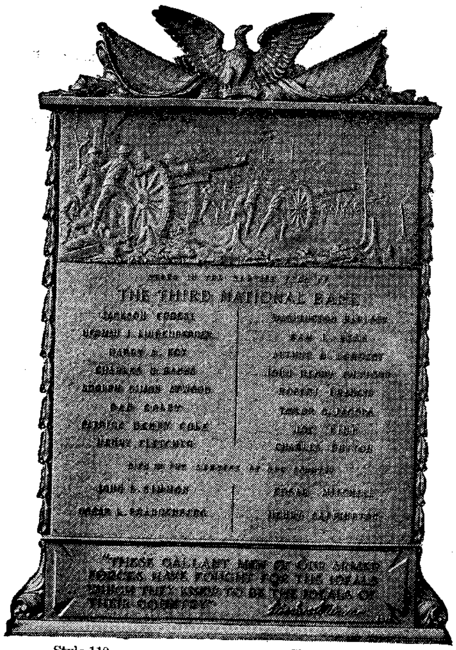

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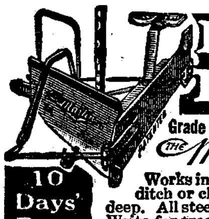

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exchange of letters. "Every profession and trade is contributing its special service to victory," they said to each other. "What can the psychologists contribute?" Out of their correspondence grew a little meeting, and out of the meeting came three great developments which have been not only factors in victory but will be of enormous importance to business, now that peace is here. These three factors are:

1. The Qualification Card.
2. The Intelligence Tests.
3. The Rating Scale.

When the professors asked what provision had been made by the War Department for gathering personal data about the new men that might be useful in placing them to the best advantage in companies and regiments, they discovered that this was a point which, in the general haste and confusion, had not been provided for at all. The general plan in the Civil War had been to assign the men geographically; and it was expected that this plan would still be adhered to. Thus, at one camp all the men from a certain city ward were assigned to the remount squad. They should have been men with a knowledge of horses. Instead, most of these particular recruits were skilled mechanics!—excellent material for a number of different jobs, and especially good for the machine-gun corps. But that corps was already made up from a company of husky farmers, not one of whom was capable of assembling a machine gun.

To this situation the professors applied a simple but potent remedy in the "Qualification Card," on which they could record the soldier's trade-skill, his intelligence, his schooling, his wages, and all the other important facts about his personal history. Then they secured the help of the ablest employment managers in America to introduce this remedy in the camps. The first of these personnel specialists arrived at Camp Upton. The commanding general received him with interest not unmixed with skepticism.

"Go ahead," he said. "Make your records and let me know to-morrow morning what you have found out."

At seven o'clock the next morning there was placed on the general's desk a complete tabulation of those two thousand embryo soldiers, showing exactly how many of them had been carpenters, how many blacksmiths, how many barbers, etc. And a couple of hours later the men whose skill was immediately required in getting the camp into shape were hard at work at their special jobs.

From that time forward the personnel officers became factors of vital importance in the life of every cantonment. In the records of their activities there are a thousand interesting incidents. The general commanding a Southern cantonment awoke one morning to discover that all the pipes in the camp were frozen. Urgent messages to the near-by towns brought the information that every plumber for miles around was overwhelmed with private calls. Meantime, the cantonment shivered and was waterless. In desperation the quartermaster telephoned the Personnel office:

"Have you any plumbers on the list?" he asked.

"How many do you need?"

"Forty or fifty."

"We'll send you a hundred," said the Personnel officer. And in less than an hour he had done so.

One of General Pershing's first cabled requisitions was for two hundred electric-crane operators. Without the records of the Personnel Committee it would have taken weeks to sort them out of the million or two men in the camps. But with those records it was a matter of merely hours and a few telegrams. All sorts of requisitions have come from the Expeditionary Forces, many of them for "rare birds," as the Department informally terms men of unusual occupations: meteorologists, canvas workers, instrument repairers, car-builders, architects for camouflage work, etc. At one of the ports of debarkation a transport was ready to sail when it was discovered that the safe which contained the ship's papers was locked and could not be opened. Things were in a tumult; there was not a moment to be lost, and no one knew what to do. In desperation the officer in command picked up the telephone.

"I don't suppose you have a burglar on the list, have you?" he asked the Personnel officer.

And, wonder of wonders, there was one. Not a burglar exactly, but a "trouble man," who had been employed by a big safe company to handle just such recalcitrant strong boxes as this.

Yet the special qualifications of men, that is, those abilities in specific activities that have been developed by their training for civil life, have no direct bearing upon their usefulness as soldiers and officers. The Army wants to know a man's basic characteristics. Is he able to handle men? Has he quick judgment, ready resourcefulness? Does his mind respond readily to a communication or an order? This military need led to the development of the Psychology Division of the Surgeon-General's office, which applied "intelligence tests" to every man in the service. When in camp, the men in batches of about a hundred were seated in a large room. A printed folder was placed in each man's hand, and an officer read aloud, says Mr. Barton, the following general directions:

> To be a good soldier a man must be able to grasp commands quickly and carry them out accurately. These tests are designed to measure your decision, your resourcefulness, and your capacity for forming correct judgments and registering them precisely. There are ten tests, each divided into a number of parts. The first one is comparatively easy, but they increase in difficulty. You will turn to the first test when I order you to do so, and will proceed as rapidly as possible to carry out the ten operations scheduled there, according to instructions. When I call "Time" you will raise your hands in the air, and hold them there while I explain the second page of tests.

As the tests are in the nature of official secrets, Mr. Barton explains, he can not give those actually applied; but he offers parallel tests that were devised and used by the same experts before the war in the selection and rating of salesmen. Of these tests the following are cited with Mr. Barton's preliminary explanations and directions:

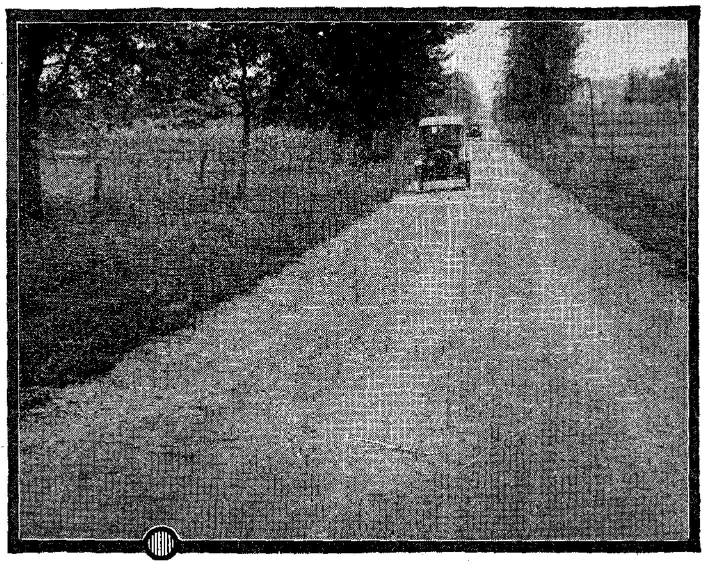
> Look at each word in the following test, see what it means, and call out the word that means just the opposite to each word.

Before

A typical view of West Michigan Pike, Van Buren County, Mich., before Tarvia was used.

Tarvia

Preserves Roads Prevents Dust—



After

A view of the same section of the same road after Tarvia was used. Note smooth, dustless, easy-traction surface.

THE "*Before*" photograph above shows a section of West Michigan Pike, Van Buren County, Michigan, as it looked in the summer of 1916.

But the taxpayers of Van Buren County realized that such roads as this not only hampered the development of the county and made travel difficult, but that in the long run they *cost the community more than good easy-traction roads.*

The "*After*" picture shows the same road, photographed at exactly the same spot, after macadamizing and treating with "Tarvia-B."

West Michigan Pike is now a firm, mudless, dustless road, waterproof and automobile proof, over which full loads can be hauled to market with speed and economy.

And wisely, the taxpayers of Van Buren County propose to *keep* this road new. Last year they gave it a second treatment with "Tarvia-B." Thus at very small expense they protected their original investment and now have a fine piece of highway that brings their markets at South Haven and Watervliet miles nearer to each other.

The satisfaction felt over the vast improvement effected by the use of Tarvia is officially expressed in the following letter from the engineer of the Van Buren County Road Commissioners, Paw Paw, Michigan:

"The Van Buren County Road Commission has been using 'Tarvia-B' for some years to maintain about 20 miles of macadam road and it has given the greatest satisfaction. We have entirely got rid of dust and ravelling and it is the opinion of many observers that the roads get better instead of worse. This year we had about two miles of macadam which was so bad that the State Highway Department advised covering it with gravel but instead we patched the holes with 'Tarvia-KP' (which by the way is something that is indispensable in our business) and treated the surface with 'Tarvia-B' and stone chips and today the road is in better shape than when new. We also have been trying out 'Tarvia-B' on a trunk line gravel road, the gravel testing about 75% stone. The results have been very good in spite of the heavy traffic. It produces a smooth, durable surface which will be better the second and third year than the first. We are now building a 30,000 gallon storage tank so that we can always have a supply on hand when we want it.

"Aside from treating the roads with 'Tarvia-B' there is no maintenance cost but a little attention to holes and drainage.

"Tarvia has solved our macadam road troubles for us.

"Dana P. Smith, *County Road Engineer.*"

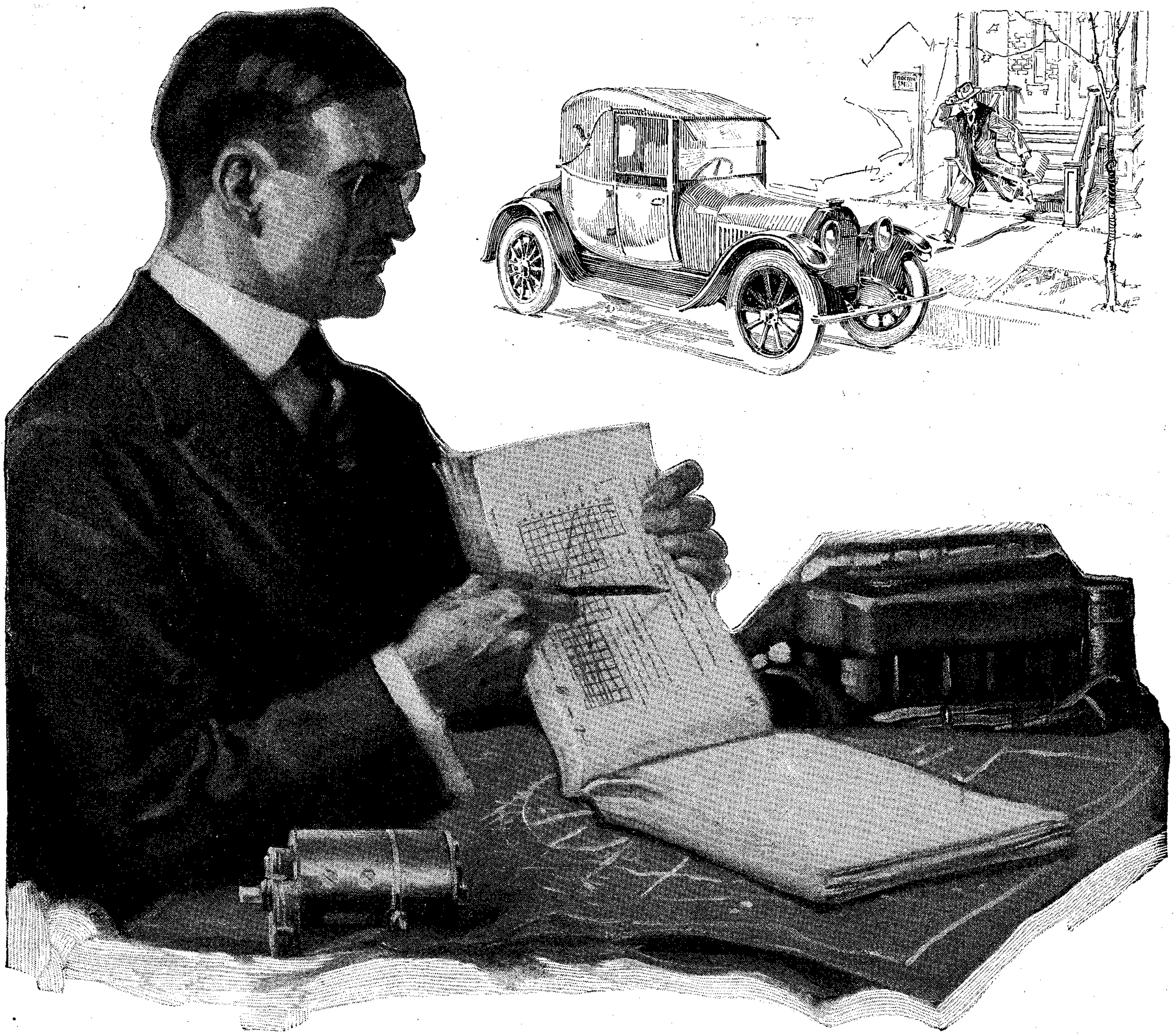
Now that the war is over, the Nation needs more roads of this character properly maintained, because the public highways offer the only means of helping out the railroads and aiding our transportation facilities.

The use of Tarvia will give any community or state all-the-year-round roads that are dustless in summer, mudless in spring and fall, frost-proof in winter, and that are easy to maintain at a low cost.

Illustrated booklet describing the various Tarvia treatments free on request.

New York Chicago Philadelphia **The Barrett Company** Boston St. Louis
Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit Birmingham
Kansas City Minneapolis Dallas Nashville Salt Lake City Seattle
Peoria Atlanta Duluth Milwaukee Bangor Washington Johnstown New Orleans Lebanon Youngstown Toledo
Columbus Richmond Latrobe Bethlehem Elizabeth Buffalo Baltimore
THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

TRADE B MARK



The Wagner Starter cranks your car quickly and surely because it is made to exert the exact starting impulse required by every motor demand.

Every engine is different. In making a Wagner Starter, the starting requirements of the engine under all conditions—difficult as well as easy—are carefully measured. The Wagner Starter is built-to-order from these measurements.

Wagner Starters always give the precise starting torque needed. Under severe starting resistance it is generous; when the task is easy, it relaxes. This insures quick cranking without unnecessary drain on the battery.

Wagner Starters are built into and form a part of the engine itself, assuring complete harmony of performance.

Being so specifically made for the exact work they are to do, Wagner Starters always give instant sureness of action.

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

*Factory Branches and *Maintenance Stations:* *New York *Chicago *Philadelphia *St. Louis *Boston *Cleveland *Pittsburgh *Detroit Buffalo
*San Francisco Milwaukee Cincinnati *Los Angeles Washington, D. C. *Minneapolis *Kansas City *Seattle *Indianapolis
St. Paul *Denver *Atlanta Syracuse Montreal Toronto
Selling Agencies: New Orleans Memphis Salt Lake City Dallas

Wagner Quality

STARTING LIGHTING IGNITION

THE STARTER THAT IS BUILT TO ORDER

The score is the time in seconds, with no errors. The average adult record is 25 seconds. Below 21 seconds is Excellent, 21 to 25 seconds is Good, 25 to 29 seconds is Fair, over 29 seconds is Poor.

north
sour
out
weak
good
after
above
sick
slow
large
rich
dark
front
love
tall
open
summer
new
come
male

8-3
6-4-1
2-8-5-4
3-1-7-5-9
5-2-1-7-4-6
2-1-8-3-4-3-9
9-2-5-3-4-8-9-6
9-5-4-2-3-7-1-8-6

Have some one read the numbers on the left to you, at the rate of one digit a second. When they have finished a line repeat the numbers in the same order as read. This is a test of immediate memory. The average adult can remember 7 numbers. More than 8 is Excellent, 7 to 8 is Good, 6 to 7 is Fair, below 6 is poor.

The test that follows takes the average adult 125 seconds. Fifty per cent. of average educated adults come somewhere between 100 seconds and 150 seconds. To take less than 100 seconds is to be in the superior 25 per cent. To take more than 150 seconds is to be in the poorest 25 per cent. If people are divided into Excellent, Good, Fair, and Poor, Excellent will be anything less than 100 seconds; 100 to 125 will be Good; 125 to 150 will be Fair, while over 150 will be Poor.

With your pencil make a dot over any one of these letters F G H I J, and a comma after the longest of these three words: boy mother girl Then, if Christmas comes in March, make a cross right here......but if not, pass along to the next question, and tell where the sun rises............ If you believe that Edison discovered America, cross out what you just wrote, but if it was some one else, put in a number to complete this sentence: "A horse has......feet." Write *yes*, no matter whether China is in Africa or not......; and then give a wrong answer to this question: "How many days are there in the week?"...... Write any letter except *g* just after this comma, and then write *no* if 2 times 5 are 10...... Now, if Tuesday comes after Monday, make two crosses here......; but if not, make a circle here...... or else a square here...... Be sure to make three crosses between these two names of boys: George...... Henry. Notice these two numbers: 3, 5. If iron is heavier than water, write the larger number here......, but if iron is lighter write the smaller number here...... Show by a cross when the nights are longer; in summer? ......in winter?...... Give the correct answer to this question: "Does water run up-hill?"......and repeat your answer here...... Do nothing here (5+7=......), unless you skipt the preceding question; but write the first letter of your first name and the last letter of your last name at the end of this line:

This last test is not a speed test but one of quality. Half an hour is allowed. The average eight-year-old can just do the first two; the average nine-year-old the first four; the average ten-year-old the first six; etc., up to the average college freshman, who can just do the whole test. This is known as Trabue's Completion Scale A.

On each line of dots write the word which makes the best meaning

ONLY ONE WORD ON EACH BLANK

1 The sky......blue.
2 We are going......school.
3 The kind lady......the poor man a dollar.
4 The......plays......her dolls all day.
5 Time......often more valuable ......money.
6 Boys and...... soon become...... and women.
7 The poor baby......as if it were ......sick.
8 The......rises......the morning and......at night.
9 It is good to hear......voice...... ......friend.
10 She......if she will.
11 The poor little......had......nothing to......; he is hungry.
12 The boy who......hard......do well.
13 Men......more......to do heavy work......women.
14 It is a......task to be kind to every beggar............for money.
15 Worry......never improved a situation but has...... made conditions......
16 A home is......merely a place...... one......live comfortably.
17 It is very......to become......acquainted......persons who...... timid.
18 To......many things......ever finishing any of them......a...... habit.
19 One's real......appears......often in his......than in his speech.
20 When one feels drowsy and......, it ......happens that he is......to fix his attention very successfully ......anything.
21 The knowledge of............use fire is......of......important things known by......but unknown...... animals.
22 ......that are......to one by an ......friend should be pardoned ......readily than injuries done by one......is not angry.
23 To......friends is always......the ......it takes.
24 One ought to......great care to ...... the right......of habits, for one who......bad habits......it ......to get away from them.

By such tests as these, says Mr. Barton, the army officials at Washington have been classifying each individual of Uncle Sam's three million new employees, with no divergence of opinion. The relative value of every second lieutenant, for example, is positively determined by our psychologists.

They do not guess about him; they do not classify him with any such vague terms as "good" or "mediocre," or "poor." They know precisely where he stands in relation to every other officer of similar rank in the Army. By scientific tests they have measured his mind and rated his abilities; and they can tell you by reference to a card that in intelligence he ranks 297 on a scale of 400; and that in the

MEDIUM
TOOTH NEVER
U.S.A.
GUARANTEED FLORENCE MFG. CO
Pro-phy-lac-tic
The Pro-phy-lac-tic really cleans between the teeth

The ordinary tooth brush merely brushes the surfaces

"A Clean Tooth Never Decays"

Always Sold in the Yellow Box

Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Florence, Massachusetts
Canadian Address: 425 Coristine Building, Montreal, Canada

"I have an exclusive agreement for twenty-five years with the Victor to make records of my voice. The records made by the Victor process are far superior—in quality of tone, natural reproduction, and in every detail—to those made by any other process in the world."

Enrico Caruso

"I am delighted to contribute a word of appreciation in favor of the Victor, and congratulate myself that my selections are brought before the public in so admirable a manner, by means of its wonderful merit."

Frances Alda

"As any true artist must realize, it is of great benefit to 'sit in the audience,' as it were, and be the critic at one's own performance. In this way I have learned a great deal from listening to my records on the Victrola and can truly state that it has been my best teacher."

Galli-Curci

© Strauss-Peyton

"The reproductions of the Victor records are *wonderful.* It is my great desire now to seal up and preserve a complete set of my Victor Records for my children."

Louise Homer

Victo
VICTOR
"HIS MA
REG
To insure Victor qua
trademark, "His M
products of the Vict

Who knows mc than the world's

What they thi

When selecting a musical instrumen for your home, wouldn't you value th opinions of the world's greatest artists Wouldn't you like to benefit by wha they think of it?

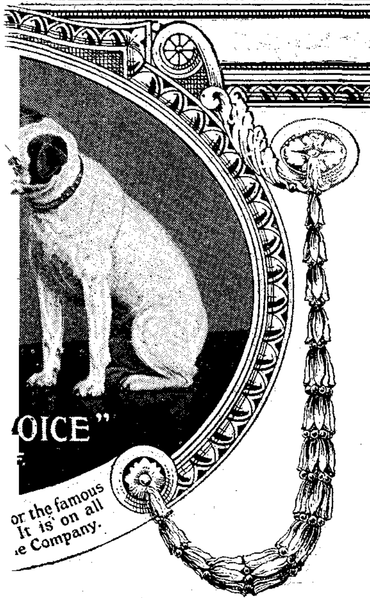
Certainly no one is better qualified tc judge a musical instrument! They know music. Their life-work is music. And what they say about the Victrola is of the utmost importance.

They not only endorse the Victrola, but

Victor Su

"I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid series of reproductions of my voice which the Victor Company has made. They seem to me remarkably lifelike and faithful."

G Martinelli.



"I have found Victor Records really wonderful reproductions of my singing."

Nellie Melba

about music
eatest artists!
of the Victor

/ show their unbounded confidence in y making Victor Records exclusively.

/ictors and Victrolas $12 to $950.

There are Victor dealers everywhere, and they will gladly ıny music you wish to hear and demonstrate the Victrola. er Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students to hear them.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

tant Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically co- ed and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

w Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

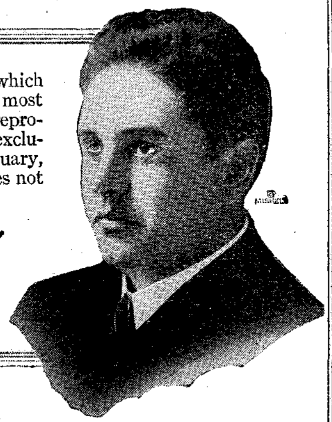
rola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

remacy

"I would like to express my delight at renewing my contract with the Victor Talking Machine Company for ten years more.

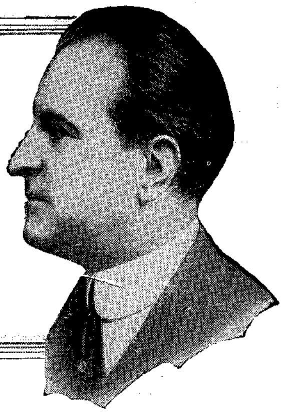
"During my extensive travels I have had such a vivid illustration of the great work you are doing for the world that it is with the deepest feeling that I say I'm proud to be a part of such a great work, and that I may long enjoy the privilege is the earnest wish of

Alma Gluck



"I believe that the process by which the Victor Records are made is the most perfect of all methods of voice reproduction. I have made records exclusively for the Victor since February, 1910, and my present contract does not expire until February, 1938."

John McCormack



"The improvement in Victor recording during the past years has been so great that a singer is compelled to give the matter of making Victor Records the most serious and conscientious consideration."

A Scotti

"I consider my Victor Records absolutely lifelike reproductions of my singing—that is the reason I make records only for the Victor."

Giuseppe De Luca

attributes which go to make a successful officer he rates 67 on a scale of 100.

At the beginning of his article, Mr. Barton gives the appended form which he calls "The Human Rating Scale," for the indexing of the relative qualities of men both in civil and in military life:

THE HUMAN RATING SCALE

I. PHYSICAL QUALITIES Physique, bearing, neatness, voice, energy, endurance. Consider how he impresses his command in these respects.	Highest. . 15 High. . . . 12 Middle. . . 9 Low. . . . . 6 Lowest. . . 3
II. INTELLIGENCE Accuracy, ease in learning, ability to grasp quickly the point of view of commanding officer, to issue clear and intelligent orders, to estimate a new situation, and to arrive at a sensible decision in a crisis.	Highest. . 15 High. . . . 12 Middle. . . 9 Low. . . . . 6 Lowest. . . 3
III. LEADERSHIP Initiative, force, self-reliance, decisiveness, tact, ability to inspire men and to command their obedience, loyalty and cooperation.	Highest. . 15 High. . . . 12 Middle. . . 9 Low. . . . . 6 Lowest. . . 3
IV. PERSONAL QUALITIES Industry, dependability, loyalty; readiness to shoulder responsibility for his own acts; freedom from conceit and selfishness; readiness and ability to cooperate.	Highest. . 15 High. . . . 12 Middle. . . 9 Low. . . . . 6 Lowest. . . 3
V. GENERAL VALUE TO THE SERVICE Professional knowledge, skill, and experience; success as administrator and instructor; ability to get results.	Highest. . 40 High. . . . 32 Middle. . 24 Low. . . . . 16 Lowest. . . 8

This, he continues, is the rating scale by which all the officers in the Army are measured.

Suppose, for instance, a colonel wished to rate his majors, to determine which one of them would make the best colonel. He first wrote on a sheet of paper names of all the colonels of his acquaintance. Then in the blanks opposite the words "Personal Appearance" he wrote at the top the name of the colonel who of all of them had the best appearance; on the bottom line he wrote the name of the colonel who had the worst appearance; and on the intervening lines the names of three other colonels in their relative order. Then he measured each major by his human measuring rod. If Major A. most resembled the colonel at the top of the list he got fifteen in personal appearance; if he most resembled the colonel at the bottom of the list he got only three, etc. A sales manager using the scale in judging applicants would fill in on each line the name of a salesman of his acquaintnce. Thus, in his conversation with the applicant, he would not say to himself: "This is a pretty good man," or, "This is a poor man." He would say: "In personal appearance he most resembles Jones, who is nine on the rating scale. In persuasiveness he most resembles Smith, who is six," etc. Adding up the figures under each heading he would have a total representing the applicant's rating. If it fell below the average fixt for salesmen in his plant, he would disregard the application; if the applicant ranked above, the next step would be the investigation of his references and record.

In regard to the "tests" tabulated by Mr. Barton, it has been argued that they favor the reader and student, the man constantly in touch with the printed word, as against the man of action. Thus, a man who had, all his working life, been accustomed to the immediate response to a spoken order so essential in the fighting man, might not react nearly as rapidly to printed directions as a journalist, accustomed to take in the sense of a paragraph at a glance. At any rate, Mr. Franklin P. Adams, who as captain in the Intelligence Department may have been subjected to the tests referred to, thus indulges in a little gentle scoffing in "The Conning Tower," his column in the New York *Tribune:*

OUR OWN RATING SCALE

With apologies to Bruce Barton, *The American Magazine*, and the Personnel Officers of the Army.

I

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With your pencil, fountain pen, crayon, or paint-brush cross out every 8. Your intelligence is graded according to the result. Under five seconds is incredible, sixty to sixty-one seconds excellent, sixty-two seconds poor. Not to do it at all shows intelligence beyond which there is no going. If you do it often it shows intelligence on the part of the pencil manufacturers.

II

With your pencil make a dot over any two of these letters ETAOINSHRDLU-CMFWYP, and a semicolon after the shortest of these words: League of Nations. Then, if Senator Borah loves the President, stand on your head; but if not, tell how you would run the next war. . . . If you believe that laborers are giving employers a square deal write Yes here . . . . . . and if you believe that employers are giving laborers a square deal write Yes here . . . . . . If you think the whole darned social system is rotten, sit right where you are; if you think everything is lovely in the best of possible worlds, write a letter to Major-General Barnett, commandant, U. S. M. C. Complete this sentence: "The railroads should revert to . . . . ownership." If you think a test like this proves that you are more intelligent than you believed you were, apply for a job as successor to the Attorney-General; if you think such a test proves that you are less intelligent than you believed you were, resign your position and become a writer for the stage.

III

Look at each word below, see what it means, and holler out the word that means just the opposite. The score is the time in seconds, with no errors. Below five seconds is poor; thirty seconds is poor; one week is fair; and eternity is excellent.

Germany
boozeless
opposite
Hearstness
equator
bunk
New York
Bolshevism
frivolous
idealism
soft boiled egg
fiction
Art
ambidextrous
Woodrovian
golf

LAST LOVE-LETTER OF THE CZARINA TO NICHOLAS II.

"THE strangest letter of love, politics, war, and religion ever written by a woman," Carl Sandburg, the Chicago poet, calls a bit of royal Russian correspondence which is among the prizes he recently brought back from Stockholm. The letter is said to be the last one written by the Czarina to the Czar just before his abdication. On the political side, it is a strong apology for the ruling class in the old Russia, who insisted that force was necessary to govern the Czar's domains, and force only. As translated and published by the Tacoma *Times*, this unusual letter runs as follows:

TSARSKOE SELO, February 27, 1917.

MY BEST BELOVED:

Sorrow and a hurt was inside of me when I let you go by yourself without any company at all from our rare little Bebe. What a ghastly time it is we are living through! And our parting at this time makes it all the more ghastly. For now when you are tired and worn out I can not be near by to take care of you.

God has laid a heavy cross on you. I wish deep within me that I could help you carry this burden. You are brave and plucky. With all of my soul I am suffering with you, more than I can say in any words I write you. What can I do more than pray to God and pray again. Our dear friend (Rasputin), who now finds himself in the other world, he, too, prays to God for you. There he is near to us. But how willingly I would consent to hear his comforting and quiet voice now. I am convinced God is going to reward you for what you must now suffer and stand against. But how long must we now wait?

It does seem as tho our situation is going to improve. My dear, all you need is to be firm and show the strength of your hand! That is just what the Russians need. You have never failed to show them kindness and goodness of heart—let them now understand that your fist is doubled and ready! They ask that of you themselves. Many have said lately to me, "We need the knout." It is strange, but such is the nature of the Slav.

To be firm now means to be cruel and warmly loving at one and the same time. From the time they first came to know you

Cutler TRADE MARK
Desks
"They Express Success"

How Does Your Office Impress Customers?

Old Scrooge in his shiny black coat, perched on a stool and bending over books on an old-fashioned high desk, has no place in a modern office.

This is an era of prosperity. To compete in the strenuous race for business, private and general office equipment must radiate prosperity, express solidity, help increase employees' efficiency.

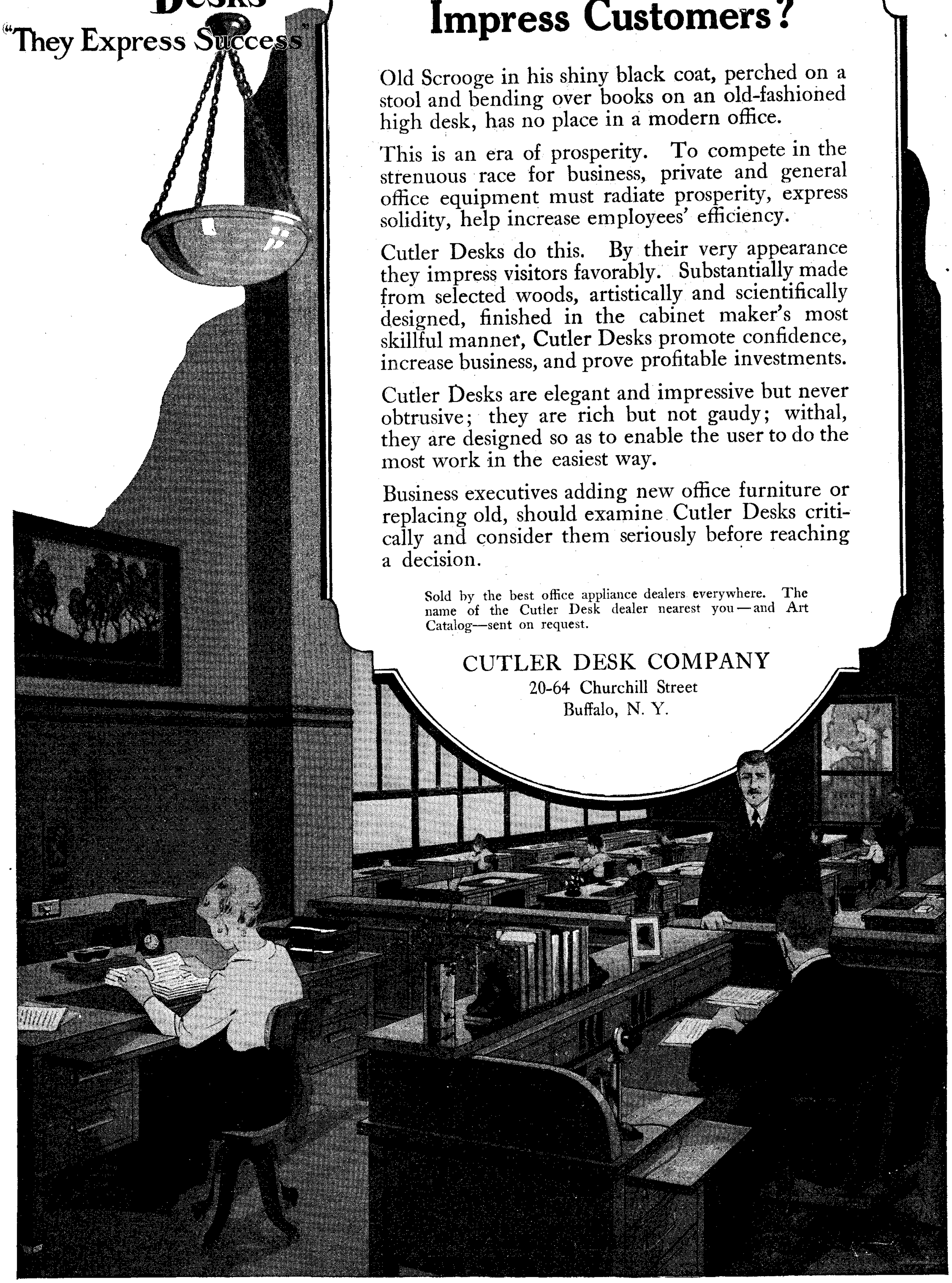
Cutler Desks do this. By their very appearance they impress visitors favorably. Substantially made from selected woods, artistically and scientifically designed, finished in the cabinet maker's most skillful manner, Cutler Desks promote confidence, increase business, and prove profitable investments.

Cutler Desks are elegant and impressive but never obtrusive; they are rich but not gaudy; withal, they are designed so as to enable the user to do the most work in the easiest way.

Business executives adding new office furniture or replacing old, should examine Cutler Desks critically and consider them seriously before reaching a decision.

Sold by the best office appliance dealers everywhere. The name of the Cutler Desk dealer nearest you—and Art Catalog—sent on request.

CUTLER DESK COMPANY
20-64 Churchill Street
Buffalo, N. Y.



and Kalinjin (Minister Protopopov) they have been more quiet. You must teach them to be afraid of you—your affection is too little for them. A child that cares for its father must be afraid to be disobedient and bring sorrow to its father. Sometimes a man must drive with tight reins, not loose, never letting go, but keeping the strongest hand he knows how to use. Then people will think more highly of him as a good man. If he is always soft they will not understand him. The human heart is mysterious. The upper classes do not in their hearts care for a mild course of conduct. In association with them a spirit of determination is needed, particularly now.

I was sorry that we could not be alone at our last breakfast together. The children wanted to be there, too. Poor Xenia (the Czar's sister) is to be pitied. Her daughter has married herself into a worthless and vicious family and taken a husband who is beneath her. I think she has gone far wrong. How much sorrow and suffering there is in the world now! A great heart pain torments humanity and there seems no end to it.

I wish we could find a way to live in quiet and peace. May it be granted us to be strong and struggle forward on our thorny way, forward to a radiant goal! I hope you will not have any difficulties with Alexiev and that you can soon come back. This is not a selfish hope. I understand only too well how "the bellowing mob" acts when you are near. They are afraid of you now and they must be made still more afraid of you. Therefore, wherever you go they must tremble before you. Among the cabinet ministers, too, you are a power and a leader. Come back soon......

You see what I ask of you is not for my own sake and not at all for Bebe's sake, because we know you keep us in your thoughts all the time. I know the duty that takes you away from us and that now you are needed there much more than here. So then, as quick as you can clear up your affairs be good and come back here by March 1, when I hope that all will be as it ought to be.

Come home. Your wife—your helpmeet stands on watch back of the front. It is true she can not do much. But all who have been near by know she is your supporter.

My eyes ache with tears. I am going from the station straight to Jungfur Marie's church, because it is there we have always been together. This will quiet and strengthen me, and I shall pray God for you, my angel.

Ah, my God, how I love you! Always more and more, my love for you is as deep as the sea. My affection for you is immeasurable.

Sleep quiet. Don't cough. The change of climate will help you to a better health. May white angels protect you! Christ is with you and Mother Mary will never leave you. Our friend (Rasputin) has committed us to his guardianship. I send you my blessing and embrace you tight, and rest your tired head against my breast. Oh, it will be bitter for me with the nights alone.

You are without sun and sunshine, but all of my warm, burning love enfolds you, you my only. Light of my life, my treasure given me from Almighty God, know my arms are around you and my lips touch yours. We are always together and we shall never be parted. Good-by, my dear! Come back soon. Be good, go to Mother Mary's church, where I have so often prayed for you.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S STORY OF THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET

WHY the battle of Jutland was not a complete and overwhelming British victory, the death of Lord Kitchener, the loss of the battle-ship *Audacious*, England's fear of German invasion during the war, and the building of submarines for the British Navy by Charles M. Schwab are a few of the interesting topics upon which Admiral Viscount Jellicoe casts new light in his recently published book, "The Grand Fleet, 1914–16." In regard to the danger of invasion it appears that this menace had a strong influence upon the disposition of Great Britain's naval strength throughout the war. On this subject the Admiral says:

> Such a move was not likely in the earliest days of the war, when the nights were comparatively short and the expeditionary force had not left the country. It is also probable that the enemy had then few troops to spare for that purpose. Chances became greater as we denuded the country of men, and conditions in other respects were more favorable.
>
> In October and November, 1914, I held and exprest the opinion that if raids were attempted, landings would probably be effected in the rivers of the east coast, the entrances to which were either unprotected or inadequately protected.
>
> A beach landing on our east coast can only be carried out in fine weather. Chances of encountering favorable conditions on arrival off the coast are not great, and I always doubted if the attempt would be made. In our rivers opportunities are greater and are not dependent upon fine weather.
>
> I suggested to the Admiralty that the simple preventive in this case was to place merchant ships in position ready to be sunk across the channels, which are narrow and shallow, the ships being fitted with explosive charges below ready to blow out the bottoms in case of necessity. I mentioned the names of certain retired naval officers who, I felt certain, would make all necessary preparations in a very few days. I believe my proposals were carried out.

When the Grand Fleet first made Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Islands, its chief base, there was unusual anxiety for its safety, and the Admiral tells in detail the precautions taken upon the first report of the sighting of an enemy periscope within the harbor. In telling of the loss of the *Audacious*, one of the most modern battle-ships, by running on a mine while the fleet was at Lough Swilly, Viscount Jellicoe refers to the efforts that were made to keep this loss secret. These efforts included the retention, for several days, at Lough Swilly of the steamship *Olympic* for the reason that American passengers on board had taken photographs of the battle-ship in a sinking condition. But the presence of Americans on board the *Olympic* was apparently a not unmitigated evil, for, says the distinguished author:

> Among the passengers was Mr. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company. It was made known to me after a day or two that he had come over on very important business connected with War Office contracts, and he wished to proceed to London. After an interview with him this was agreed to, and I asked him to call on Lord Fisher at the Admiralty, in connection with the construction of some submarines which, I ascertained from him, his firm was in a position to build very rapidly. This would be of the greatest value to us.
>
> He did this, and with most satisfactory results, as ten submarines were constructed, as he had promised, in the extraordinarily short space of five months. These vessels were most useful to us later.
>
> The Grand Fleet was considerably weakened at this time, apart from the loss of the *Audacious*. The *Ajax* had developed condenser defects, the *Iron Duke* had similar troubles, the *Orion* had to be sent to Greenock for examination of the turbine supports, which appeared to be defective; the *Conqueror* was at Devonport refitting, and the *New Zealand* was in dock at Cromarty.
>
> The *Erin* and *Agincourt*, having been newly commissioned, could not yet be regarded as efficient, so that the dreadnought fleet consisted of only seventeen effective battle-ships and five battle-cruisers. At that time the German dreadnought fleet comprised fifteen battle-ships and four battle-cruisers, with the *Blücher* in addition.
>
> The margin of superiority was, therefore, unpleasantly small, in view of the fact that the German High Seas Fleet possest eighty-eight destroyers and the Grand Fleet only forty-two.

In rehearsing the story of the death of Lord Kitchener in the sinking of the *Hampshire*, which was carrying him on a mission to Archangel, the Admiral mentions that all doubt as to whether the vessel was sunk by a mine or a torpedo was set at rest by sweeping operations which resulted in the discovery of moored mines of a distinctive type—the type laid in southern waters by enemy submarines.

Before describing the battle of Jutland, Admiral Jellicoe sets forth that the German ships were better protected than the British, that they had a delayed-action fuse, which insured the bursting of their highly efficient armor-piercing shells within the armor of their opponents, and that they were far less vulnerable to torpedoes or mines than the British ships of the larger classes, which rarely survived when mined or torpedoed, whereas German ships were able to make port after being struck by more than one torpedo.

Of this portion of his book the New York *Times* says:

> The disclosures of Admiral Jellicoe's book, "The Grand Fleet, 1914–16," explain why Jutland was not a decisive British victory, and the wonder is that if the Grand Fleet was inferior in destroyers, in range-finding appliances, in armor-piercing projectiles, in direct-firing gear for secondary batteries, and in search-lights, as Admiral Jellicoe declares, the Germans were worsted and ran for their base in rout. He seems to make out a good case for his decision not to fight a night battle with the retiring High Seas Fleet, because he must be staking his professional reputation upon the accuracy of his statements. But Pollen and other critics of the Admiral's tactics will still

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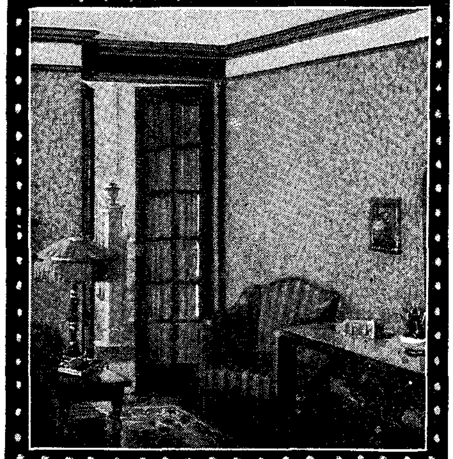

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contend that he should have done more fighting before darkness fell and that his attack was not sufficiently aggressive. Pollen has always insisted that the British Fleet was torpedo-shy at Jutland, and Admiral Jellicoe admits it.

Further, having cited Admiral Jellicoe's statement that the German Fleet at Jutland had eighty-eight destroyers and the British Fleet only forty-two, and other remarks by the Admiral upon the disadvantages of the fleet then under his command, the *Times* naval critic concludes:

> The impression made by Admiral Jellicoe in his estimate of the two fleets is that he exalts the German strength and minimizes the British. Now it is a fact that at Jutland the gun-power of the British Fleet was greatly superior. If the Admiral's estimates are unassailable, the Germans had a fine opportunity to wrest mastery of the sea from Great Britain and stupidly let it slip. And what else is to be concluded from the British Admiral's admissions of the superiority of the German equipment in many respects but that the Admiralty had let the Navy run down or had allowed the Germans to steal a march upon them? With the publication of Lord Jellicoe's book a bitter controversy will begin to rage, for his analysis of the fleet will pierce British pride to the quick. He will have to defend his figures, and his leadership in the Jutland fight will be challenged.

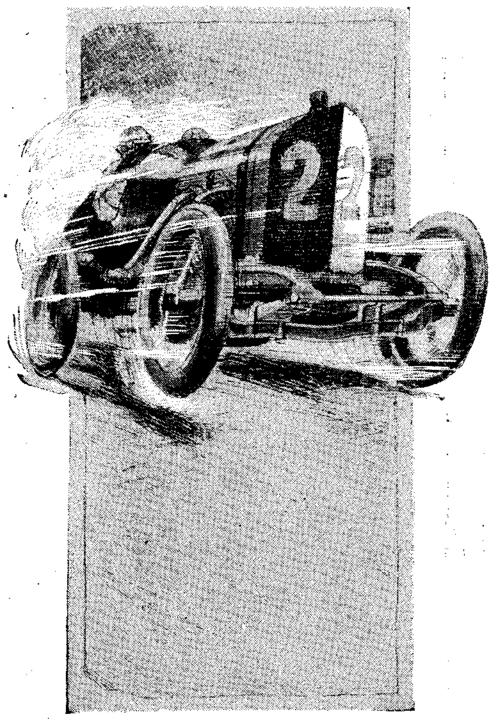
In the Jutland battle the Germans had apparently counted largely upon their great torpedo attacks. Writing of this attack and of the maneuvers that insured its failure, Admiral Jellicoe says:

> As the result of this attack and another that followed immediately, some twenty or more torpedoes were observed to cross the track of the battle fleet. In spite of our turn, a large majority of them passed ships of the first and third battle squadrons at the rear of the line.
>
> It was fortunate that, owing to the turn-away of our fleet, the torpedoes were apparently near the end of their run, and were consequently not running at high speed. They were all avoided by very skilful handling of the ships by their captains, to whom the highest credit is due, not only for their skill in avoiding torpedoes, but also for the manner in which the ships, by neighborly conduct toward each other, prevented risks of collision and kept their stations in line. The captains were most ably assisted by an admirable lookout kept by the organization that existed for dealing with this danger.
>
> I doubt, however, whether the skill shown would have saved several of the ships from being torpedoed had the range been less and if, consequently, the torpedoes had been running at higher speed. Frequent exercises carried out at Scapa Flow had shown conclusively that the percentage of torpedoes that would hit ships in line when fired from destroyers at ranges up to 8,000 yards was comparatively high, even if the tracks were seen and the ships were maneuvered to avoid them. One reason for this is that the torpedoes are always considerably ahead of the line of bubbles following their tracks, and this makes it difficult to judge the position of a torpedo from the bubbles in its wake.
>
> Many ships escaped from torpedo and other attacks. Thus the *Hercules* reported that she turned away six points to avoid torpedoes, one of which passed along her starboard side and forty yards across her bow, while another passed close to the stern. The *Neptune* reported that the tracks of three torpedoes were seen from the foretop, one of which passed very close and was avoided by the use of the helm.
>
> In the *Agincourt's* statement it appeared that at 7:08 P.M. a torpedo passed astern and just missed. Its approach had been reported from aloft and the ship's course was altered to avoid it. Again at 7:38 P.M. tracks of two torpedoes running parallel were observed approaching. The course was altered and the torpedoes passed ahead. At 8:25 a torpedo track was seen on the starboard side and the ship was turned at full speed. The torpedo broke the surface at about 150 yards off the starboard bow.
>
> The *Revenge* reported having altered its course at 7:30 to avoid two torpedoes, one of which passed about ten yards ahead and the other about twenty yards astern. At 7:43 the course was altered again to avoid torpedoes, two of them passing astern.
>
> The *Colossus* reported that at 7:30 it turned to port to avoid a torpedo coming from the starboard side. At this time the *Barham* reported that at least four torpedoes had passed close by. The *Collingwood* reported a torpedo track twenty degrees abaft the beam and coming straight at the ship. The helm was put down and the torpedo passed very close astern. At the same time another was seen to pass about thirty yards ahead.
>
> The captain of the *Collingwood*, commenting on the destroyer attack, is quoted by Admiral Jellicoe as saying: "The great value of this form of attack on a line of ships is to me the outstanding feature of the battle of Jutland."

"BAN" JOHNSON, THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT OF BASEBALL

"BAN" JOHNSON is the Theodore Roosevelt of our National Game, on the authority of a writer in *Leslie's Weekly*. "As like as two peas. One wears glasses; the other did," tartly comments a writer on the sporting page of the New York *Tribune*. Nevertheless, the upholder of the Rooseveltian character of Mr. Johnson, sometimes called "The Czar of Baseball," quotes chapter and verse in support of his theory. In view of the approach of a season wherein baseball, as now seems joyously probable, will not be interfered with by wars or similar disturbances, the question of Mr. Johnson's personality looms up as a matter of the first importance to millions, literally millions, of his fellow Americans, and the extremely serious consideration which *Leslie's* authority gives to the subject is at least worthy of better than the *Tribune's* flippancy. We quote:

> Byron Bancroft Johnson, president of the American League, is the Theodore Roosevelt of the baseball world. In applying this title to him I do so in all sincerity, after several years of personal acquaintance and a close study of the man and his methods from the day that he made his début in the arena of major-league baseball.
>
> But, being both aggressive and successful, Johnson has made enemies, quite a



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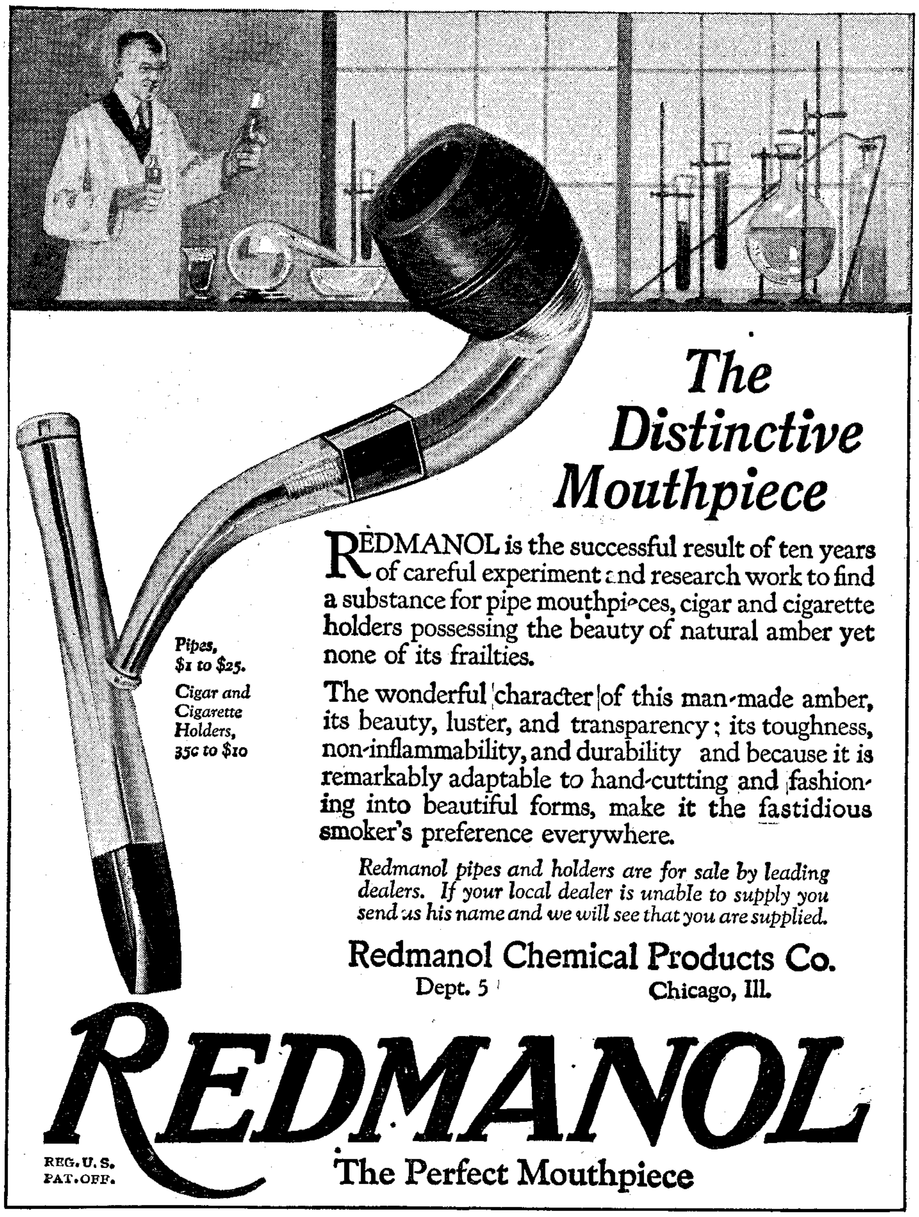
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number of them; and these have applied to him titles other than the one the writer has used. However, even these admit that he is one of the biggest men ever enrolled in promoting America's national pastime, and one whose career of endeavor is punctuated, at frequent intervals, with records of successful achievement.

To-day baseball is just emerging from one of the most trying periods in its history, but, according to current indications, appears to be upon the threshold of a season of unprecedented prosperity. However, the channel through which the sport must be piloted in the next year or two is not all clear. There are dangerous rocks to be avoided, but if the passage is made in safety it will be largely because Ban Johnson holds his own as a dominating factor in baseball and retains his grip on the wheel.

Johnson is a big man, literally and figuratively. A study of the contour of his head, his mouth, and chin indicates the born fighter, and those who have entered the lists against him in battles of wits, skill, and endurance have found him a two-handed battler with a real punch.

He was born in Cincinnati about fifty-four years ago, and has been interested in baseball from the day that he was big enough to hold a bat. Among the playfellows of his early days was William H. Taft, one of the most enthusiastic fans who ever occupied the Presidential chair; and both played the game upon the lots of their native city. In their school-days Taft was third baseman on the Mount Auburn team, and Johnson covered the keystone sack on the nine representing Avondale. Later the latter performed with the Marietta College club, and still later was sporting editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette.*

Something over twenty years ago Johnson was president of the Western League when John T. Brush, later owner of the New York Giants, was head of the Cincinnati Reds and controlled the Indianapolis team in the Western. Brush, who knew baseball politics inside and out and afterward was recognized generally as the "brains" of the National, was in the habit of shifting players between the two teams he controlled. Finally, Johnson called a halt and Brush determined to depose the fighting head of the Western; but when the "showdown" came Johnson had six votes out of eight and practically forced Brush out of the league. 'Twas after that that Johnson formed the American organization.

Johnson and Brush continued enemies until 1912, when the latter became critically ill, and the members of the National Commission met at his home to perfect the details of the world's series between the Giants and Red Sox. There the two leaders buried the hatchet and shook hands, and Brush, in substance, said: "You have done a great piece of work, Ban. Baseball is safe in your hands. The game must be kept free from dishonest methods and you are the man to rule." Two months later Brush was dead.

The American League is the result of Johnson's ability and foresightedness. He organized it, his generalship made it a success, and he has been its only president. In 1900 he was elected for a ten-year term, and when that expired he was reelected for twenty years.

But launching the American League was no easy task. At that time the National apparently held complete possession of the major field, and Johnson's early efforts were ridiculed by rivals, many fans, and much of the press. The leading New

York newspaper, referring to Ban's efforts, said, "American League a ludicrous scheme." Another stated, "American League can't survive. National has all the fighting advantage." Well, Johnson obtained the necessary financial backing, procured first-class managers and star players, and began operations in 1900. For some years thereafter it was a battle royal between the two leagues, but the baseball infant soon grew into a giant, and to-day, and, in fact, for some time past, appears to be the superior when judged club for club. And the writer makes this statement tho he grew up a National fan.

There was particular bitterness in 1902 when the American determined to drop Baltimore and replace it with New York. Naturally Brush, owner of the Giants, who still disliked Johnson, objected to opposition in the metropolis. However, he did not believe that Ban would be able to obtain the grounds and players necessary to make the venture a success, but from this dream of fancied security he was rudely awakened. The opening of the season found Johnson with everything he desired. Thoroughly frightened, the National made peace overtures, and a mutually satisfactory working agreement was arranged under the title of the New National Agreement. With this came the creation of the National Commission, consisting of President H. C. Pulliam, of the National; Johnson, representing the American, and August Herrmann, as chairman.

It was some time previous to this, says the writer, that something occurred which proved that, above everything else, "Ban" Johnson was a true sportsman. The incident, which brought out some Rooseveltian characteristics, is briefly related as follows:

The man who preceded Brush as the Giants' owner practised methods which antagonized many players, umpires, and sport writers, and he wound up his unpopular performances by deliberately trying, with the assistance of the men who then controlled the Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis clubs, to form a National League baseball trust and commercialize the game, a proceeding which, had it succeeded, would have meant the speedy ruin of the sport. Fans and press raised a storm of protest and the owners of the Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Brooklyn clubs, led by that splendid baseball pioneer, Albert G. Spalding, fought the mercenary coterie to a finish and beat them.

Spalding, in his memoirs, had this to say of Johnson's part in the fight: "The need of cooperation between the leagues was never better illustrated. They were, at the time, engaged in a fratricidal war, and yet B. B. Johnson was big enough and broad enough to extend his aid in ridding the game of the man who attempted to form the trust and had the full moral support of the American League. A smaller-minded man would have seen in the case an opportunity to assist in killing a rival outright, but he was not that kind of a man. Throughout the entire struggle he stood by me most royally."

There are, as the fans know, a few men in the big leagues who would enjoy nothing more than to pin Johnson's shoulders to the mat—if only once. They haven't succeeded yet and they won't as long as they continue to display the poor judgment which has characterized their recent efforts. Among these are certain club-owners who, for some time, have objected

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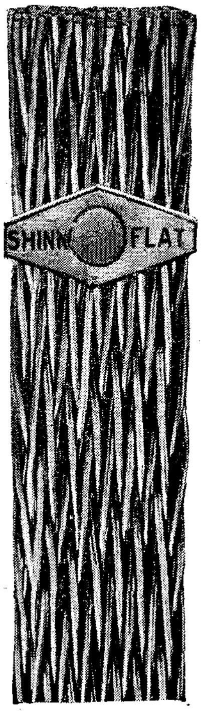

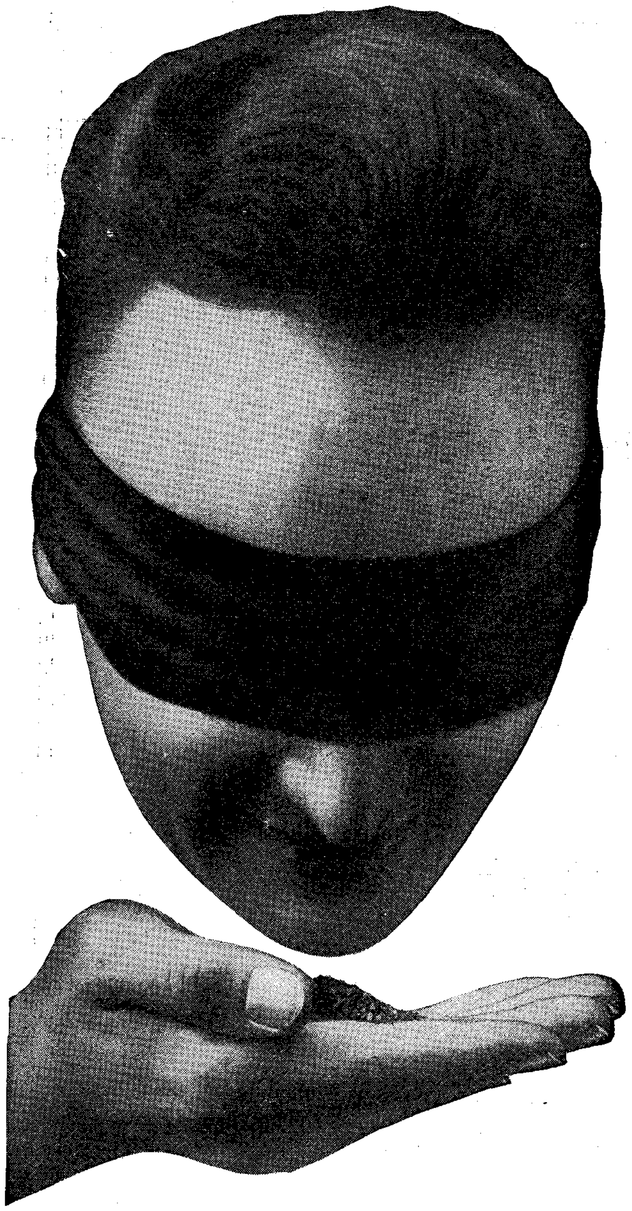

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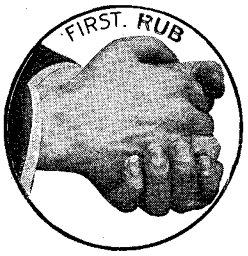

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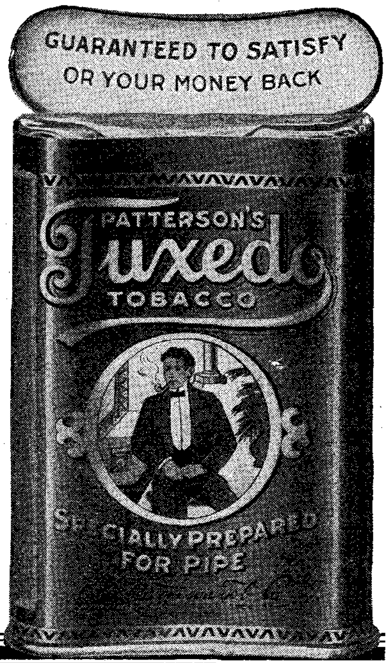
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to Garry Herrmann remaining on the National Commission. Recently a very neat little scheme was arranged by these to shelve both Johnson and Herrmann by forming a single-headed commission, the commissioner to be a person not directly identified with the game. Great! Then a limited number of club-owners, without consulting all the team heads, offered the post to William H. Taft. Oh, fine! And the former President, believing that he was wanted only as an adviser on important problems, and not as an arbiter of everything, from salary squabbles up, stated that he would take the matter under advisement. Splendid!

And then the newspapers got hold of the story, printed it, explained how the Honorable Mr. Taft was to be used to pull chestnuts from the fire for those opposed to Johnson, and the one-time President, who has remained on intimate terms with the American League executive ever since they played ball together on the Cincinnati lots, called off all negotiations. Tra, la, la!

H. N. Hempstead, one of those who made the offer to Mr. Taft, since has sold his interest in the Giants. H. H. Frazee, of the Red Sox, was the other to wait upon the former President, and it's a good wager that he will not control the Boston team for as long a period as Johnson remains at the head of the junior big league, and I state this without having sought information on the point from either of the parties most interested.

In discussing baseball's present and future with the writer, the League president showed himself, by and large, an optimist. He is quoted:

"I fear some of the little fellows are going to be hard put. When the time arrives for the major clubs to reduce to the twenty-one player limit, about 150 players, we'll say, will be turned back to the minors. With each club limited to twenty-one men, waivers will be obtained upon practically all of these without difficulty, and those who look like 'comers' will be sent for additional seasoning to teams from which they can be recalled at the season's end. There will be few purchases this year from the minors. Incidentally I will state that I am in favor of continuing the twenty-one player limit. That is enough for any club. But I surely am not in favor of making a salary limit for any team, and the American League will not support such a move. An owner of a club has the right to purchase players if he chooses and pays a mutually satisfactory salary.

"Is there any reason why an owner with a team which shows weak spots should not purchase strength in the open market if he can? And it's all rubbish to say that only New York and Chicago can afford to purchase the players they desire. Other teams have made splendid purchases, notably Cleveland, and its reward was an attendance throughout 1918 which was on a par with that of any rival team. Besides, poor management or a weak business policy injures the drawing powers of many teams more than the purchase of stars or promising talent by rivals. Let the managers develop stars. Many a youth who came into the majors practically unheralded has become a great and finished performer through clever handling.

"Altho the war has caused baseball to be played by more men, here and abroad, than ever in its history, reports indicate that but comparatively few players of great promise have been discovered. The war increased the popularity of general athletics and the national game and added hundreds of thousands to the army of enthusiastic fans, but there will be few new faces in fast company from among the wearers of the khaki or the blue.

"A thorough canvas of conditions has convinced me that baseball in 1919 will have its most prosperous year. The sport is back and to stay. The rest will do it good. However, it will take a little time to readjust the game's affairs, and that is the reason we all preferred a later opening date this season."

KURT EISNER, THE ASSASSINATED PREMIER OF BAVARIA

JEAN JAURÈS, of France, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, of Germany, and now Kurt Eisner, of Bavaria—"all enemies of world Junkerdom," the New York *Call* calls them—have fallen victims to assassins, "to the murderous wrath of reaction," according to the same paper, which was printing a brief life-story of Herr Eisner when the news of his death came over the cables As for Liebknecht and Luxemburg, less radical commentators have pointed out that they died largely as a result of the forces which they themselves had aroused; they believed in violence, and they died by it. Jaurès of France and Eisner of Bavaria, it seems, belong in a slightly different category, even tho a recent dispatch from Munich accused the Bavarian Premier of "playing Socialist dictator." It is authoritatively reported that he was almost as strongly opposed to the form of violence known as Bolshevism as to the German reactionaries. "In the course of a recent interview," cables a newspaper correspondent from Bern, "Eisner alluded to the difficulties he had met in preventing Bavarian soldiers from shooting officers and counts, and now he himself lies murdered by a count." The same correspondent continues:

> What made Eisner so much detested recently in Bavaria and Germany generally was his straightforward speech at the International Congress here admitting Germany's responsibility for the war. The opinion is exprest that the speech ought now to be translated, printed, and distributed to the Allied countries and copies given by their Governments to all soldiers to show them for what they have been fighting.

The Socialist New York *Call* says that "no name has been more often published in the German press since the beginning of the revolution than Kurt Eisner," and follows the recent activities of the slain Premier:

> A little over twelve years ago Eisner's name became quite popularized during a period of great public discussions. In 1906, at the time when the polemics between the German so-called "radicals" and "revisionists" reached their apogee, Eisner—whose real name always has been Eisner—was managing editor of *Vorwärts.*
>
> His pen was considered one of the most brilliant in Germany. Some of his editorials were classed as masterpieces. But

New-Skin is an antiseptic preparation for cuts, scrapes and minor injuries to the skin.

It forms a film over the injured part that protects it while it heals.

It is always put up in sanitary glass packages, never in tin tubes.

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

Be sure you get genuine New-Skin, not an inferior substitute.

All Druggists—15 and 30 cents

NEWSKIN CO.
NEW YORK

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 26,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 30 cents; blue *moroccoette*, 50 cents; red leather, 75 cents. Thumb-notch index in each edition, 10 cents extra. Postage 5 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, - New York and London

"Every paper should bear a date"
"Cado"
$1.50 Dater
"CADO"
LINE-DATER

This great time-saver should be on every man's desk. No guessing, no errors; imprints the date clearly, thus:

MAY 20 '19

Re-inks automatically before each impression. Richly nickeled; all metal; nothing to get out of order. Will last years.

$1.50 complete

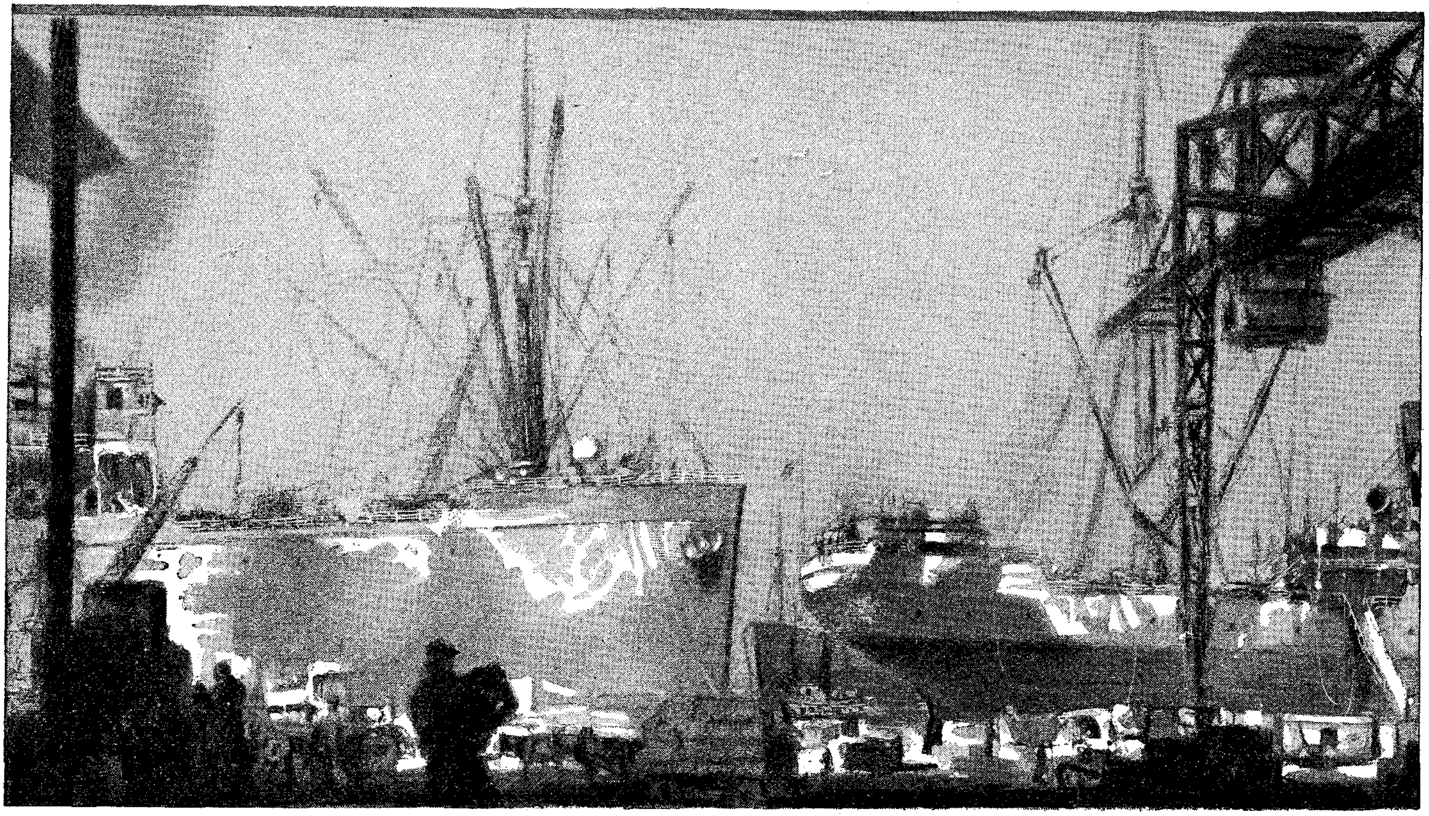
Ask your dealer, or send for one at our risk. Money back guaranteed.

CUSHMAN & DENISON MFG. CO.

**242 West 23rd Street
NEW YORK**

Pat. applied for

NEW ORLEANS, CITY OF



MARTIN BEHRMAN
Mayor of New Orleans

¶ LOOK SOUTH!

¶ America should have full knowledge of her own strength in the coming contest for world trade supremacy.

¶ Before the world war, the City of New Orleans had established her position as the second greatest seaport in America—and that at a time when trade through the Panama Canal had as yet scarcely begun and export and import exchange with Central and South American countries was only in its infancy.

¶ New Orleans was not prepared for war, any more than was any other American city. But New Orleans is prepared for peace.

¶ New Orleans' unique geographical position, her recent gigantic port developments, her remarkable industrial equipment enable her to offer her services to the entire Commercial world.

¶ Situated at the mouth of the Mississippi River, "the Jugular Vein of the North American Continent," New Orleans occupies a commanding strategic position; logically and economically she is the gateway, the market of deposit and the point of contact between the entire Mississippi Valley and Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America, the Pacific Coast, Pan-America, and the Orient, via the Panama Canal.

¶ New Orleans is one of the few great cities and seaports in America so situated climatically that transportation by land and water and outdoor industrial activities of every description may proceed uninterruptedly the year 'round.

¶ New Orleans has miles of waterfront factory sites which, in their proximity to raw materials and, in their direct contact with transportation facilities by sea, by rail and by inland waterways, are unsurpassed elsewhere in the United States.

¶ New Orleans is the great natural control point of contact and the point of service between North and South America.

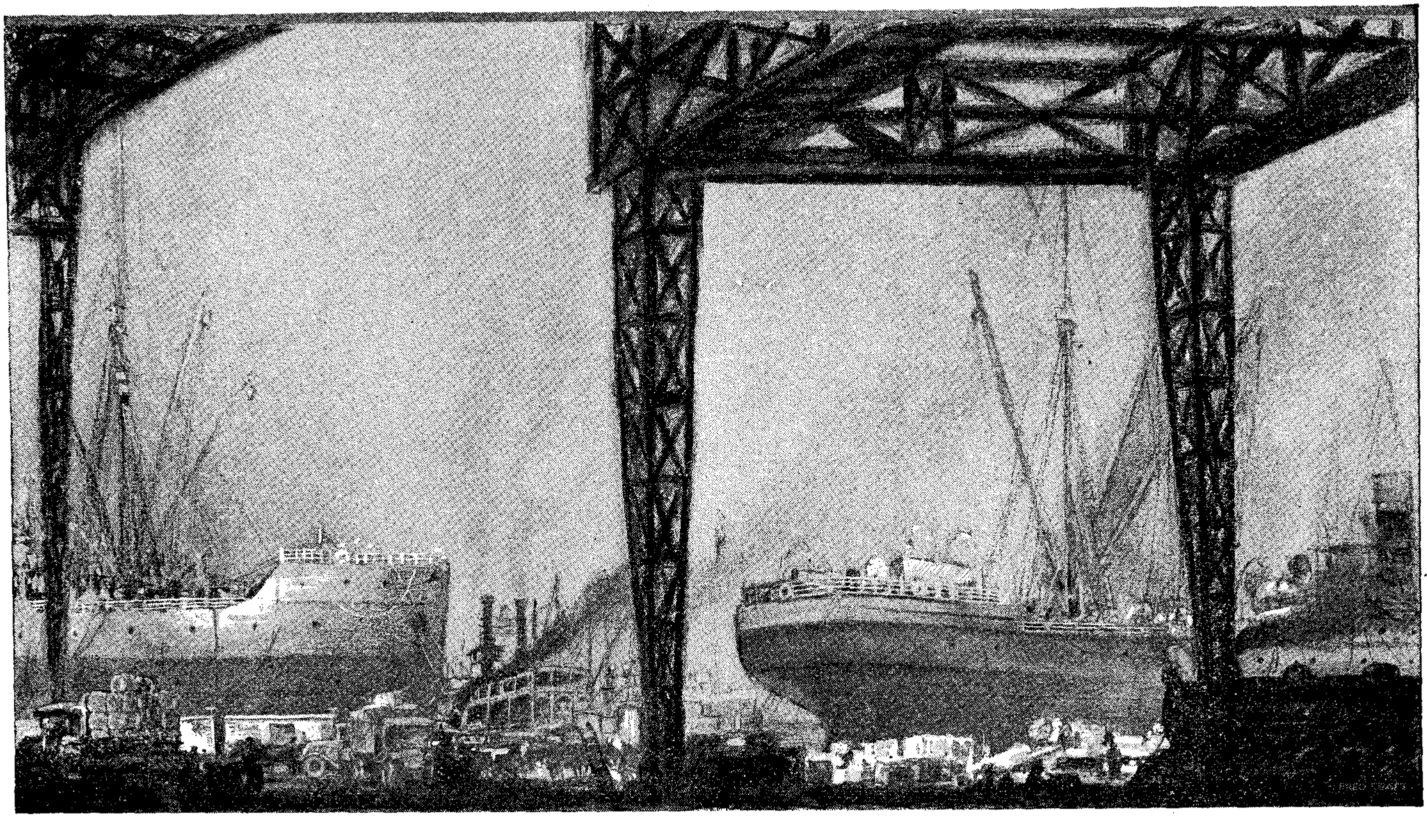
¶ DO NOT THESE THINGS SPELL "OPPORTUNITY" TO CAPITAL?

¶ The war gave a phenomenal impetus to manufacturing and merchandising in the South.

¶ New Orleans has completed or has in course of construction public improvements, utilities and facilities that offer unparalleled opportunities for new industrial enterprises and for the transaction of foreign and domestic business.

¶ New Orleans banks are ready and willing to lend every assistance compatible with good business to the builder, the manufacturer, the merchant and the trader.

NEW OPPORTUNITY



¶ Under the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, money on deposit in bank is declared exempt from all taxation. This applies as well to money of non-residents on deposit in Louisiana banks.

¶ *And now with the further development of immense natural resources, the availability of raw materials, highly competitive transportation facilities by rail, by the sea and by a network of inland waterways; with her central location in relation to commerce with the United States and foreign countries, with her freedom from industrial or port congestion—New Orleans is, most emphatically, a city of many new opportunities.*

¶ Here in greater number than in any other section of the United States are opportunities for the man making a new start in life, the man with limited means.

¶ Here are already many industries in full operation, with many others to come, offering well paid employment every working day in the year, with living costs much less than in localities where long and bitter winters necessitate heavy expenditures for protection against the cold.

¶ Here is a mild and healthful climate inviting outdoor activities all the year 'round. New Orleans today is one of the healthiest cities in America.

¶ In the gulf coast region of the South are the only extensive areas of low priced farm lands undeveloped in the United States. Bringing these under profitable production involves no pioneering hardships as in a country remote from the advantages of civilization, because here are already established railroads, inland water transportation routes, markets and community centers.

¶ I want you to know all the facts concerning the opportunities offered by this city and this section of the Southland. Write today for a copy of the sixty-four-page handbook, "*The Book of New Orleans and the Industrial South.*" I will have a copy mailed you free for the asking. And I will promptly furnish any further specific information you may desire.

American Business is invited to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World Convention at New Orleans September 21-26 of this year.

Martin Behrman
Mayor of New Orleans

(*This is the first of a series of advertisements. The next will appear April 5*)

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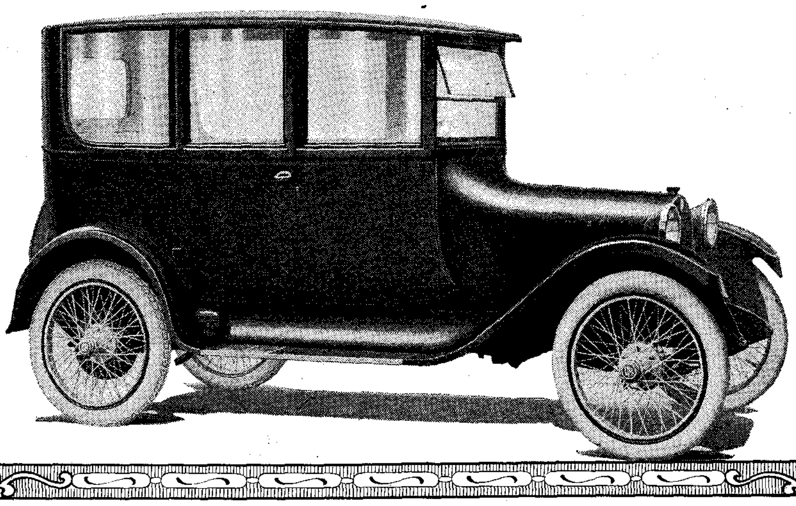
DODGE BROTHERS
CONVERTIBLE CAR

You will find many an owner driving his Sedan for a second and a third year

In addition to all its other values it is an unusually hardy car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low
The tire mileage is unusually high

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



FIT YOURSELF FOR LEADERSHIP
HOW TO DEVELOP POWER AND PERSONALITY
By *Grenville Kleiser*. Shows you how to do this by developing your powers of voice, style, mind and body. *Cloth, $1.50 net. Postpaid $1.65.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK

"BOW LEGS and KNOCK-KNEES" UNSIGHTLY
SEND FOR BOOKLET SHOWING PHOTOS OF MEN WITH AND WITHOUT THE PERFECT LEG FORMS
PERFECT SALES CO., 140 N. Mayfield Ave., Dept. D Chicago, Ill.

Clear Out Rats In 3 Nights
"Rough On Rats" rids your premises of all rats and mice in 3 nights. Change the bait you mix with "Rough On Rats"—that's the secret. Rats won't eat the same food that they know killed others. Varying the bait fools them. Druggists and general stores sell "Rough On Rats"—the most economical, surest exterminator. Write for "Ending Rats and Mice." Mailed free to you.
E.S.WELLS Chemist — DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE — Jersey City, N. J.
ROUGH ON RATS

For Porches, Floors and Walls
A beautiful, sanitary surface for floors and walls. Can be scrubbed with soap and water. Try it for the kitchen, laundry, bath-room. Steam won't affect it. If you don't know who sells it in your town, write us.
THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.
Boston Cleveland New York
USN
DECK PAINT
DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT

in the view of the members of the directors' committee of the Social Democracy Eisner possest a great vice: he wasn't exactly what was called at the time a real "radical." He sympathized with the ideas and methods of the French leader, Jean Jaurès, while, on the other hand, he strove hard to get the daily propaganda of the Social Democracy out of its traditional ruts, which, for instance, did not permit it to tackle the question of a republican régime without being censured and accused of attempting to distort the true meaning of the class struggle.

Possibly the executive committee would have forgiven him on all the former accounts had he consented to break away from and desert some of his colleagues of the paper. But Kurt Eisner refused to listen to anything of the kind, and thus his attitude was the direct cause of what was considered then as the famous "*Vorwärts* scandals." Eisner, as well as five recalcitrants among his colleagues, were thrown out of the Socialist daily with less than twenty-four hours' notice.

This eventful incident provoked in the bosom of the Social Democracy long and very passionate discussions. Among those who attacked Eisner in the front lines were men like Dr. Karl Lensh, Heinrich Cunow, Konrad Haenisch, and many others who became after August 4, 1914, stanch and most conspicuous supporters of German imperialistic ambitions, whereas Kurt Eisner, who, perhaps, like many others, sincerely erred for a while on the question of the true origins of the war, soon undertook an opposition campaign, which made of him the head of the Independents at Munich and finally brought him to the supreme revolutionary leadership of the state of Bavaria.

Since his ascendency as president of the Bavarian Peoples' Commissaries concerted efforts were made to instil hatreds in the hearts of the masses by the reactionaries, conservatives, and pan-Germanists and their press, and so far these campaigns have not subsided.

Still he had the courage to declare, at the time of the first meeting of representatives of German republican states at Berlin, that men like Dr. Solf or Mathias Erzberger, who were compromised by their past, had no right to represent in any capacity revolutionary Germany. His campaigns against former Minister Solf and Eduard David are recent enough to have left their impress on the minds of the thinking world. He did not cease to accuse both of them of having concealed the truth from the German people, and, in order to set an example, he published, at Munich, the confidential report of the late Bavarian embassy at Berlin, which report constitutes the official proof of all contentions advanced during the war by the "Grellings, Muehlons, and Lichnowskys"; also the heads of the Socialist oppositions for years, and the hundred times repeated assertions of all true Internationalists when speaking of the responsibilities of the old Scheidemann section of the German Social Democracy.

In Germany proper this last act of *lèse-majesté* against secret diplomacy raised a violent storm of protest. He became the target of the most slanderous abuses and mud-slinging of the entire white press; hence *Vorwärts* maintained that the German people realized at last that they were fed on lies and governed by a caste of professional liars and criminals. This statement did not prevent the same *Vorwärts* from declaring itself a few days later as highly gratified with the outlook of the situation in Bavaria, when the position of Kurt Eisner at Munich seemed quite precarious.

As a matter of fact, most people believed his fall to be very imminent in the early part of December, for the following reasons: While Eisner broke relations with the representatives of the former Foreign Minister of Berlin, the press of the empire accused him of aiming at the ultimate disintegration of the unity of the German Republic and of seeking the triumph of Bavarian separatism. Since events proved that these accusations were unwarranted and that there was afoot a deliberate attempt to confuse a genuine act of pressure employed by him against Berlin's reactionaries and the *bourgeois* Socialist Government with his final purposes. There is no question in the minds of those who knew Kurt Eisner that, while under the yoke of Prussia, with its despotic rule of the Hohenzollern, whose fall seemed far remote and even impossible, he did not hide his belief that the separation of Bavaria from the rest of the German Empire would consequently break the nefarious grip and power of Prussia. The shadow of the old Rhinebund loomed large on the horizon.

After the fall of the Hohenzollerns, the proclamation of a German Republic was the realization of one of the first of Eisner's aspirations, for which he was striving hard during the war. However, reactionary groups did not cease to accuse him of still favoring an entire autonomy for Bavaria, and as Eisner decidedly continued to affirm his intentions of breaking relations with the German Government if the continued presence in its midst of men conspicuously compromised would hinder the chances of peace, his opponents seemed to have scored some points. For, if there is no doubt that the separatist movement has actually a great number of adherents, mostly among the peasant population of Bavaria, it is less doubtful that the directing powers, mostly of the left section of the Socialist party, are positively in favor of unity of the German Republic.

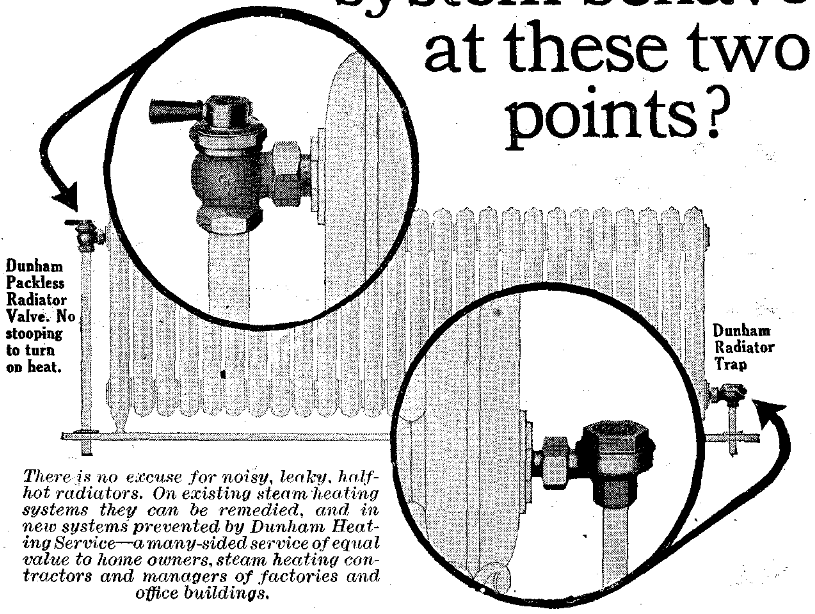
Another point complicated the position of Eisner—his attitude toward the Constitutional Assembly.

Eisner, without stating definitely his opposition to an early convocation of the Assembly, seems to have been strongly in favor of delaying the elections and of instituting a limited dictatorship of the proletariat in Bavaria. It was charged that Eisner, who derived his power from the Workmen and Soldiers' Council, decided on measures without preliminary consultations with his colleagues; that he saw very rarely the Minister of the Interior, Auer, principal representative of the Bavarian Social Democracy, and that he was in doubt as to the efficiency of the old system of parliamentarism and of the wisdom of instituting a representative government of classes and trades, similar to the constitution of Russia's *Soviets*.

All these rumors had the effect of creating quite a stormy atmosphere at Munich. And so, shortly afterward, the *bourgeois* newspapers, in harmony with the greater part of the old Social Democratic organs, triumphantly hailed the sure coming fall of Eisner.

The reasons for these premature and joyful announcements were found later to be the failure of Eisner to secure the momentary collaboration of men like Professor Foerster and Dr. Muehlon. Indeed, Professor Foerster, recently named Ambassador of the Bavarian Republic to Switzerland, and Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon

How does your heating system behave at these two points?


Dunham Packless Radiator Valve. No stooping to turn on heat.
Dunham Radiator Trap

There is no excuse for noisy, leaky, half-hot radiators. On existing steam heating systems they can be remedied, and in new systems prevented by Dunham Heating Service—a many-sided service of equal value to home owners, steam heating contractors and managers of factories and office buildings.

Water forms in a radiator as steam condenses and gives up its heat. This water must be removed as it forms—so must the air that collects. Otherwise the steam cannot circulate freely and give up its useful heat.

This fact was fully recognized in 1903 when Dunham Heating Service was perfected. This Service accomplishes what you may have thought impossible—it gives you a heating system in which every radiator heats up quickly without noise and without leaking water over everything. The steam enters through a Dunham Packless (therefore leakless) Radiator Valve, placed at the *top* of each radiator, and flows without interruption to the Dunham Radiator Trap which automatically removes the water (condensed steam) and air. There is no leakage of steam, consequently no waste of valuable heat.

New installations designed by Dunham Heating Service are complete in every respect. If you desire any particular make of boiler or radiator, we shall be glad to include them in the design, so that they will work in harmony. Inspection of the completed installation, supervision during the initial operating period, and inspection as requested thereafter, are other important features of Dunham Heating Service.

Write for the booklet that tells the entire Dunham story in a very simple and interesting manner.

In towns of less than 100,000 population, there are good opportunities for steam heating contractors who will co-operate with us in the Dunham Service Station Plan. Write for details.

The DUNHAM HEATING SERVICE

C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY, Fisher Building, CHICAGO

Factories: Marshalltown, Iowa
Toronto, Canada

Branches in 36 cities in United States and Canada

Noisy, half-hot radiators waste heat. They should be DUNHAMIZED

A Home Shampoo is the Best for you

MULSIFIED
COCOANUT OIL
SHAMPOO FOR THE HAIR
WATKINS
DISTRIBUTED BY
THE R.L.WATKINS COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.
NET CONTENTS 4 FL. OZ.

GET THE GENUINE
LOOK FOR THIS SIGNATURE
ON EVERY ORIGINAL BOTTLE

YOUR HAIR simply needs frequent and regular washing to keep it in perfect condition, and bring out all the real life and lustre, but it cannot stand the harsh effect of ordinary soap. The free alkali, in ordinary soaps, soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it. This is why discriminating men and women use

WATKINS
MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL
FOR
SHAMPOOING

This clear, pure, and entirely greaseless product, cannot possibly injure, and does not dry the scalp or make the hair brittle, no matter how often you use it.

Two or three teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excess oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and has the appearance of being much thicker and heavier than it is. It leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, fresh-looking and luxurious.

You can get WATKINS MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL at any drug store. A 4-oz. bottle should last for months.

Splendid for Children

THE R. L. WATKINS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio

went to see Eisner at the beginning of December and stated emphatically their beliefs in maintaining the unity of the German Empire against all dictatorships and in favor of the calling of the Constitutional Assembly.

Indeed, Professor Foerster published an article in the *Münchner Post*, expressing his admiration for the high idealism and unselfishness of Eisner, also emphasizing very strongly his uncompromising opposition to the elimination of the National Assembly. "Foerster against Eisner" was the joyful head-line of the entire reactionary press. And even *Vorwärts*, under the heading, "The Case of Kurt Eisner," wrote the following editorial:

> "After having been guilty of a great wrong against our cause, the fantastic Eisner is nearing his doom; this man must have dropt from the skies. . . . This premiership of his has nothing to do with the extreme gravity of our time. . . . Five more minutes, and the curtain shall drop; this will be the end."

Like others, *Vorwärts* made a mistake. The "*Putsh*," organized by the most diverse elements as a campaign against Eisner, failed miserably. But Eisner thought himself somewhat ahead of his times and soon after publicly indorsed the calling of the Assembly, supporting also the federation of the German Republic.

Eisner's final position aroused the ire of the Spartacus group, among whom he was highly respected and his authority given consideration, and finally they disavowed him on the ground of his equivocal position as regarding the Russian Bolsheviki. Last month's elections to the National Assembly proved that he had the confidence of the majority of the Bavarian people.

At the International Socialist Congress held at Bern his address was an arraignment of the bloody policies of the German Government, as represented by the old Social Democracy, and their undeniable guilt in supporting imperialism.

AMERICAN CHEWING-GUM INVADES ASIA

ONE of the first things that strikes the alien who lands upon the shores of the land of the free, etc., is the appalling number of jaws, male and female, that are in vigorous motion—everybody appears to be delivering an oration, but there isn't a sound. In church, office, theater, home, street; high and lowly, magnificent and mere nobodies, all work their jaws; 'tis an awesome sight to the stranger. He wonders if it is some mystic devotion for those "too busy to go to church," or mayhap some new breathing exercise or development of physical culture wherein the jaw plays a high part. A few hours and the new man learns the mystery of the High Art of Chewing Gum.

Now this chewing has struck into the very heart of the Orient, as shown in an article in *The Nation's Business*, where we are given this picture:

> A good lady from Philadelphia had just arrived in Tokyo and was keenly alive to all the startling impressions crowding in upon her. She took special note of Jimi, the coolie, who was pulling her 'rikisha. Jimi wore the regulation two-toed shoe that

The Talcum That Science Perfected—

ASK your physician if there is a *better, safer* powder for Baby's tender skin than that prepared by Johnson & Johnson, makers of hundreds of articles for the physician, the nurse and the home. Johnson's Toilet and Baby Powder is a scientific laboratory product, suggested to us years ago by a physician who loved babies and knew their needs.

Antiseptic and daintily perfumed, a shower of Johnson's after Baby's bath is wonderfully soothing. Makes sweet babies *sweeter,* and fine for *all* the family at *all* times. It is, indeed, "Best for Baby, Best for You." Your druggist has it. Patronize him more often. His cautious skill and faithfulness deserve it.

JOHNSON'S

TOILET AND BABY POWDER

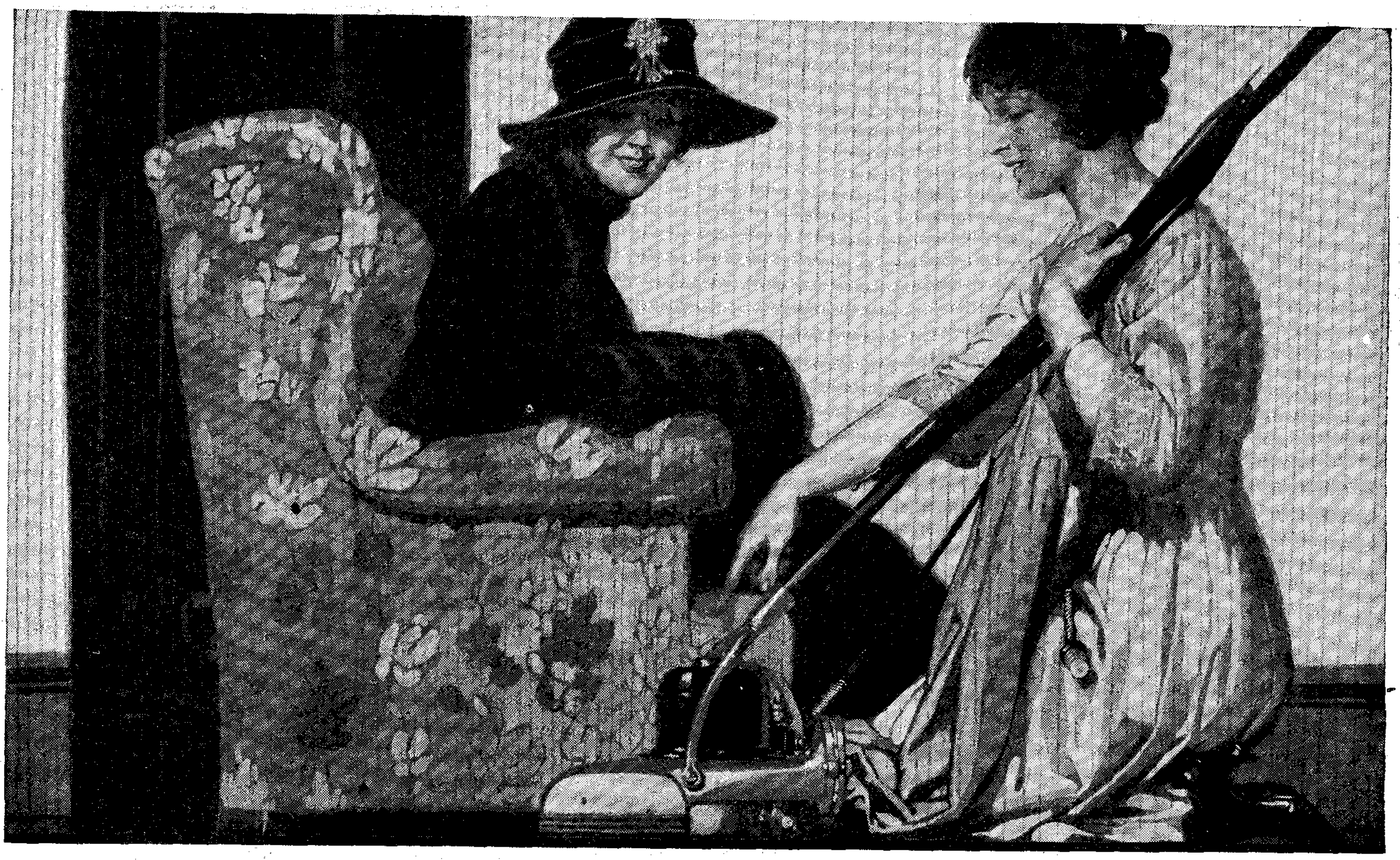
Johnson's Shaving Cream Soap is another product that physicians like to recommend. Antiseptic, soothing and makes a billowy lather. The lather's the thing. After shaving, use Johnson's Toilet Powder.

FOUR OUNCES NET
Johnson's
Toilet & Baby Powder
Johnson & Johnson
JOHNSON'S
SHAVING CREAM SOAP
SH
N'S
EAM SOAP

Johnson & Johnson

New Brunswick New Jersey, U. S. A.

Makers of Surgical Dressings, Gauze, Absorbent Cotton, Bandages, Toilet and Baby Powder, Medicated Soaps, Plasters, Zonas Adhesive Plaster, Synol Soap, Lister's Fumigator, Dental Floss and other Red Cross products for use in hospital and home.



"See that It Has This Motor"

Whenever you see any labor-saving device that is equipped with a Robbins & Myers Motor, you can make up your mind, that it is good all through, and that its owner is an enthusiastic owner.

Vacuum cleaner or washing machine for the home; adding or addressing machine for the office; food chopper or coffee grinder for the store; or an electrically-driven tool for heavy work—the operating quality matches the workmanship if the motor is a Robbins & Myers.

Manufacturers with a high quality standard will not jeopardize the reputation of their product by selecting a motor they are not absolutely sure of. That is why so many of the leading makers of electrically-driven devices show such marked preference for R&M Motors, the sum of twenty-two years' experience.

For the self-same reason of dependability, power users in a wide field of industry are using Robbins & Myers Motors, in sizes ranging from 1-40 to 50 horsepower. They know that these motors insure a marked freedom from costly shut-downs due to uncertain operating equipment.

Robbins & Myers Motors are made in hundreds of special designs as a built-in part of electrically-driven labor-saving devices. To manufacturers of such equipment is offered a service and co-operation by which their motor problems are solved.

Electrical supply dealers also find added prestige and satisfaction in handling the Robbins & Myers line.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio
For Twenty-two Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
Branches in All Principal Cities

Robbins & Myers Motors

Speeding Production

Insuring Comfort

Simplifying Housework

suggested the cloven hoof, and when he turned his head the lady could see that he was moving his lips rhythmically.

"He is doubtless intoning some prayer to the patron spirit of the 'rikisha men," observed the fare to herself.

Her reflections were rudely shattered when she saw Jimi pause, take a fair-sized piece of American chewing-gum from his mouth, attach it to the under side of one of his shafts, and continue down the Ginza at the jog-trot common to 'rikisha coolies—and cab horses. The appearance of bill-boards with the familiar trade-mark on them soon brought the realization that you can get away from America, but that you can't get away from American products.

All of which brings us to the story of how the head of the gum company bearing his name, wandering about the world on a vacation, stumbled on a vast virgin market for his confection.

Five years ago he made a trip to the Orient, or rather continued eastward a tour which had included Europe. He was taking things easy. But even the rest and quiet of an uneventful sea voyage and the usual jaunts of the tourist could not divert his mind from realizing greater markets for his gum when he saw the wide-spread use of the betel-nut in the East Indies. In Ceylon, India, Burma, and the Straits Settlements he saw thousands of natives munching betel-nut and he conceived the idea of introducing among them his products.

At that time, the year 1913, the same gum people were doing a business of a few thousands a year in the Orient and no thought had been paid to the possibilities of developing the territory. With their demand in the United States and Canada they were content with the few agencies maintained in the Far East. Now the story is different.

To-day there isn't a country in the Far East, even in the almost unknown interiors, that has not agencies doing an increasing business in chewing-gum:

Gum apparently has begun to displace the betel. This is only a "side-light" tho of this trade campaign which has implanted in thousands of oriental jaws a desire for a confection essentially American.

The missionary work of the gum company began in Japan at Tokyo. To "carry the message to the people," methods were instituted that are similar to those which were practised in our own country by the almost forgotten "medicine-man" of the nineteenth century.

Brass bands were hired, banner-carriers commandeered, lecturers employed, and the propaganda started. The troupe canvassed the kingdom of the Mikado from one end to the other, carrying the gospel of gum to every town and village. Difficulty was at first experienced because of the seeming inability of the Japanese to chew gum. He would smell it and put it in his mouth. Then a convulsion of his throat would indicate its disappearance into the interior. The expeditionary force realized this would never do and educational tactics were adopted.

Once the crowd collected in answer to a piping air from the native band, it became the duty of the lecturer to demonstrate by actual illustration just how gum should be treated. He would gravely unfold the wrapper, hold the stick of gum aloft, then just as gravely place it in his mouth, meanwhile working his jaws at great length to show the crowd that chewing was the thing. Thus many Japanese earned pleasant livelihoods by illustrating the true uses of gum. The old-time "sandwich" man was also utilized in this novel advertising campaign, and soon a demand for "chewing gam," as the Japs call it, began to spring up in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Success in sight, one company tells of how it had to face something that faces every promoter, "East of Suez," the way the Easterner thinks. Devil is a word of wondrous breadth and potency "out yonder." To continue:

Two classes of advertisements were used, one for the educated people, the other for the semi-illiterate, and the demand for the fragrant little sticks increased. The advance agents looked for more benighted districts in which to carry their message to the people.

The crowds at the baseball games, then a popular novelty in Japan, provided an opportunity. More than one score-card told the people first what gum was, and, secondly, the score. The students at different universities were employed to sell the product, and no carnival or fair was complete without its booth.

In China the campaigners were confronted with many perplexing details, all of which had to be given the greatest consideration. Tho the propaganda was carried on in much the same manner as in Japan, care had to be exercised in the type of advertising to be used because of the Chinese coolies' abhorrence of devils and the fear that any figure accompanying the printed matter might be construed as a sinister visitor of evil. A happy ruse, however, swept away all doubt.

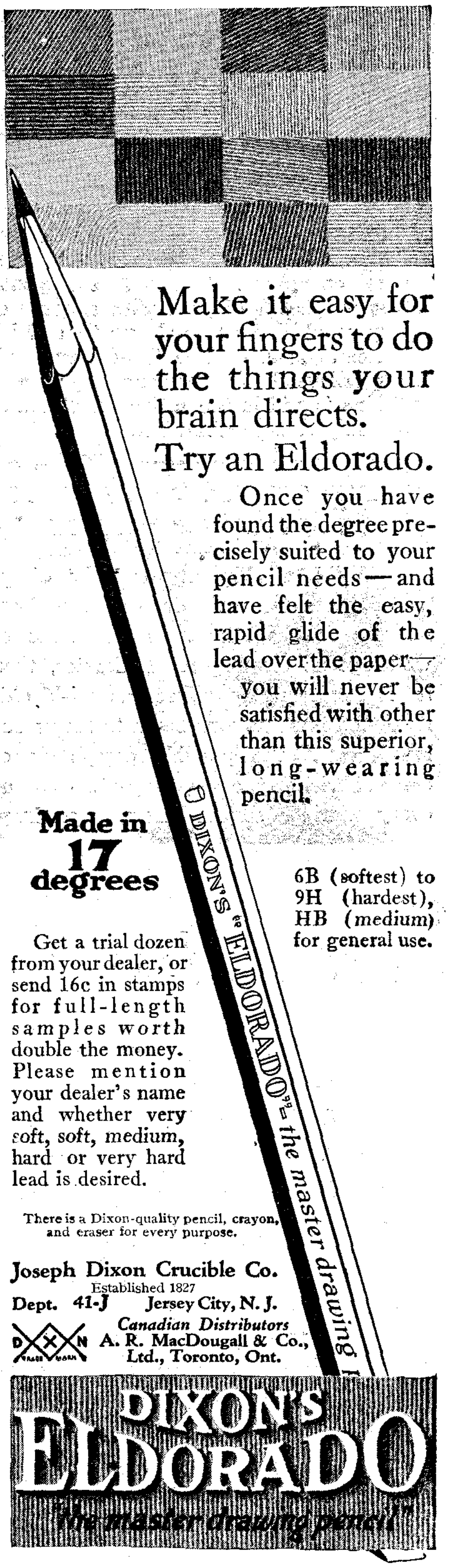
The outlines of the trade-mark, it was discovered, not only coincided with the peculiar peaked architecture of the Chinese, but also with the make-up of the characters of the language. The coolies accepted this as a reassuring omen.

Immediate steps were taken to bill-post the country with signs and these more than "took." One thing, however, which caused the members of the expeditionary forces to lose their sleep was the Chinese "bulletins," the name sign-boards are known by. Contrary to all principles of American advertising, the local agents persisted in demanding signs covered with reading material and showing, tho it seemed by courtesy only, a very meager picture of the package of gum. The American advertising men bewailed the lack of force in the pictures, but finally gave way when it was demonstrated that things were done that way in China.

After several months of hard, fast work through the medium of bands, lecturers, hawkers, bill-boards, and newspaper advertising the demand came.

How like we all are "under the skin" pops out in the way in which the Chinese gum-chewer treasures his gum, just as the Occidental, who raises bumps under armchair arms, piano keyboards, and such like places good to cache treasures. To proceed:

Business methods of the native merchant in the Orient are always surprizing to the Westerner, but the sale of gum has supplied a hitherto unknown feature. Gum is a luxury for the laboring Chinaman, but he likes it and pays his five cents even when he has been paid but ten cents for his day's work. To counteract the seeming high price of the product, the



DIXON'S "ELDORADO" the master drawing pencil

Make it easy for your fingers to do the things your brain directs.
Try an Eldorado.

Once you have found the degree precisely suited to your pencil needs — and have felt the easy, rapid glide of the lead over the paper — you will never be satisfied with other than this superior, long-wearing pencil.

Made in 17 degrees

6B (softest) to 9H (hardest), HB (*medium*) for general use.

Get a trial dozen from your dealer, or send 16c in stamps for full-length samples worth double the money. Please mention your dealer's name and whether very soft, soft, medium, hard or very hard lead is desired.

There is a Dixon-quality pencil, crayon, and eraser for every purpose.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Established 1827
Dept. 41-J Jersey City, N. J.
Canadian Distributors
A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

DIXON'S ELDORADO
"the master drawing pencil"

"THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY." A most interesting little volume on a widely discussed topic, by the famous Dr. Paul Du Bois of the University of Berne. 60 cts. net; by mail, 64 cts. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

Electric Light and Running Water From One Plant

Don't buy two plants to do the work of one. One complete, compact Kewanee plant will furnish you with both electric light and running water at little more than the cost of a plant supplying *only* one.

KEWANEE
COMBINATION SYSTEM

Running water under pressure—electric light at the turn of the switch—*always* on hand. Write for free bulletins on Water Supply, Electric Light and Sewage Disposal Systems.

KEWANEE PRIVATE UTILITIES CO.
Formerly Kewanee Water Supply Co.
404 Franklin Street Kewanee, Ill.

Chinese storekeepers ordinarily do not sell gum by the package or the stick.

One stick of gum goes a long way in China. A familiar scene in the store of a Chinese merchant is a pair of scissors beside a package of gum. When a Chinese youngster runs in to buy a piece of gum the merchant, with an air of gravity, takes up his scissors and cuts a stick into three pieces, one going to the child in return for the coin, the other two being reserved for future customers. The Chinese youth treasures his bit of gum with a spirit of economy which puts to shame that of his American cousin with an "all-day sucker." Some believe the first package of gum sold in China is still in the active possession of the family that purchased it.

BLAMING THE GIANT OCTOPUS FOR THE "CYCLOPS" MYSTERY

WHEN a ship mysteriously disappears from the face of the deep, sending to the shores no fragments of wreckage as messengers of disaster, then it is that marine theorists with old-fashioned imaginations begin to throw out hints about the possible complicity of our old friend, the sea serpent, who, as every mariner should know, is so huge that,

> From the tip of his nose to the top of his tail
> Is just one thousand miles!

But that equally terrible and better authenticated monster, the giant squid, is also likely to be held responsible. Thus Mr. George Noble, in *The National Marine*, revives the time-honored theory in regard to the mystery of the vanishment of the naval collier *Cyclops*, which has gone the way of seventeen other ships of our Navy since 1781—gone without trace. Here was a ship that steamed away almost a year ago, well found, with a modern wireless equipment and a complement of 295 men, yet the exhaustive search of the whole Caribbean Sea by the Navy has revealed no clue as to her fate.

How shall we account for our missing ships, unless, like Mr. Noble, we accept it as a fact that—

> About the only possible explanation incapable of contradiction is that Gargantuan Squids—monster cuttlefish—treated of in fiction and in fact, may have reared themselves out of the sea and, instead of winding their tentacles around the hulls and rigging and crushing the structure to matchwood before dragging it to their lair at the bottom, may have helped themselves to the ship's people as delicately and effectually as one plucks gooseberries off a bush—then sunk out of sight and left scarcely a ripple behind.
>
> The history of the ancient belief in the existence of gigantic cephalopods is somewhat obscure. All we know of it is in passages in the works of a few old Greek and Latin authors and a series of Scandinavian traditions.
>
> Eric Pontoppidan, Bishop of Bergen, is generally regarded as the inventor of the fabulous Kraken, and is constantly misquoted by writers who have never read his history of Norway.
>
> But fifty years or more before Pontoppidan, Christian Francis Paullinus, who was born in 1643, a physician and naturalist of Eisenach, had described a monstrous animal which occasionally rose for plunder along the coasts of Lapland and Finmark—so enormous that a regiment of soldiers could conveniently maneuver on its back.
>
> Less conscientious and more credulous than the Norwegian episcopal advocacy is the testimony of Denys De Montfort, nigh a century later, beside whose "Colossal Poulpe," the gigantic and predatory animal described in the classics by Pliny was a mere pigmy.
>
> De Montfort gravely declared that six men-o'-war captured from the French by Admiral Rodney in the West Indies, April 12, 1782, together with four British ships detached from the fleet as a convoy, were suddenly engulfed by colossal cuttlefishes. He also records a statement of Capt. Jean Magnus Deus, by repute a respectable and veracious man, a trader to China, of an instance when the captain was becalmed and having his vessel's bottom painted while crossing from St. Helena to Cape Negro.
>
> The story runs that three men were standing on planks slung over the side when an enormous cuttlefish rose from the water and threw one of its arms around two of the sailors, whom it tore away with the scaffolding on which they stood. With another arm it seized the third man, who held on tightly to the rigging and screamed for help. His shipmates ran to his assistance and succeeded in rescuing him by cutting away the creature's arms with axes and knives, but he died delirious on the following night. The captain tried to save the other two sailors by killing the animal, and drove several harpoons into it, but they broke away, and the men were carried down by the monster. The arm cut off was said to have been twenty-five feet long and as thick as the mizzen-yard and to have had on it suckers as big as saucepan lids.
>
> The means of observation on the duration of growth and life in the cephalopods have been difficult to obtain. From watching the rate of increase of size in young specimens De Ferussac, D'Orbigny, and other naturalists have arrived at the conclusion that they sometimes live for many years and continue to grow till the end of their lives. That some, therefore, attain to a considerable magnitude is hardly surprizing.
>
> Molina, in his "Natural History of Chile," describes among his other species of cuttlefish one, Sepia tunicata, of which specimens, armed with hooks in their suckers, weighed 150 pounds.
>
> Gwyn Jeffreys, in "British Conchology," talks of a huge cephalopod, stranded in the '60s between Hillsway and Scallaway, on the west coast of Shetland, of which the tentacles were sixteen feet long and the pedal arms about half that length. The largest suckers were three-quarters of an inch in diameter.
>
> To the Paris Academy of Sciences was reported a huge squid met November 30, 1861, between Madeira and Teneriffe, and stated by the officers and crew of the French dispatch steamer *Alecton* to be of a deep red color and from sixteen to eighteen feet long without reckoning the formidable arms. Harpoons thrust into the beast drew out of the soft flesh. A rope with a running knot was slipt over it and held at the juncture of the fins, but when the men tried to haul the creature on board its enormous weight caused the rope to cut through the flesh.
>
> But we are not left dependent on documentary evidence alone. Cuttlefish of extraordinary size are preserved in museums at Copenhagen and at Marseilles. In November, 1874, the Rev. M. Harvey, a Presbyterian minister of St. John's, Newfoundland, got possession of a squid, or calamary, as the English sometimes call them, which three fishermen found entangled in their herring net in Logie Bay, about three miles from St. John's.
>
> The body of this specimen was more than seven feet long and the caudal fin was twenty-two inches broad. The two tentacular arms were twenty-four feet long each and the eight shorter arms six feet long each, the largest of the latter being ten inches in circumference at the base. What couldn't such a monster do!

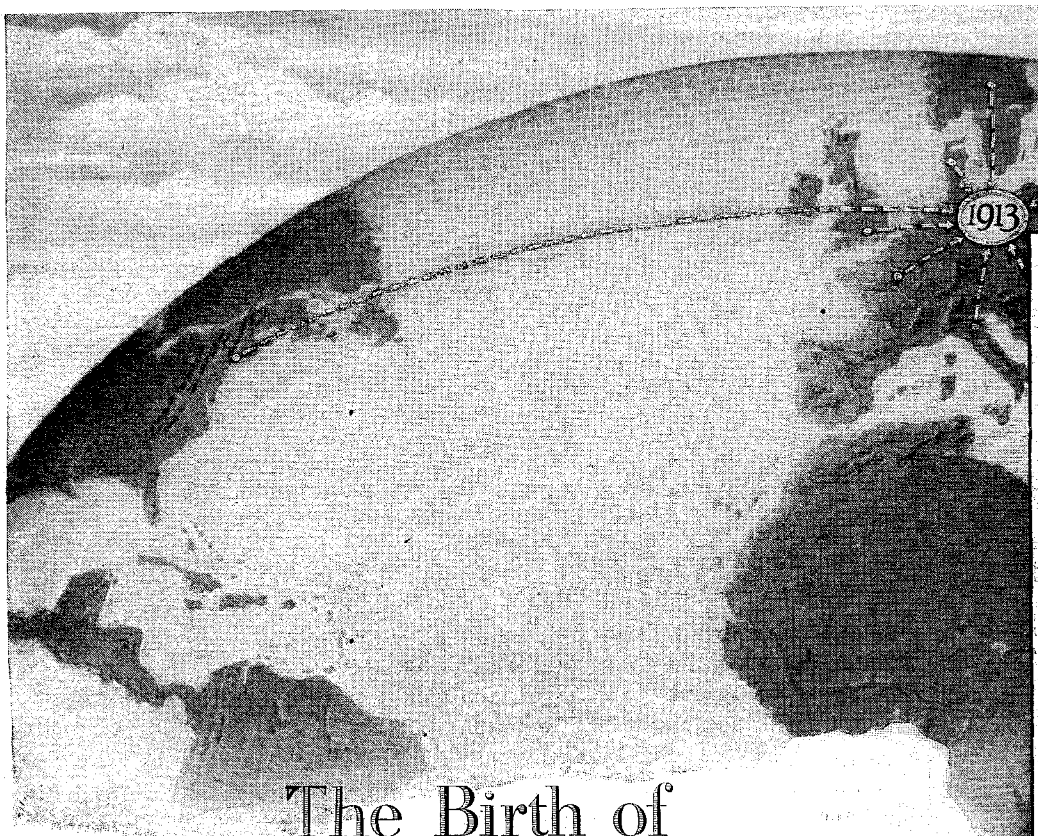
HOW WE ABUSED THE LOYALTY OF OUR FOREIGN-BORN

TOO much "I-spy" was played here during the war, according to Mr. George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, or, as he puts it in a more formal style, "Never was a country so contra-espionaged." For every spy, even for every alien of doubtful allegiance, we had thousands of industrious and patriotic citizens anxious to get on his trail. "Americanizers," a sect which, says the writer, was particularly active in the months that followed April, 1917, went around buttonholing people and demanding "are you an American?" in the same general manner of deacons demanding "Are you saved?" at a revival meeting. Writing in *Everybody's Magazine*, Mr. Creel gives a typical instance of this method of looking after our individual and national salvation:

> With the passion for minding other people's business that is the distinguishing mark of the sect, some of its disciples descended upon the humble tenement home of a Bohemian family in Chicago during the first summer of war.
>
> "We are here," the spokesman announced, impressively, "in the interests of Americanization."
>
> "I'm sorry," faltered the woman of the house, "but you'll have to come back next week."
>
> "What!" The cry was a choice compound of protest and reproach. "You mean that you have no time for our message! That you want to put off your entrance into American life?"
>
> "No, no!" The poor Bohemian woman fell straightway into a panic, for not even a policeman has the austere authoritativeness of those who elect themselves to be light-bringers. "We're perfectly willing to be Americanized. Why, we never turn any of them away. But there's nobody home but me. All the boys volunteered, my man's working on munitions, and all the rest are out selling Liberty Bonds. I don't want you to get mad, but can't you come back next week?"

This incident, "true as gospel," says Mr. Creel, is as valuable as several volumes on the subject would be in setting forth the attitudes of both native-born and alien immigrants toward the war. He continues with some lively criticism of our patriotic, dyed-in-the-wool Americans:

> On the part of the native American there was often a firm conviction that our



The Birth of "A Grade for each type of Service"

SIX years ago, 22 of the leading engineers and managing directors of the Vacuum Oil Company met at "a European port." These widely experienced men gathered from the Company's offices in the United States, England, Japan, South Africa and eight leading countries of Continental Europe.

This huge task lay before them: To enable distributors of Gargoyle Lubricants the world over to give scientific advice on any lubricating problem.

Here, for the first time in the history of power production, all engines of the world were classified according to type of construction, operation and lubrication. Here, for the first time, were classified the lubricating problems of six continents and the seven seas.

As rapidly as possible, the fruits of the meeting of 1913—with annual revisions—have been put into print and spread among the representatives of the Vacuum Oil Company in all parts of the globe.

The result?

Today Vacuum Oil Company representatives at Hong Kong are as well equipped to advise on the scientific lubrication of all types of power machinery as the sales-representatives at our New York Office.

Leading garages the world over, by referring to the Vacuum Oil Company's Complete Chart of Automobile Recommendations, tell you the scientifically-correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for your own automobile.

Among other endorsements, over 200 schools and colleges now use as text books these Engine Papers and Lubricating Booklets prepared by the Vacuum Oil Company.

This advisory literature on scientific lubrication has received the endorsement of engineers the world over. And:

The work must go on.

GARGOYLE

Lubricants

A grade for each type of service

Correct
AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

The Chart below indicates the grade recommended by the Vacuum Oil Company's *Board of Engineers. The recommendations* cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. If your car is not listed in the partial chart, send for booklet "Correct Lubrication" which lists the correct grades for *all* cars.

AUTOMOBILES	1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models		1914 Models	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott	Arc	Arc								
Abbott-Detroit			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" " (8 cyl)					A	A	A	A		
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Apperson	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Auburn (4 cyl)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (6-38 & 6-39)			A	Arc	A	Arc				
" (6-39B)(Teetor H)	A	Arc								
" (6-39B)(Cont'l)	Arc	Arc								
Autocar (2 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Briscoe	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Case	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chalmers	A	A			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
" (6-40)					A	Arc				
" (6-30)			A	A	A	A				
Chandler Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
" (F A)	A	Arc								
Cole					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Cunningham							Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Dart	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
" (Mod. C)			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" (2 & 3½ ton)	A	A								
Detroiter	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E		
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Empire (4 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (6 cyl)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
Federal	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Mod. S-X)	A	A	A	A						
" (Special)	Arc	Arc								
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hal-Twelve			A	A	A	A				
Haynes	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Hudson					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Super Six)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A				
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King							A	Arc	A	A
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc		
" (Com'l)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kissel Kar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" " (Mod. 48)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Lexington	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Lippard Stewart	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" " (Mod. M)			A	Arc	A	Arc				
" " (Mod. MW)			A	Arc						
Locomobile	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	A
Madison	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
" (8 cyl)			A	A	A	A				
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (22-70)							Arc	Arc		
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Moline-Knight	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
National	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Oakland	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl)					A	A				
Oldsmobile	A	A			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Overland	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard							A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
Paige (4 cyl)							A	Arc	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
" (6-36)					A	Arc	A	Arc		
" (6-38-39)			A	Arc						
" (6-40)	A	Arc								
Paterson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Pathfinder			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (12 cyl)			A	A	A	A				
Peerless	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" " (Com'l)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Regal	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (8 cyl)					A	A	Arc	Arc		
Renault (French)					A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Riker	A	E	E	E						
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (¾ ton)			A	Arc						
Simplex			A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stearns-Knight	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" " (8 cyl)	B	A	A	A	B	A				
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" (6 cyl)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc	Arc								
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc								
Westcott	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (16 valve)	A	A	A	A						
Willys-Knight	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
Vinton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* NEW YORK, U.S.A.

declaration of war carried an instant knowledge of English with it, and that all who persisted in speaking any other tongue after April 6, 1917, were either actual or potential "disloyalists," objects of merited suspicion and distrust; on the part of the overwhelming majority of aliens there was an almost passionate desire to serve America that was impeded at every turn by the meannesses of chauvinism and the brutalities of prejudice, as well as the short-sightedness of ignorance.

Yet as long as history is read it will stand as a monument to the democratic experiment that in an hour of confusion and hysteria the American theory of unity stood the iron test of practise. For the most part, those of foreign birth or descent kept the faith in spite of every bitterness—the great mass of the native population held to justice in spite of every incitement to hatred and persecution. And out of the test emerged an America triumphant, strengthened, and unstained!

Speaking in terms of percentage, the amount of actual disloyalty was not large enough even to speck the shining patriotism of the millions of Americans that we refer to as "adopted." Nothing in the world was ever so smashed by developments as all those prewar apprehensions that filled us with gloom. Who does not remember the fears of "wholesale disloyalty" that shook us daily? There were to be "revolutions" in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati; armed uprisings here, there, and everywhere; small armies herding thousands of rebellious enemy aliens into huge internment-camps; incendiarism, sabotage, explosions, murder, domestic riot. No imagination was too meager to paint a picture of America's adopted childrenturning faces of hatred to the motherland.

As we declared war and gathered an army against Germany, another army was gathered and sent out over the land "to watch, to search, to listen." The meager results obtained by this second army form the strongest kind of an indorsement of the loyalty of our aliens, in Mr. Creel's opinion, for it was a strong and numerous and determined army, and it reenforced another army trained to watch, to search, to listen, that was already in the field. He describes the situation:

The Department of Justice had already in the field a large, intelligent, and well-trained organization; there was also the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, and into being swiftly sprang Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, Shipping Board Intelligence, etc., etc.; and, by way of climax, the American Protective League, an organization of two hundred and fifty thousand "citizen volunteers" formed with the sanction of the Attorney-General and operating under the direction of the Bureau of Investigation.

Never was a country so thoroughly contra-espionaged! Not a pin dropt in the home of any one with a foreign name but that it rang like thunder on the inner ear of some listening sleuth! And with what result?

A scientific system of registration, prescribed by law, revealed that there were about five hundred thousand German "enemy aliens" living in the United States, and between three and four million "Austro-Hungarian enemy aliens." These figures, as a matter of course, did not include the millions of naturalized citizens, or the sons and daughters of such millions. Out of this large number just six thousand were adjudged sufficiently disaffected to be detained under Presidential warrants! Even a percentage of these, as a matter of common sense and justice, were eventually released from the army internment-camps under a strict parole system.

As for criminal prosecutions, one thousand five hundred and thirty-two persons were arrested under the provisions of the Espionage Act prohibiting disloyal utterance, propaganda, etc.; sixty-five persons for threats against the President; ten persons for sabotage, and under the penal code, with relation to conspiracy, nine hundred and eight indictments were returned, the last group including the I. W. W. cases. Even this does not spell guilt in every instance, for there have been acquittals as well as convictions, and many trials are yet to be held.

Mr. Creel does not hesitate to speak in a frank, free, and open way about our treatment, past and present, of the strangers within our gates. The moral of much of it seems to be "O Patriotism! What crimes are committed in thy name!" As we read:

Nothing is more true than that people "do not live by bread alone." The great majority live on catch phrases. For years the United States had discharged its duty to the immigrant by glib reference to the melting-pot, and yet it has been years since the melting-pot has done any melting to speak of. These hopeful thousands, coming to the land of promise with their hearts in their hands, have been treated with every indifference, and only in the most haphazard way have they been brought into touch with the bright promise of American life. Cheated by employers, lawyers, loan sharks, and employment agencies; excluded from American social and religious life as "wops," "dagoes," and "hunkies'"; given opportunity to learn English only at casual night-schools after brain-deadening days of toil; herded in ghettos and foreign quarters by their poverties and ignorances, and then, after all this, when war brought millions to our attention, we actually wondered why they had not been "Americanized," and cried out against foreign languages, a "foreign press," and a "foreign pulpit" as evidences of disloyalty.

In spite of the past, with all of its cruelties and despairs, the foreign-born were loyal, and, what is even more inspiring, they grew in loyalty despite new persecutions initiated by mistaken patriotism. For instance, the Governor of Iowa proclaimed the following rules:

"First—English should and must be the only medium of instruction in public, private, denominational, or other similar schools.

"Second—Conversation in public places, on trains, or over the telephone should be in the English language.

"Third—All public addresses should be in the English language.

"Fourth—Let those who can not speak or understand the English language conduct their religious worship in their homes."

In other States, similar prohibitions were put into effect, and sudden and fundamental changes were worked not only in the schools, churches, and the press, but in the whole social structure. No effort at distinction was made—the language of Allied and neutral countries being put under the ban as well as enemy languages.

There can be no denial of the evil that was attempted to be cured. In our schools, our churches, our press, and in our social life, English should be the one accepted language, and this must of necessity be our goal. But it was criminal to let the ideal of to-morrow alter the facts of to-day. . . . . .

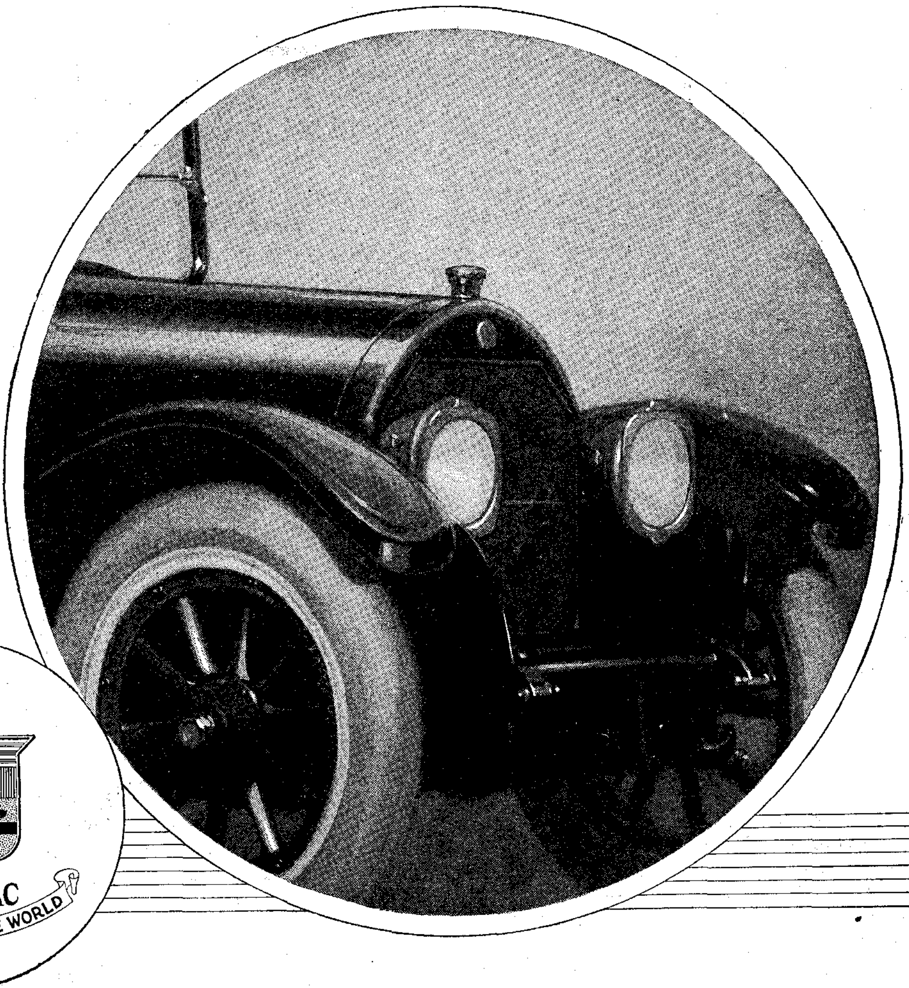
The Czecho-Slovaks were the first to come to us with reports of the cruelties and injustices worked by these regulations in the various States. A great people indomitable, devoted! Over sixty thousand fought in the American Army, thousands enlisting voluntarily at the outset of war; there were about thirty thousand in the Czecho-Slovak Army in Italy, and about ninety thousand are still fighting in Siberia. It will be news to many to learn that the first real blow against German and American intrigue in the United States was struck by the Bohemian National Alliance. With the assistance of some Czecho-Slovak officials at the Austrian consulates, and through a most remarkable machinery of espionage, the Bohemians defeated plot after plot against America and brought out the evidence that resulted in the recall of Dumba. The Czecho-Slovak societies were the only ones that adopted the rule that every member must own a Liberty Bond.

Even these people, however, whose courage and loyalty have become proverbs, were not spared persecution by provincial ignorance. In one Texas town, virtually all the young men of the Czecho-Slovak colony volunteered, and their departure was made the occasion of a great demonstration. Many old people were there, and the speeches were in the native tongue. Without any attempt to inquire into the nature of the meeting, "native patriots" threw rocks in the window, attacked the audience, and drove them forth from the building as tho they had been Huns caught in some atrocity.

In Iowa and Nebraska, meetings held to secure recruits for the Czecho-Slovak army were broken up because English was not used, and from scores of communities we received pathetic letters telling how Bohemian parents, who had given all their sons to the American Army, were hounded as traitors because they could not speak English.

Even the Army itself was not without its part in this tragedy of supersensitive patriotism. Young men of various opprest nationalities of Austria-Hungary volunteered early in the war and asked for service in France. "These ardent spirits," says Mr. Creel, "many of whom had not been in this country long enough to learn English, were put into companies of 'casuals' and set at menial tasks in the various camps." Even tho they could not have been put at once into English-speaking companies, this treatment humiliated them, and was a waste of fighting energy. "And all the while," he continues, "the foreign-born, patiently, indomitably, were writing a record of devotion shot through with service and sacrifice":

In Milwaukee a group of Polish women evolved an idea that spread all over the United States into every racial group. In order that their husbands might fight,



CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

BUOYANT, is the word that owners picturesquely use in describing one outstanding quality of Cadillac performance.

In the front seat, or in the tonneau, there actually *is* a sense of floating through space.

Mere weight contributes a certain steadiness to a motor car.

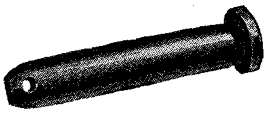
But Cadillac steadiness, is the steadiness of substantial, balanced weight, with a motive power suggestive of *wings*.

The power of the V-type engine is so great, so constant, and *so fluid in its action*, that it triumphs completely over the inert metals which it propels so buoyantly over the road.

The vigor and *life* of his car, its constant readiness, ever and always—these are things that help to make a Cadillac owner the enthusiast he is.

Back of spontaneous delight in a motor car must be an abiding confidence.

And, of course, even temper and uniform performance *are* sources of lasting satisfaction in Cadillac possession.



STOPPING on a grade is safe only when every detail of the braking system is thoroughly dependable.

The Cadillac has taken what might be considered *unnecessary* precautions. For example, a small Pin in the brake rod connections. The *heat treatment* of this Pin insures long life and safety.

This unusual care upon so-called "rough parts" is typically Cadillac.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY—DETROIT, MICH.

these Polish women clubbed together by sixes and eights, rented a house, selected from among themselves a housekeeper who took care of the house and the children while the other five or seven went to work. In this way, their living expenses were cut down so that they could not only support themselves and relieve their husbands from any anxiety about them, but were even able to buy Liberty Bonds from their savings.

The Italians in the United States are about four per cent. of the whole population, but the list of casualties shows a full ten per cent. of Italian names. More than three hundred thousand Italians figured on the army list, and in defense of the inner lines as well as on the firing-lines they proved their devotion to their adopted country. There was no shipyard, ammunition factory, airplane factory, steel mill, mine, lumber-camp, or docks in which the Italians did not play a large part, and often the most prominent part, in actual and efficient work. In some places, such as mines and docks, the Italians reached fully thirty per cent. of the total number of employees, working at all times with full and affectionate loyalty toward the Government of the United States. For instance, when a strike was threatened in one of the big industrial centers it was an Italian who jumped on a box and cried: "If you leave work now, you will be as tho you were sneaking back out of a trench, abandoning your comrades at the time of a fight when they need you most." And the strike was averted.

The Lithuanians, of whom there are about one million in the United States, gave thirty thousand soldiers to the colors, fifty per cent. of them volunteers. At the close of the Fourth Liberty Loan, the leaders assured us that there was not a Lithuanian home in the United States in which the family savings had not been invested in bonds or War Savings Stamps.

There are about 15,000 Russians in the United States Army and the total contribution of Russians to the Fourth Liberty Loan was $40,000,000.

The National Croatian Society, with a membership of 42,000, did these three things: adopted one of the most ringing declarations of loyalty ever penned; decreed expulsion for any member expressing a disloyal sentiment or attempting to evade military service; bought $300,000 of Liberty Bonds, and donated over $50,000 to Red-Cross work.

In the Army were 60,000 men of Greek birth or descent, and it is estimated that the Greek purchase of Liberty Bonds was well over $30,000,000 for the four drives, all coming in small amounts that represented sacrifice.

It is a record that could be stretched out into pages, for there is not a foreign-language group in the United States that did not answer America's call with devotion and understanding, pathetically proud of their Liberty Bonds and their service flags, and feeling every individual instance of indifference or disloyalty as a stain and a shame. But never at any time were we able to fix this record in the consciousness of the American people or to induce the press of the United States to give it prominence or even recognition. It was infinite labor to get noted Americans to address the foreign-language groups, and great loyalty meetings of the foreign-born, where thousands pledged lives and money and love, either went unnoticed by the papers or were given an indifferent little note of two or three lines.

Politics played "an ugly part" also in "the drama of confusion," especially in the Northwest. A policy of "brutal intolerance" spread to other commonwealths, and "tarring and feathering took on the appearance of a popular outdoor sport in Washington, Idaho, and Montana." The Präger lynching, with its sacrifice of a victim afterward proved to have been rather more than innocent, and the President's appeal against mob lawlessness helped to keep this brand of "patriotism" from too greatly handicapping "the fight for national unity." Mr. Creel concludes with a prophecy:

> We are even now so close to the trees that we can not see the forest. All that we have known is the underbrush of irritation, the tearing vines of prejudice, and the poison-ivy of politics. But when the day is come that we are on a hill, blessed with vision and perspective, it will be seen that the rallying of America was not sectional nor yet racial, but that it was the tremendous response of a unified whole, with men and women from other lands standing shoulder to shoulder with the native-born, serving and sacrificing with the same devotion, and in equal measure pouring their blood on the altar of freedom.

HOW THE YANKEES HELD THE CHURCH

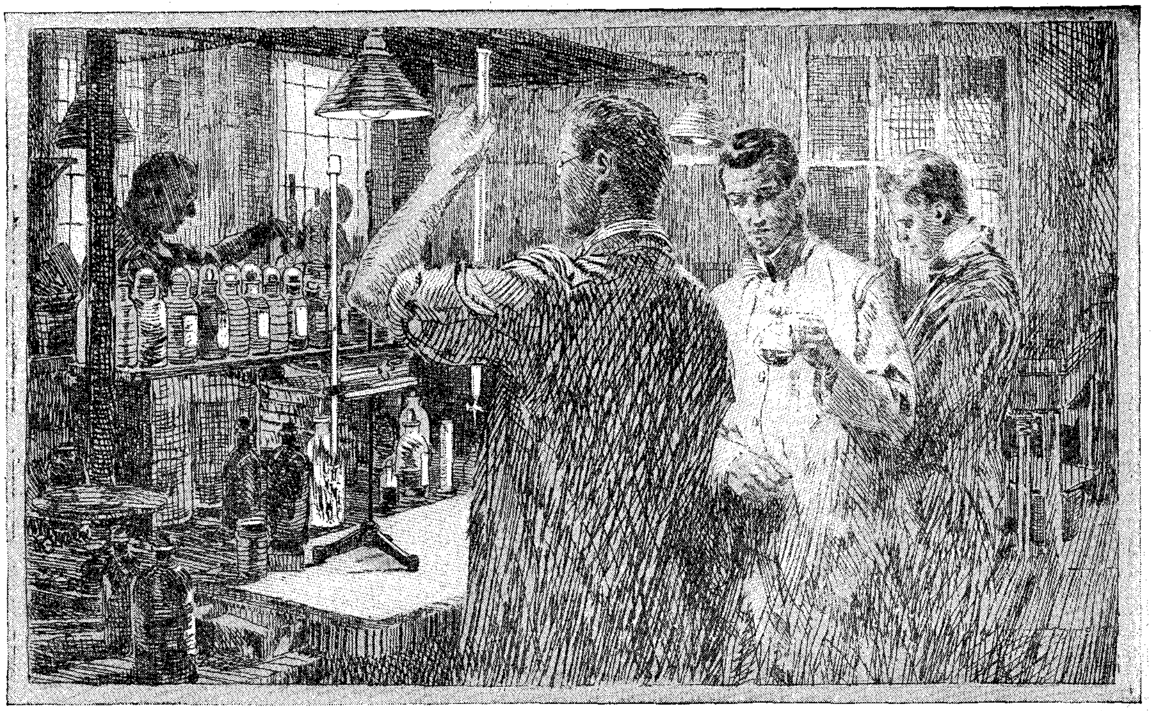
There is plenty of good fighting in Patrick McGill's new book, "The Dough-Boys" (George H. Doran Company), but no more desperate fighting than a struggle in a little shell-wrecked church in No Man's Land, where one American soldier, standing by the ruined altar, held back a German charge. Standing before a figure of Christ that had but one arm, the lone soldier, who, however, owned the good fighting name of Sullivan, was waiting for his comrades to come up, when, looking down the nave, he saw a German darkening the doorway. Then, says Mr. McGill, continuing the story:

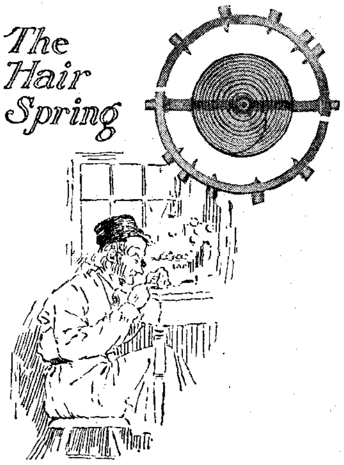
> Raising his rifle Sullivan fired, and the man tottered and fell. Another appeared, and another, till the door was crowded with Germans. But they did not come forward.
>
> Suddenly the forms in field-gray by the door rushed up the church toward the altar. Sullivan unhooked a bomb from his equipment and, leaning back, he flung it into the first wave of Germans. It exploded in the midst of them, and a number fell, yelling like beasts in agony.
>
> The Irishman flung a second bomb. A flash lit up the church as if the door of a furnace had been suddenly opened and then shut. A shower of bullets was the reply and these hit against the floor, the walls, and altar-rails, burying themselves in the wood, chipping the walls and ricochetting off the iron. The volley was violent and of a nature to make the boldest shrink. The nave was crowded with Germans.
>
> "Keep it up, Sullivan. Keep it up!"
>
> The dough-boys were coming in to help their comrade. Crowding through the door of the sacristy, they rushed out in front of the altar with a young officer leading, a revolver in each hand.
>
> "On them, boys!" he yelled. "With the bayonet! Forward, America!"
>
> He rushed the enemy furiously firing madly, Sullivan like a mad thing, at his heels, bellowing like a bull and lunging with his bayonet. The smoke of rifles and exploding bombs filled the building; it was one pell-mell of helmets, figures in gray and khaki, flashes of fire and glints of steel. Men groaned madly as they fell and were trampled on as they lay on the floor of the church. It was a fight dogged and desperate, a fight to the finish.
>
> Men who had lost their bayonets were strangling one another, fighting with their fingers and fists. Wounded men on the floor pummeled one another's faces. Everybody held the church and nobody held it. On the left over the broken seats the Americans made their way toward the door, on the right, under the wall to which the pictures of "The Stations of the Cross" were nailed. The Germans were holding their own and making a little progress toward the altar.
>
> Suddenly affairs took a turn for the better as a fresh party of Americans came in by the main entrance of the church.
>
> The young officer who led the first attack was still there, offering himself to every blow of the combat. Bathed in perspiration, his eyes lit up, his mouth foaming, his uniform unbuttoned, bleeding, muddy, magnificent, he was the veritable spirit of war.
>
> "On them!" he yelled. "Get them out of here!"
>
> Under the leadership of the young officer the dough-boys multiplied themselves and each man was worth ten. The Germans on the right gave way, turned, and fled. Their mates followed them, and the doorway became a shambles. Here the beaten men were met by their own reenforcements just coming in to take part in the fight and they could not get out. They were shoved in backward against the bayonets of the Americans.
>
> The enemy came in again, and again he was shoved out, leaving the wounded behind on a floor slippery with blood. A third time they attacked, driving the holders of the church back as far as the altar-steps, on which the mutilated statue of St. Joseph was lying. The struggle was very bitter for a full quarter of an hour, but at the end of that time Top-Sergeant Casey discovered a German machine gun hidden in a corner of the chapel, its muzzle thrust through a little opening in the wall, and commanding the American trenches to the right. It was when Casey was shoved backward by a determined thrust of the Germans that he stumbled across the gun, which was covered over with a piece of sacking. Casey fell on this, and in his efforts to regain his feet he pulled the sacking away and discovered the gun which it hid.
>
> "Come, boys!" he yelled. "Out with them now; it will be the last time."
>
> He led the attack, exhorting the soldiers to follow him, and they followed him, chasing the Germans clean out into the open. Then the gun was taken in from its emplacement, an ammunition belt was rooted out from some corner, and with the Maxim fixed in the doorway the Germans did not dare to attack again.
>
> In the evening when darkness had fallen the Americans withdrew, taking their wounded away with them. They reached their own trench, and Sullivan, Burke, and Stiffy made for their own dugout. The youngsters, dead beat, sat down on the floor and sighed deeply.
>
> "It was a streak of pure hell," said Burke.

WALTHAM THE SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH

&

AND THE FOREIGN BUILT WATCH





A Campaign to Aid You in Selecting Your Watch

THE hairspring is the brain of the watch. It is the most delicate tension spring made. For use in the small sized watch, 84,000 springs are made from one pound of steel, raising the value of that pound of steel from $5.00 to $30,000.

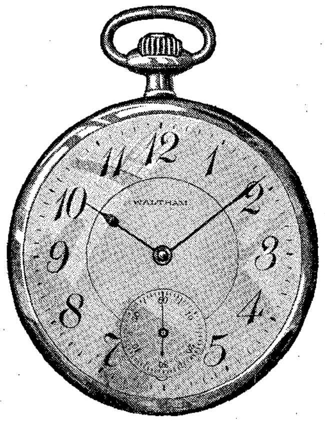
The Waltham hairspring steel is drawn through diamond surfaces, and for the smaller watches, to a third of the thickness of a human hair.

The Breguet, or over-coil (named after its inventor, a famous old French watchmaker), is used on every Waltham watch. The most important part of the complete operation in making a hairspring is the forming and tempering of this Breguet over-coil.

At Waltham, instead of being formed or bent by hand as a *separate* operation, the entire *completed* hairspring is *formed at one and the same time*, after which it is hardened and tempered *in form*—the invention of John Logan, American watchmaker, a genius who was a part of Waltham leadership in watchmaking. Indeed, Waltham is the only watchmaker that claims this perfect method of making the Breguet hairspring.

The foreign, imported watch movement has a hairspring that is first formed *in the flat*, then hardened and tempered *in the flat*. Then the outer coil is bent to form the Breguet over-coil, which, if the flat spring were *as hard as the Waltham*, and *properly* tempered like the Waltham hairspring, it could not be bent to *correct* form, and would be liable to break in the attempt.

Waltham superiority is in original method, secret process, unvarying quality of every important part of the watch—a quality that cannot be equaled by the foreign "hand" method of manufacture. That is why Waltham leads the world in standardized watchmaking, and why your watch selection should be a Waltham.



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Its exclusive features are protected by patents. It is known as

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Sold at the Standard Price of $1.00 each. (In Canada $1.50.)

For the Tractor, Truck and high-powered Car *the* perfect plug is Mosler Tractor Plug, extra heavy and massive—made with Unbreakable Mica Insulation — $2.00 each. (In Canada $2.50.)

"Mosler on Spark Plugs" written by A. R. Mosler—authority on ignition problems—sent free. Tells the right plug for all motors.

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60th Year

SHE MAKES IDLE ACRES FEED THE HUNGRY

THE courage, stanchness, self-sacrifice, and indomitable endurance of our soldiers and sailors which have crowned our banners with victory are beyond cavil and will go down through the ages encouraging and uplifting the generations yet to come. Literature, art, music will be enriched by themes born of the lives of men and women who died to make others live. But just because this record is so splendid it is the more necessary to remember those who made it possible for men and women to go to the front; a front demands a back; in the front we had our Army, at the back the land army, supporting, upholding, backing with every ounce of strength and energy that within them lay. Much of the work that was then done is just what is wanted at all times; things were done by folks who never thought such things could be done, least of all by such people as they were. This discovery of themselves, by all sorts and conditions of men, is one of the things, born of the war, which is going to be of enormous consequence in the daily workings of every-day life. Such lives and workers are already bearing fruit in our midst. To take but one example, *The Delineator* has selected Miss Sophia Carey and ennobled her by the title of "Food Producer." It is from this we quote. Miss Carey is an Englishwoman, accustomed in her Yorkshire and Indian homes, to all the accessories of a "county" home, lots of servants, and so on. She never took much interest in where food came from, not even a garden. This is mentioned only to show what can be done, when necessity arises, by a well-bred, carefully educated young Englishwoman who never knew what real work was until faced by impelling motive. We read:

> Several years ago, to the amusement and consternation of her conservative English family, Miss Carey announced that she wanted to use some twelve acres of grass in their country place, and to start a poultry farm there. Of course there were objection and protest, but her persuasion finally carried the day, and she went into the project with a serious purpose, the whole-hearted earnestness which she has shown in other directions since the war summer of 1914.
>
> Her success in poultry was soon shown, for she began to take blue ribbons in Madison Square Garden, New York. When Hun hordes overran Belgium she realized in a flash that hunger was going to play a terrible rôle. Miss Carey threw herself into the movement of the Land Army in England, which accomplished much to nullify threats of German *U*-boats to bring England to her knees by starvation. Then, when it became apparent, in the early winter of 1917, that the submarine assassins would be defeated sooner or later, thus permitting free transportation of supplies across the seas, Miss Carey came at once to the United States, realizing that there were millions upon millions of untilled acres, and millions

upon millions of women who might be induced each to cultivate a war-garden, thus adding enormously to the food-supply of the Allies, who sorely needed it.

Altho but slightly acquainted with American womanhood, Miss Carey felt it could be counted upon to the last home, to the last ounce of strength, in an effort to hold off starvation in Europe until the shattered, impoverished, grief-stricken peoples could pull themselves together sufficiently to feed themselves. She arrived here just before Christmas, 1917, and at once started on a lecture tour, trying to place the true situation before American women, to show them the vital necessity for increasing food-supplies as well as for economizing in food, and to urge them to greater and greater effort in cultivating home gardens; in canning, preserving, dehydrating, and otherwise saving their fruit and vegetables. Her success has been marked before the several hundred audiences addrest; and in order to give a practical demonstration of what a business woman can do in the way of raising food, without interfering with her regular occupation, Miss Carey rented a small abandoned farm in the State of New York last summer, and ran it single-handed, with two exceptions hereafter to be specified.

There on a little place of six acres, she has hogs, ducks, geese, chickens, and rabbits, worth at prevailing market prices perhaps one hundred per cent. more than the entire capital with which the little farm was provided. This is worth noting, but more important in Miss Carey's eyes is the fact that by judicious breeding and careful attention she has vastly increased the actual numbers of such food animals, and by just that much the food-supply itself. That is the point she wishes to emphasize for hundreds of thousands of American women—that by using small plots of ground they can add tremendously to the meat-supply of the world as well as to its fruits and vegetables. And Miss Carey is absolutely confident that however great the demand was for food during the war, it will be far greater for the next few years, now that war is over and some two hundred millions of half-starved Russians, Servians, Poles, Armenians, and others can be reached by food-trains and food-ships which were prevented from carrying relief while hostilities were in progress.

Until last summer she had never seen green corn growing, for it is not grown in her English home. But she started in with a successful effort, and mightily enjoyed the sweet, succulent ears she gathered later on. When the time came for picking grapes, Miss Carey was starting for the West on a lecture tour—yet close at hand were vines heavily laden with luscious fruit, for she had not neglected the vines, as we may be sure. Hearing of the situation, some Red-Cross workers in the nearest large village offered to harvest the grapes and make of them grape-juice and grape-jelly, free of charge, provided Miss Carey would share it with them. She was only too glad to do so, and received enough jelly and grape-juice to supply a good-sized family until next grape season comes around.

But the thing of which she is proudest in garden endeavor is her potato patch. When she had the garden plowed, early in June, she discovered some seedling potato roots evidently left over and self-sown three years ago when the little farm was last cultivated. Were these seedling roots to be thrown away? Not by Miss Sophia Carey—for she knows only too well the

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None genuine without this mark

TIMKEN

If It Hadn't Been for the Motor Car

Cleveland, between sips of its morning coffee, last December, read the news: "Car men out—disagreement—no cars—settlement not in sight."

For the professional man it was only an interesting bit of news.

For the worker in the shop, office, factory and mill, inconvenience, hardship and possible loss of wages were written between the lines.

For the factory manager, lessened production loomed ahead, and for the store owner, a falling off in trade.

But the motor car came to the rescue.

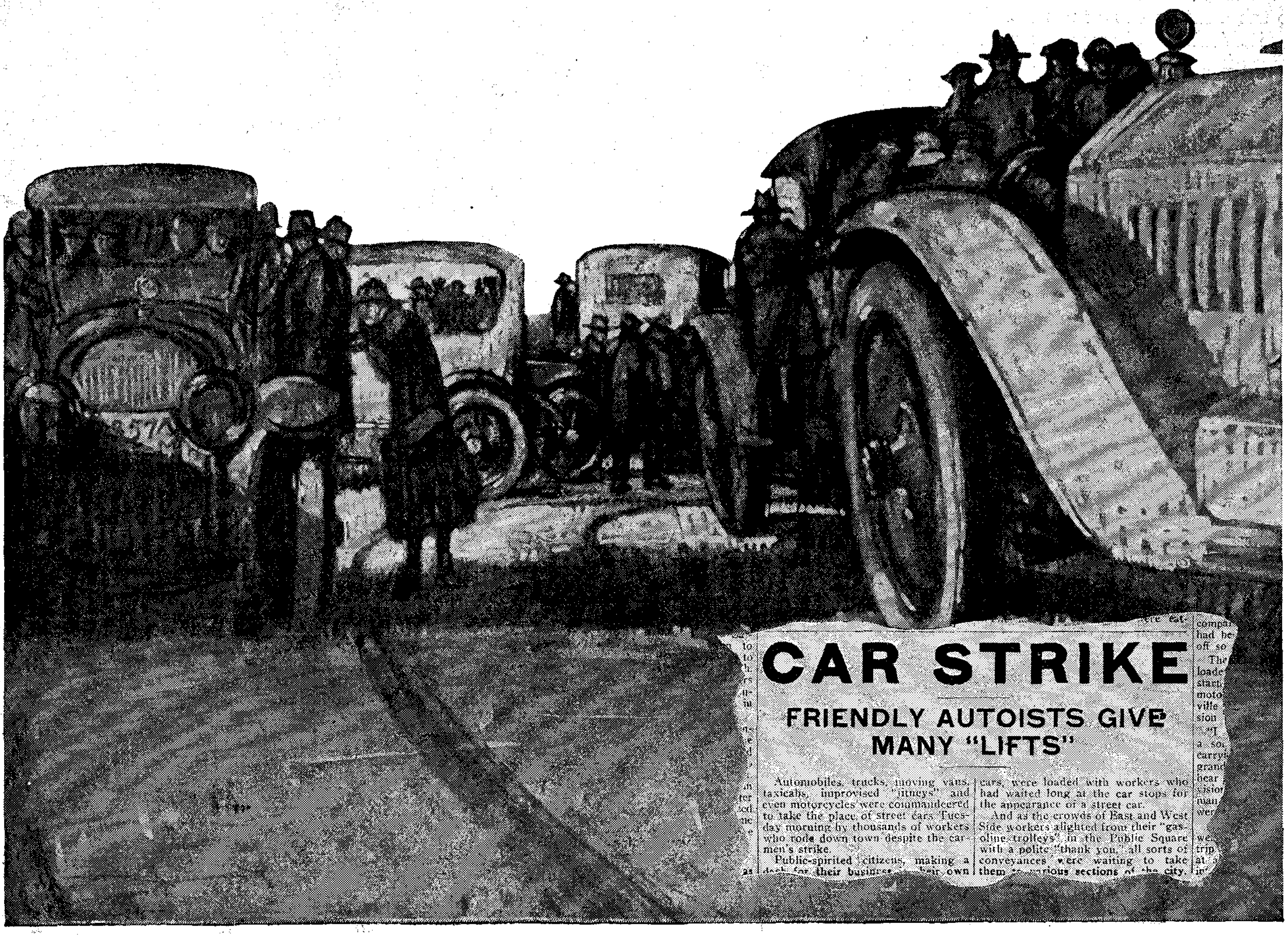
Touring cars, roadsters, light cars and heavy, packed their seats with women workers, and found room on the running boards to carry men and boys. Motor trucks that delivered drygoods, or groceries, steel bars or brass castings, took time morning and evening to carry company employees to and from their work. Thousands of cars owned by store, shop and factory workers, carried their owners as usual, and took an added load of shopmen and clerks.

Because of the motor car, business went forward with but slight slackening through the whole of the strike.

Only once in a great while can truck and passenger car give such unique assistance as this, but their less conspicuous, everyday service to business is just as important. And the Cleveland incident forcibly directs attention to the abilities of the motor car when conditions enforce overtime duty and encourage overloads.

THE TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.

Oldest and largest builders of front and rear axles for both passenger cars and motor trucks.



CAR STRIKE

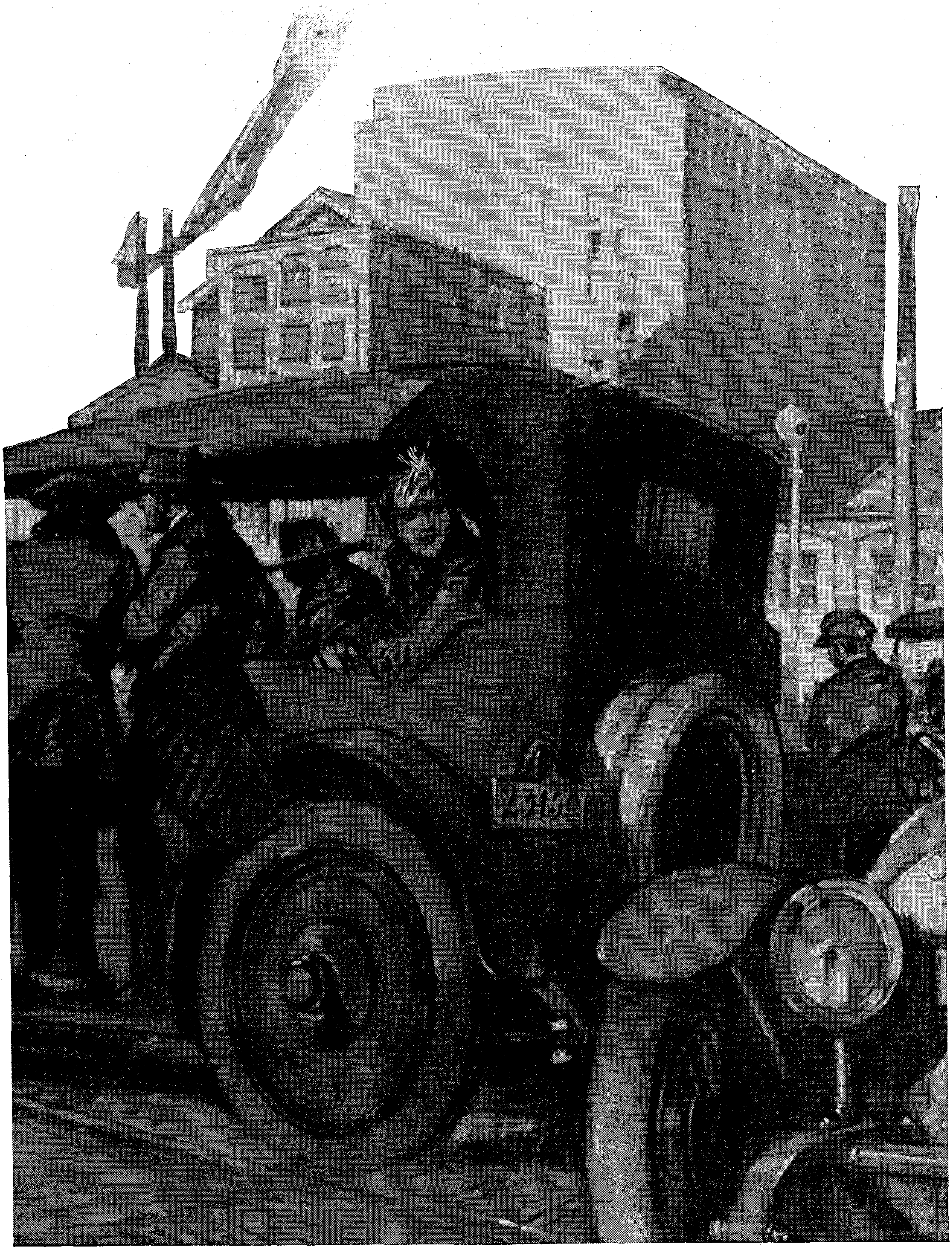
FRIENDLY AUTOISTS GIVE MANY "LIFTS"

Automobiles, trucks, moving vans, taxicabs, improvised "jitneys" and even motorcycles were commandeered to take the place of street cars Tuesday morning by thousands of workers who rode down town despite the carmen's strike.

Public-spirited citizens, making a dash for their business in their own cars, were loaded with workers who had waited long at the car stops for the appearance of a street car.

And as the crowds of East and West Side workers alighted from their "gasoline trolleys" in the Public Square with a polite "thank you," all sorts of conveyances were waiting to take them to various sections of the city.

DETROIT



value of every tuber, of every ounce of food. She determined to transplant the seedling roots, and did so, to the intense amusement of neighbors who had never heard of such a thing as transplanting potatoes. But Miss Carey had the satisfaction, only six weeks later, of eating potatoes produced by those same seedling roots.

The plowing she had done by a man; when she is away from the farm lecturing a neighbor comes to care for the stock. Sometimes, at a week-end, another man, a relative, spends the day at the farm helping in odd jobs. With these exceptions Miss Carey has carried through the experiment single-handed, and has not missed a day of business while doing so, either. As we walked down the grassy slope toward the macadam highway leading from New York to the beautiful hills of Westchester County, Miss Carey spoke briefly of her hopes and expectations for coming seasons.

"What I want to do," she said, "is to get food over to the other side of the Atlantic, to countless millions of people who are suffering such hunger as Americans can not understand. Here, in this fortunate land, are endless acres of idle land, and tens of thousands of idle women. With the help of a great American Woman's Land Army, properly organized and extended, the hunger and starvation 'over there' can be wiped out forever; but only if the women of the United States will rise up, will measure up to their responsibilities and shoulder the burden of sacrifice and service, by growing food as the women of England and France have done."

Like all successful workers, not idealists, Miss Carey is not only a worker, but a woman of "vision," not visions. She considers not only to-day, but the nation that is to be. She loves to plant trees for others, at some distant day to bask and shelter beneath. So she says:

> "This coming year, and next year, I want to see not six acres, but sixty thousand acres in small plots and farms of moderate size, cultivated by women now idle; and a great opportunity presents itself in States all the way from Maryland to Florida, where uncounted thousands of acres of farm lands are lying idle and largely abandoned simply for lack of labor. If women will come forward with capital and service, I will undertake to get this great and humanitarian enterprise under way. The Land Army will provide the labor on the same terms it provides labor for the average farmer to-day—two dollars for a day of eight hours. We have the labor available in the fast-growing Woman's Land Army, I repeat; there is excellent land in sight and not now cultivated. I have every hope that both men and women with capital to invest may become interested in such a plan. If so, it may mean a great step forward in the history of mankind—that of proving that it is possible to remove permanently from earth the menace of actual starvation present in certain unhappy countries."

Miss Carey's vision of sixty thousand acres of land in Southern States bordering the Atlantic cultivated by a great army of women now not engaged in useful occupation outside the home is a bold one; but it does not stop with the farm lands referred to. If the vision becomes a reality in that region, the plan may be duplicated in other parts of this country, and perhaps in Canada as well. But lest the reader have too roseate a view of the possibilities outlined, it should be mentioned that probably not one woman in ten thousand, or one man either, possesses the energy, business ability, and tireless earnestness in the work of food-production which absorbs Miss Carey's every thought and action. She is putting her whole life into this one thing, regardless of social or other distractions. For that reason it might be well for other women to experiment carefully before investing too much money on their own responsibility in food-production. Nevertheless, every one who has even a small patch of unused land can grow fruits and vegetables, raise rabbits, keep chickens, ducks, geese, and in many instances fatten a few pigs. And if American women expect to have, this year and next year and the year afterward, food in quantities to which they have been accustomed in the past, they will have to do this very thing. As for the larger undertaking, on the suggested sixty thousand acres of Southern lands, Miss Carey feels confident that sufficient capital will be forthcoming from investors to make a beginning at least large enough to prove the soundness of her plan.

"DON'TS" FOR MOTHERS OF RETURNING SOLDIERS

"WHEN the boys come home" what are we going to do for them? "Find them good jobs," is the prompt answer of the practical economist. But the problem of readjusting the young soldier to social life will also be a pressing one, and it is natural that it should be uppermost in the mind of a woman and a home-maker. So it is a woman, Mabel Fonda Gareissen, writing to the New York *Times* from the Y. M. C. A. Officers' Club at Limoges, France, who tries to tell American mothers what changes they must expect to see in their returning soldier sons, and what they must do for them—also what "Don'ts" they must keep constantly in their minds. One of Mrs. Gareissen's most emphatic "Don'ts" relates to certain forms of American home cookery and viands. She registers a rigid fiat against stews. Thus she says:

> I am almost tempted to have a list of "Don'ts" printed for the American women to hang in the hallway so the boys will be sure the instant they enter the home door that certain dishes will never again be inflicted upon them. Let them know at once that stews are abolished forever. So many "stews" have they been forced to eat their name for it is "slum." The very thought of "slum" contracts their stomachs. Canned salmon (alias goldfish), and corned beef (alias monkey meat, corn Willy, red horse, and bully beef) are equally nauseating, as are hash, oatmeal, and beans. Bread pudding is another despised dish. The artillerymen call it "artillery pudding." They say after the K. P. cleans the mess kitchen the cook uses anything and everything for the mixture that the K. P. has gathered up. They have turned against carrots and rice, too, with good reason. I went with a colonel not long ago to the Haviland factories to help him select some china for his wife. As we looked about, I spied a pretty and unusual dish. The colonel admired it too, so I asked Mr. Haviland what it was for. The answer came, "It is a rice dish." The colonel turned quickly, actually nauseated, as he said: "If my wife ever serves me rice, I'll leave home." The thought came to me, if colonels feel so, how must buck privates feel?

At the request of many of the boys with whom she has been in contact, Mrs. Gareissen explains, she is trying to give American mothers a heart-to-heart talk which may help to prevent misunderstandings and uncomfortable situations. So she continues:

> The boys agree with me that for several weeks after they get home you will spoil them outrageously. Then you will begin to wonder, and, having been so far away from the frightful scene, your wonder will increase.
>
> Your sons are changed. They are going home, after these few but intense months, with an entirely different outlook on life. They came to France unsophisticated. They are returning the most worldly-wise men of the earth. They have seen the nations, America included, as they are, not as they thought they were. (Nations as individuals show their real characters only under tremendous pressure.) War has failed to brutalize our American boys. They are as gentle and affectionate as when they left home—certainly they are more simple and unassuming. There is not much of the egotistical ego left. But there are other ways in which they are changed, less important perhaps, yet not trifling.
>
> These modest, unassuming boys of ours, who dashed into the accursed German machine-gun nests as fearlessly as they would step out into the sunshine, have told me tales so harrowing I have turned faint and dizzy. Must not these ugly experiences have left a lasting mental influence?
>
> I am sure you are prepared for a change in your sons, but they are more changed than their manner indicates. Of necessity they have learned to be pretty good actors. Therein lies a danger. All the stirring events of this great adventure have compelled our boys to think as they never thought before. They see life stript of its veneer. They see conditions as they are, and they are not as they thought they were. And after the first burst of excitement at reaching America, and the joy of reunion with loved ones, reaction will set in.
>
> Jack may make a fool of himself for the time being, while John may act like a man of seventy-five. Don't fret and worry, thinking that war has ruined Jack. It hasn't. Be particularly gentle and considerate, making no comment on the lateness of the hour he comes in. Don't even ask him where he is spending his time; in short, don't ask a single embarrassing question. Bide your time. Instead of wondering, use your ingenuity in seeing wherein you can make home more attractive and comfortable. Keep flowers artistically arranged here and there, and study the best and latest cook-book and serve the daintiest meals with spotless linen. Most of all, dress becomingly, just as you would for a lover—in truth, Jack is your lover-son returned, and he has been adoring you and longing for you as you can never realize.
>
> If John shows a tendency to become a habitual "setter," as many men have become after wars, find ways and means of weaning him gradually. Don't for the

The Shows Only New Car

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The Essex—$1395

Has Economy of the Light Car; Comfort, Performance and Endurance of the Costliest

The most interesting exhibit at the automobile shows this year is the one new car—the Essex.

Its coming has been looked forward to for more than a year.

The announcement awakened a new interest in motor cars. Thousands have already seen and ridden in it. Dealers have had to establish waiting lists for buyers, as deliveries can not be made as promptly as everyone wants them.

The Essex possesses the riding qualities and endurance, the elegance and refinement, that have been the exclusive attractions of large, costly cars.

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As you view the various exhibits at the automobile show, you will see the cars you already know. A few changes in body design perhaps, but nothing of importance mechanically has been produced during the past year.

The Essex, therefore, is the distinctive car, for it is new in name, type and value.

It is light in weight. It has the qualities, economy, and low operating cost that make the light, cheap car attractive. It has the easy riding qualities and the performance and the long endurance, as well as the refinement of appointment of large and costly cars.

Rattles and squeaks which cause cars soon to grow old are not so likely to develop in the Essex. Its frame is as rigid as a bridge girder. Every wearing part is adjustable.

Every one who attends the automobile shows should arrange to ride in the Essex. It rides so easily you won't be reminded of every cobblestone.

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When the Essex was put on the road last year its builders knew there need be no haste in getting into quantity production. So the engineers had months to refine and to develop it. The result is equal to that which comes to a car in its second year, after all the annoyances and discrepancies, so common to a first year production, had been completely eliminated.

Its dealers, through long association with fine quality cars, are leaders in their respective communities. You will find Essex dealers in every important automobile distributing and selling center in the world.

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If you don't get an opportunity to ride in the Essex during the show, then go to the nearest Essex dealer and arrange for a ride. Nearly every Essex dealer now has his first cars. They are all alike. Anyone will make good. And you should know what the Essex can do.

This invitation is to everyone. Nothing helps the Essex so much as to have people ride in it. We know what you will say. It will be what hundreds of thousands are already saying.

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Wherever there is a load to pull, to hoist, to sustain, there you find wire ropes, often overloaded, generally neglected, still "carrying on".

There is a grade of Broderick & Bascom Wire Rope for every purpose. These grades have been carefully standardized and the standards are rigidly maintained. Because wire of suitably high grade for our Yellow Strand Wire Rope could not be obtained during the war, the manufacture of Yellow Strand was temporarily suspended but will soon be resumed.

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world let him know what you are up to, when you plan a little party for the movies with the chafing-dish afterward, but plan amusement, and entertainment. It's a delightful sensation for a woman to draw upon her feminine nature, and when your sons return you will have opportunities for self-development you have never had in your life before. You know the Bible says a woman should be as subtle as a serpent and as harmless as a dove.

You may wonder sometimes that the son you brought up with such care can be so lax in manners. Don't forget that the Germans brought this war on the world. And don't forget that the boys have lived the lives of soldiers for over a year and a half, in a foreign country, away from the refinement of home, mother, sister, and sweetheart. With tact on your part he will unconsciously sooner or later again take on the external polish.

As I have been intimately among officers as much as with the soldiers, I am justified in saying that the only difference between them, taking them as a whole, is the uniform and Sam Browne belt. They are all American young men. (This condition does not exist in the other armies because of the large class of peasantry.) Officers as well as soldiers are going home different men. Many who came over, never having given much thought to religion or the golden rule, are going back deeply religious, with definite ideas and ideals. Others who came over, religious in the orthodox way, are mystified and full of uncertainty and doubt. Many have become fatalists, which I think is more unfortunate than uncertainty. All alike are in a transitional state of mind, and this, in addition to the reaction that is bound to set in, and their reestablishment in business, will make life none too easy for a time.

Of course you will be absorbed and thrilled with the war-stories, but after you have heard them a hundred times or more they will cease to haunt you. You have not been in the tragedy. Make up your mind to listen patiently to these stories so long as you live. The experiences have been too ghastly for the boys to forget. The remembrance of them will always cling.

The Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton, one of the most advanced of English thinking women (and quite the most charming person I have ever met), said in an address which she made in Paris last August: "Woman's work has not yet really begun; that will begin in the reconstruction of home life, after the men return."

The task of the English and French women is simple compared to that of the American women. They have been over here. They have not got their information from newspapers and magazines. They have seen the tragedy, while the American women have been denied even the privilege of receiving natural letters from their sons, so rigid has the censoring been.

If you had been in France you would not be in the least surprized if the son you brought up with such exquisite care wipes his mouth with his hand while eating dinner. Napkins are not provided at war, and the use of the hand has become a habit. More than likely he may forget at times and leave the table abruptly, chewing the last mouthful. At war our boys have eaten only to live, not from pleasure, and if you could have seen the war-service you would not have wondered that they left as quickly as possible.

Last week a particularly refined young

officer urged me to dine with him because he was homesick. Altho by nature, I am certain, he is considerate and thoughtful, he made more than one slip. Toward the end of the meal he filled his glass with water, and as he set the water-bottle down he noticed my empty glass. His face flushed and his eyes grew moist as he quietly said: "Do you think I will ever recover my manners?" I speak of this not because it is an unusual case, but a common one. With all their bravery, these men are very sensitive and they must never be teased, not even if they throw cigaret-butts and ashes from one end of the house to the other, as some of them will do. If you have twenty ash-trays in a room don't be shocked to find them unused. It may happen, and it will be an interesting task for you to overcome these war-habits.

During these months that I have been in charge of the Y. M. C. A. Officers' Club I have learned lots, for my guests have been mostly wounded men. These tired warriors of ours want to make no effort. They do not want to be bothered. They do want entertainment. Most of all, they want music. Their pleasure in it is pathetic.

Unless they show a tendency to take an active part in frivolity, do not urge them. Plan wholesome entertainment for them. Watch carefully the effect, but, of course, they must not dream you are trying anything out on them. This mental nursing, for that is what they need, will interest you very much, and before you know it you will have the boy his old self again.

At the risk of being considered preachy I am going to caution you against repeating trifling incidents to the boys. Everything sinks into insignificance compared to the tragedy in France. We over here know how this Englishman felt when on his leave. After he returned to the front a comrade asked him if his wife was thrilled with the experiences he had had. "I didn't tell her about them," said the soldier. "Didn't tell her; why?" broke in his pal. "I didn't get a chance, she was so busy tellin' me all the news about Mrs. Bally's cat killin' Mrs. Smith's bird, and Mrs. Cramp's sister's new dress, and how Jimmy Murphy's dog chewed up Annie Allen's doll, and—all such things." It is human nature to want to tell our experiences first, but nothing that has happened in America can compare with what has happened in France, so keep your stories until the boys have told you all of theirs. They will begin to ask questions then.

And don't let Mrs. Beaucoup Franc-Jones persuade you to bring your hero, with his "Distinguished Service Cross," to her dinner party to entertain her guests. Many are dreading this very thing. Men who have gone through the deepest passes of hell and stood at the edge of life, looking through into the Great Unknown, can not endure much that smacks of artificiality.

Altho America is made up of people of every country in Europe, we are unlike any of them. We have melted into a very definite nation. From this vantage-point, that which strikes me most forcibly is the spirituality of America. It permeates the very air. Whether or not they realize it, these sons of ours, who had to drop careers and everything to turn warriors temporarily, have highly developed spiritual natures. This accounts for much of which I wish I might write, but my letter is too long as it is. Is it not most beautiful to think to what heights our sons have

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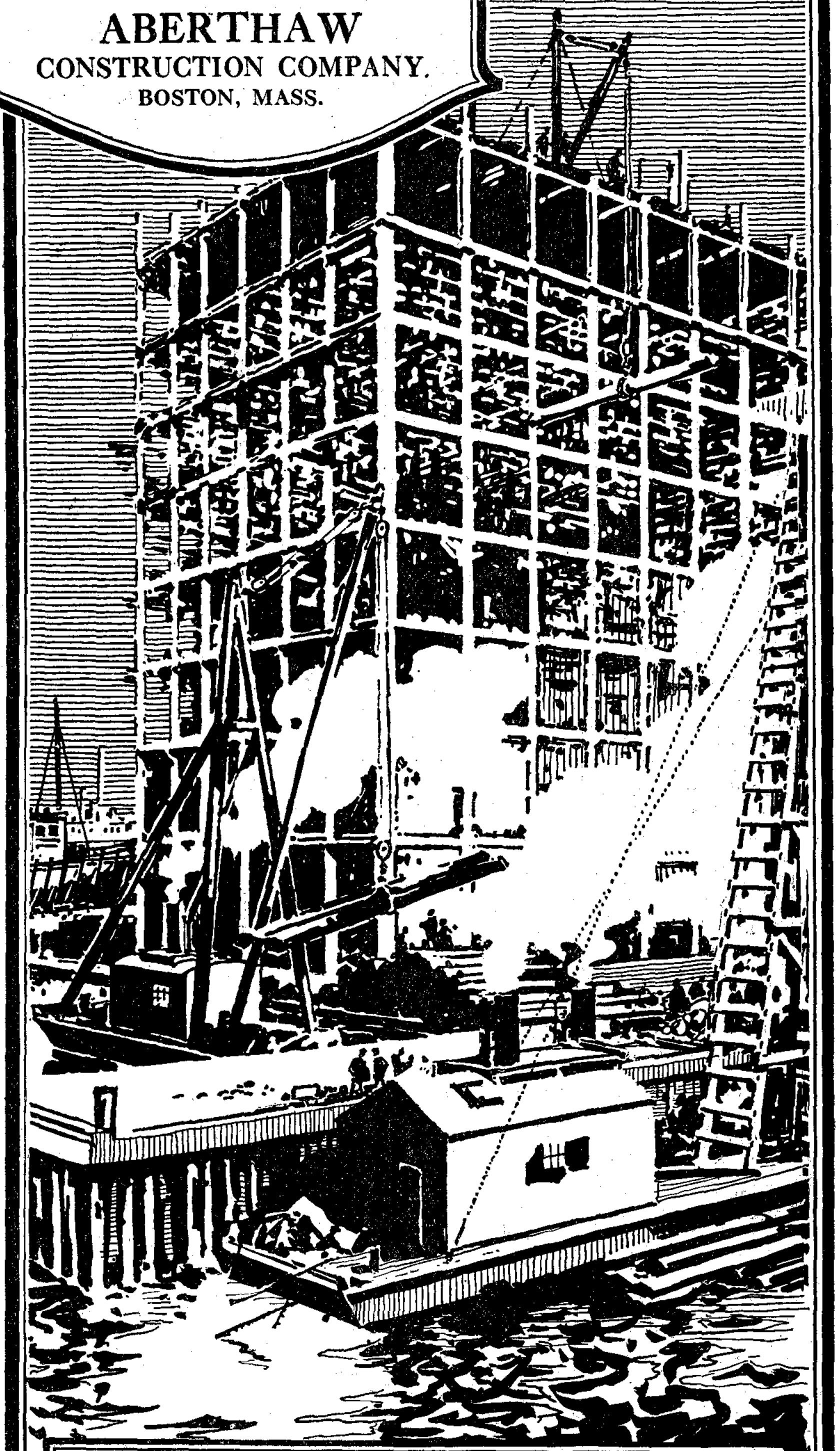

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Anybody, who really wants to, can make tires as good as STERLINGS. The material markets are open and all processes are known. Workmen are careful, or careless, depending on what the "boss" demands.

STERLING Super-Size Cord (and Fabric) tires give the service they do because, from the purchase of the material to the free repair of the tire (even after it has given its 5,000 or 6,000 guaranteed miles) it is the intention of everybody connected with making and selling them that they shall give satisfactory service at the lowest cost-per-mile.

We honestly believe it is impossible to make a sturdier, more dependable tire. STERLINGS are hand-made throughout. The layers of cord, or fabric, are first thoroughly impregnated and coated with high quality rubber. They are built up by hand, layer on layer, on iron cores—constantly inspected in the process. An extra thick, pure rubber layer called the "cushion" is added, then a strong square-woven "breakerstrip" of cotton, then another layer of cushion and finally the thick, tough tread. The iron core is replaced by a specially constructed air-bag (which is in reality an extra heavy inner tube) and the tire is placed in the mould. Air is pumped into the bag to a greater pressure than ever will be in the tire on the road.

The moulds go into steam vulcanizers where high temperature during the long four-hour "cure" causes expansion of the air, creating a tremendous internal pressure which with the heat, amalgamates and "fixes" the various built up layers of cotton and rubber into a solid and inseparable mass.

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So that is the STERLING story.

1st—Dependable material.
2nd—Extreme care in each and every process of preparation.
3rd—Hand work—rigidly inspected.
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6th—Super-Size. Stand a STERLING beside another make of the same rated size and see why we say "Super-Size."
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risen? They have more than honored us. Let our prayer in the future be, "God make me worthy of him."

UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE WAR IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS

When the United States entered the war with Germany, Cecil Cove did not. This little valley in the remote fastnesses of the North Arkansas Ozarks practically seceded from the Union for the duration of the war. The older men cooperated with the eligibles to resist the draft. They defied Uncle Sam, being well stocked with arms and prepared to hold out indefinitely in their hiding-places. When they finally gave up it was by no means an unconditional surrender, for the authorities accepted all the terms of the slacker gang, after a number of attempts to round them up had proved unsuccessful. A writer in the Kansas City *Star* attributes the incident to "a combination of plain ignorance, Jeff Davis politics, *The Appeal to Reason*, and mountain religion." He adds that another fact may throw some light on the happenings in Cecil Cove, namely, that "it was a notorious hiding-place for men who were neither Federals nor Confederates in the Civil War," and who "found a refuge in the caves and fastnesses of the Cove exactly as did the slacker gang of 1917–1918."

Cecil Cove—some twelve miles long and eight miles wide—lies high up in Newton County, which has not yet been penetrated by the railroad. The people there form an isolated mountain community, suspicious yet hospitable, reticent, "trained and accustomed to arms," and also trained and accustomed, boys and girls, men and women alike, to using tobacco, as snuffers, smokers, and chewers. If we are to believe *The Star*, they are "unerring spitters," and "the youngest of the family is considered deserving of a reprimand if he can not hit the fireplace at ten paces."

When the news of the draft came the Cove prepared for war, but not with Germany. To quote *The Star:*

> The country roundabout was scoured for high-power rifles. Stocks of the Harrison and Jasper stores were pretty well depleted. Repeating rifles of 30-30 caliber and great range and precision began to reach the Cove from mail-order houses. Quantities of ammunition were bought—report has it that "Uncle Lige" Harp bought nearly $60 worth at one time in Harrison.

A number of young men were drafted, but refused to report for duty. The sheriff sent word he was coming after them, but seems to have thought better of it when he received the answer: "Come on, but look out for yourself!" Four United States marshals or deputies, several special investigators, and an army colonel all visited Newton County in turn, did some questioning and searching, and alike returned empty-handed. We read in *The Star* that the people in the Cove were all related through intermarriage, and practically all of them were in sympathy with the slackers. They agreed to stick together, and it has been reported that some sort of covenant was signed. The Cove, we are told, "is a region of multifarious hiding-places, studded with boulders and pocketed with caves; a searcher might pass within six feet of a dozen hidden men and see none of them." It is reached and penetrated only by steep mountain-trails, which are easily threaded by the "sure-footed mountain horses and mules and their equally sure-footed owners," but which are almost impassable to strangers. Moreover, continues the writer in *The Star:*

> So perfect were means of observation and communication a stranger could not enter the Cove at any point without that fact being known to all its inhabitants before the intruder had got along half a mile.
>
> Nearly all the families in the Cove have telephones. It is a remarkable fact that these mountaineers will do without the meanest comforts of life, but they insist upon having telephones. This and the other varied methods of intercourse peculiar to the mountains gave the Cecil Cove slackers an almost unbeatable combination. They always knew where the searchers were and what they were doing, but the searchers never were able to find anything except a blind trail.
>
> The telephone-lines might have been cut, but that would have served little purpose. News travels by strange and devious processes in the mountains. The smoke of a brush-fire high up on a peak may have little significance to the uninitiated, but it may mean considerable to an Ozark mountaineer. The weird, long-drawn-out Ozark yell, "Hia-a-ahoo-o-o" may sound the same always to a man from the city, but there are variations of it that contain hidden significances. And the mountaineer afoot travels with amazing speed, even along those broken trails. Bent forward, walking with a characteristic shuffle, he can scurry over boulder and fallen log like an Indian.

A deputy marshal "with a reputation as a killer" spent a month in Newton County, but made no arrests, telling some one that it would be "nothing short of suicide" for an officer to try to capture the slacker gang. The officer second in command at Camp Pike, Little Rock, took a hand in the affair and told the county officials that some of his men who were "sore at being unable to go across to France" would be very glad to "come up and clear out these slackers." But about this time the War Department offered something like amnesty to the Cove gang and apparently promised that a charge of desertion would not be prest if the men were to give themselves up. Word was passed around, whether or not from official sources, that the boys would be "gone only from sixty to ninety days, that they would all get a suit of clothes and a dollar a day." At the same time a new sheriff, Frank Carlton, came into office. He knew the neighborhood and its people. He got into touch with some of the leaders of the hiding men and finally had an interview with two of them. They agreed to give themselves up if certain concessions were made and finally told the sheriff to meet them alone and unarmed and thus accompany them to Little Rock. As we read:

> The next day the gang met the sheriff at the lonely spot agreed upon. They caught a mail-coach and rode into Harrison and then were taken to Camp Pike.
>
> The morning after their arrival Joe Arnold asked the sheriff:
>
> "Do they feed like this all the time?"
>
> The sheriff replied that they had received the ordinary soldier fare.
>
> "We've been a passel of fools," Arnold replied.

The slackers are still held in custody at Camp Pike, and, according to the writer in *The Star*, authorities there will make no statement as to the procedure contemplated in the case. In showing how such different influences as religion, socialism, and sheer ignorance operated, the writer lets certain of the Cove leaders speak for themselves. Uncle Lige Harp backed up the slackers strongly with all of his great influence in the community. "Uncle Lige" is now an old man, but in his younger days had the reputation of being a "bad man." He tells with glee of a man who once said he would "just as soon meet a grizzly bear on the trail as meet Lige Harp." In his heyday Uncle Lige "was accounted a dead shot—one who could put out a turkey's left eye at one hundred yards every shot." Here are Uncle Lige's views:

> "We-all don't take no truck with strangers and we didn't want our boys takin' no truck with furriners. We didn't have no right to send folks over to Europe to fight; 'tain't a free country when that's done. Wait till them Germans come over here and then fight 'em is what I said when I heard 'bout the war. If anybody was to try to invade this country ever' man in these hills would git his rifle and pick 'em off."
>
> "Aunt Sary" Harp, between puffs at her clay pipe, nodded her approval of "Uncle Lige's" position.

France Sturdgil and Jim Blackwell say they are Socialists. They have read scattering copies of *The Appeal to Reason.* To be fair, it should be added that this Socialist paper, now *The New Appeal*, has taken an attitude in support of the Government's war-policy. Said Sturdgil:

> "It's war for the benefit of them silk-hatted fellers up in New York. We don't want our boys fightin' them rich fellers' battles and gittin' killed just to make a lot of money for a bunch of millionaires. Why, they own most of the country now."

To the writer of the *Star* article this sounds very much like the sort of arguments which Jeff Davis used for many years in persuading the "hill billies" of Arkansas to elect him regularly to the

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United States Senate. George Slape, the Cove's religious leader, is "a prayin' man."

"The good book says, 'Thou shalt not kill.' We didn't want our boys takin' nobody's life. It ain't right 'cause it's contrary to the Bible and the good Lord's teachin's," declared Slape.

Asked to explain the difference between fighting Germans and preparing to resist the draft authorities, both likely to result in death, Slape said:

"The boys wasn't goin' to kill nobody unless they had to. It's different killing a man who tries to make you do wrong and killin' somebody in war."

None of these leaders ever admitted they knew anything about where the boys were in hiding. It was a common report that the slackers "lived at home except on those occasions when an officer was discovered to be prowling about." It is the Ozark way: "nobody ever has seen a hunted man, tho a rustling of the leaves, the crackling of a dead twig, might betray the fact that the fugitive was there only a moment before."

Cecil Cove had its loyal men. At least one young man defied home opinion and threats of violence by reporting for duty when he was drafted. He was sent to France and became an excellent soldier. Loyal citizens living on the fringe of the Cove were shot at and threatened on a number of occasions, and several were ordered to keep away from the community. "Uncle Jimmy" Richardson, a Confederate veteran, loyal and fearless, was not afraid to go straight to some of the parents of the slackers and tell them what he thought of them.

"You're a gang of yellow bellies," he said. "If you've got any manhood in you, them boys will be made to go and serve their country."

"Uncle Jimmy" got his answer one day when he ventured a little way into the Cove. A shot rang out and a bullet whistled past his ear.

"The cowardly hounds wouldn't fight fair," he said. "In the old days of the Civil War them kind was swung up to the nearest tree. I'm past seventy-three now, but I'd have got down my rifle and gone in with anybody that would have went after them. I don't like to live near folks who ain't Americans."

"Uncle Jimmy" does not speak to the slacker folks in the Cove now. He says he never will again. If he did, he says, he would feel ashamed of the more than a dozen wounds that he received in the Civil War.

Loyalists in the Cove were forced by fear into what amounted to a state of neutrality. "We couldn't risk having our homes burned down or our stock killed, let alone anything worse," said one of them, who added: "I'm not afraid of any man face to face, but it is a different proposition when you're one against thirty-six, and them with all the advantage and willin' to go anything." We read on in *The Star:*

There seems no doubt in the minds of people living around the Cove that the slacker gang would have gone to any lengths in resisting capture. And if they had the job, to be a success, would

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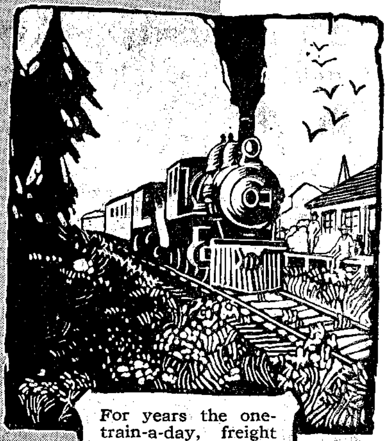

For years the one-train-a-day, freight and passenger accommodation—lumbering along its rusty weed-grown right of way has been one of the railroad man's greatest problems.

Railroad "Spur Lines" rarely pay expenses. As gatherers of business for the main lines, however, they are sometimes impossible to avoid. Yet the traffic gathered by them is turned over to the main lines with a deficit attached.

Motor trucks are the new spur lines, traveling wherever roads go. Not only do they haul economically, but they have opened up new territory—they feed the railroads with a yield formerly unthinkable, taking cargoes direct to the main lines, without the spur line's bill of expense attached.

In this work of modernizing transportation, Federal dependability and economy have played no small part. Today the largest railway systems in America are using Federal Motor Trucks, many of them in large fleets.

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undoubtedly have required something like a regiment of infantry. The only entrance to the Cove available to an armed body of men would have led down a narrow valley, flanked on every side by towering walls of rock. Thirty-six armed men there could have stood off many times their number and then have taken refuge in one of the hiding-places near by.

Despite the possibilities for bloodshed offered by Cecil Cove's private war with Uncle Sam, there was only one casualty. The twelve-year-old brother of Joe Arnold, one of the slacker gang, was shot in the left leg. The boy was wandering about in the deep woods of the Cove one day when a shot rang out on a ridge several hundred yards away. It is supposed the slackers, unable to see the lad clearly in the tangled brush and trees, suspected that he was an officer. The marksmanship displayed on this occasion indicates clearly what the mountaineers could do if the occasion arose for resistance. Nobody in the Cove ever has admitted firing the shot or seeing it fired.

Only eight of the slackers were in the band when they finally capitulated. Sam Simms had made peace with the Government earlier. Simms is a cross-eyed youth, but when he was summoned to appear before the draft board he did not report and ask for exemption on that ground. Instead, he "went slacker," the saying is in the Cove. After a time word reached him that another cross-eyed man had been rejected for military service, and that he would be, too. So he came forth and put in an appearance at Jasper, in due time being declared unfit for military duty.

These mountaineer folk are unusual material for soldiers. They are wonderful shots, having been taught to handle a rifle from childhood. But they have little idea of the responsibilities and obligations of a soldier. The case of Gid Earp is an example. Earp belonged to Company M, which was made up of Newton and Boone County men. It was detailed on the border during the Mexican affair. It was a dull life down there and Earp deserted. He was gone two months. In the meantime the company returned to Arkansas and was mobilized for the war with Germany. One day shortly before Company M was to leave, Earp appeared before the captain.

"Cap, I hear we're into a war with Germany," he said. "Is there any chance for some real fightin' now?"

The captain replied that the chances were excellent for a man to get all the fighting he craved.

"Well, cap, kin I have my gun and job back?" inquired Earp.

The captain pondered. He needed men badly and Earp was a sharpshooter if ever there was one. So he assented. Earp went to France with Company M. That company has made a notable record for having the best snipers in the division.

The boys who went into service are the biggest hope for bettering conditions in this farthest backwoods, according to the more progressive people of that region.

"Every boy who went into the Army from this county and has come back is changed for the better," said W. P. Murray, editor of the Newton County *Times*. "They all have gained in weight and look brighter. The stoop and hump have been straightened out of their backs and shoulders. Moreover, they have returned with an idea of how people live in the more forward communities, and they know now what personal sanitation means. They are not going to be satisfied with slovenliness and ignorance again, and all of them will be missionaries for a higher standard of living. After they have come back and spread the knowledge they have obtained, anything like this Cecil Cove affair will not be possible again."

BASEBALL AS SHE IS POLITELY PLAYED IN FRANCE

SOME day, it appears, the wireless stations on both sides of the Atlantic may be busy transmitting and receiving the score by innings in the great international championship game between the Chicago White Sox and the Bordeaux *Pommes de Terre*—or whatever will be a good French slang designation of a leading baseball team. However, great authorities seem to differ as to the immediate prospects. On the one hand, John Evers, better and more popularly known as Johnny Evers, of the Chicago Cubs and the Boston Braves, more recently a field-secretary for the Knights of Columbus in France, writes in *The Baseball Magazine* of his experiences in "Teaching the *Poilus* How to Play Baseball," and appears to be cautiously hopeful of the transplantation of our national game. Telling of several busy days spent at Besançon, near the Swiss border, Mr. Evers reports:

> Naturally, most of my attention was given to the American soldiers, but I did make some progress with the French. General Vidal, in particular, was a friend of baseball. He used to practise himself, for he had been to school in other countries and played at other games. I won't say he could give Ty Cobb any lessons on the game, but he did his best, and his influence was valuable.
>
> The French were interested in baseball not only as a sport, but as a means of improving hand-grenade throwing. These grenades were an important part of the offensive, and the farther they could be thrown with any degree of accuracy the better. A French grenade-thrower was detailed to teach some of our boys how to hurl this deadly iron contraption. Of course, he practised with a grenade that had no load of powder and was somewhat lighter than the real missile in warfare. It weighed about two pounds, I guess. He threw in a peculiar fashion, somewhat as tho it were a discus, and the best throw he could make was about seventy-five feet. Later at a field meet I saw an American soldier throw a similar grenade seventy-eight yards, or more than three times as far as the French expert. And at this same meet my old friend "Hank" Gowdy, who also competed, made seventy-three yards on the throw.
>
> The French officers were immediately struck with the superiority of the American soldiers in the matter of grenade-throwing, and they speedily connected this superiority with the new-fangled game which Americans "played." Baseball, in their eyes, was a contest which developed power to throw, hence was immensely important in trench-fighting aside from all its other well-recognized values.
>
> I saw a good deal of the French system of playing the game. They had a lot of spirit, those fellows, and they did their best. But such honesty as I possess compels me to admit that they were not very good fielders, and still worse on the throw. And when we get down to cases how could you expect them to be anything else?
>
> Every good ball-player in America began

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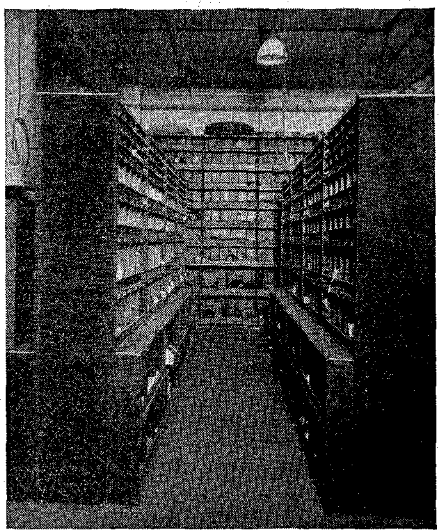

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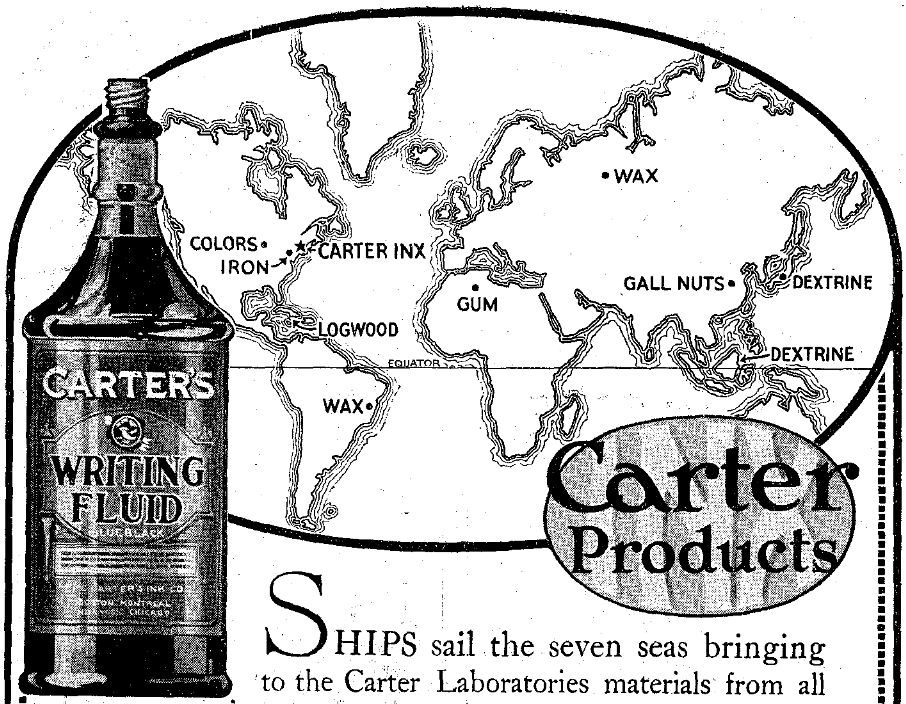
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to master the game about three generations back. His father before him played baseball, and his grandfather at least played some one of the simple games which preceded baseball, games that demanded a certain amount of throwing and fielding skill. The American people as a nation have been playing baseball a long time. A boy soon gets on to the knack of the game from other boys, even if he isn't good enough to be a member of a scrub team. If he is good enough he plays many games of ball during a season, year after year. In fact, the whole American nation plays baseball and has played it for going on fifty years.

In France the game is beginning at the very bottom. The grown men who try to play are naturally awkward. They lack the ease in handling the ball that comes from constant association. They look crude, and why shouldn't they? I turn a deaf ear to the talk that the French will soon have baseball teams to rival ours. They will in time very likely, but they can't perform miracles even tho they are a smart nation. They can't soak up as much baseball in a year or two as the American nation has soaked up in fifty years. The place to teach the French how to play the game is in their schools. Let the boys take up the game and learn it; then when they grow up they will have mastered the game and their sons in turn will be good players. It's a matter of time.

This development of a national sport depends upon a lot of things. It depends, first of all, upon aptitude. There I believe the French, as I have observed them, surely qualify. They are agile, keen-witted, quick of hand and foot, just the kind of people who ought to excel in baseball. They are also intelligent and easily grasp things which are presented to them for the first time.

So far so good. But you need much more than this fine start to build up a national game. As I have said you need several generations of experience. And you need more than this. Did you ever stop to consider how much baseball owes to the fact that the things you use in playing the game are so easy to get? In every country cross-roads store you can buy a baseball of fair quality and a bat. And from most respectable-sized stores you can get a full set from shin-guards to home-plate. There is no such elaborate distribution of baseball equipment in France. And that's worth a good deal to any sport. Baseball owes something to the men who make athletic goods for the thorough manner in which they have kept the public so well supplied. But baseball has already caught on in France and it will develop in time.

So much for reservedly optimistic Mr. Evers. But, on the other hand, the no less celebrated Capt. Christy Mathewson, on his recent return from military operations in France in the Chemical Warfare Service, assured a representative of the New York *Sun* that the Franco-American championship series must be indefinitely postponed:

"The French never will take up baseball in a hundred years," said Matty. "A *poilu* would rather catch a hand-grenade than a hot-liner, and he rather would try conclusions with a German 77 than get in front of a hard-hit grounder. No, baseball is not a Frenchman's game; I am convinced of that. They say it is too rough, and call it brutal."

Mathewson said some *poilus* did try to play the game under American tutelage,

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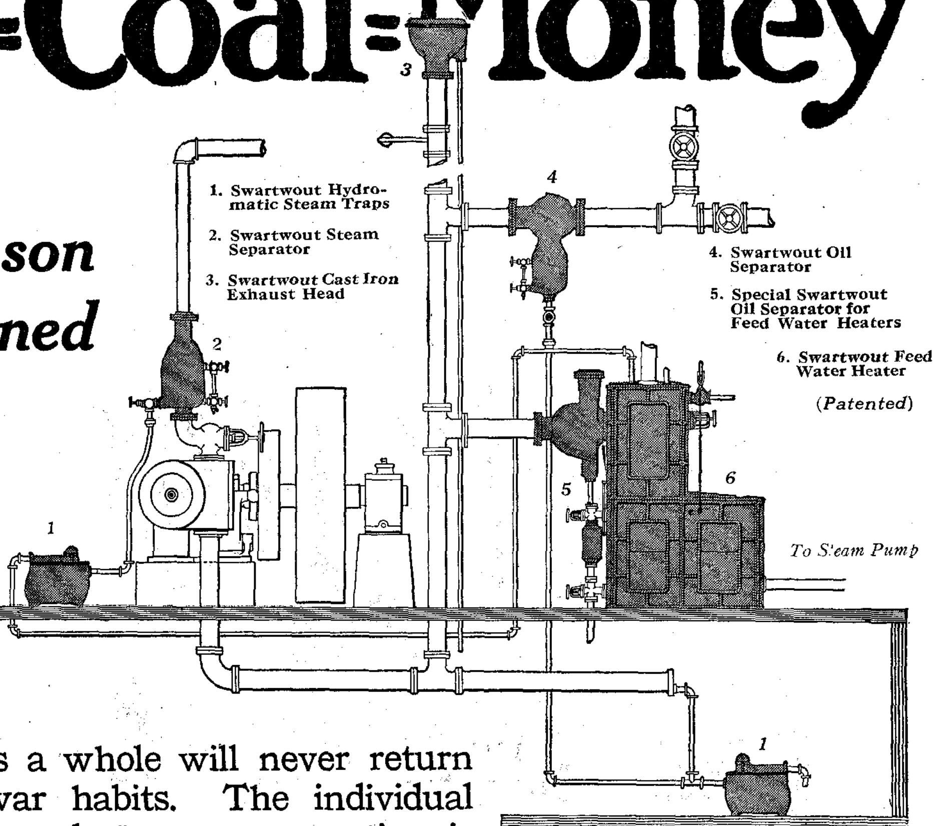
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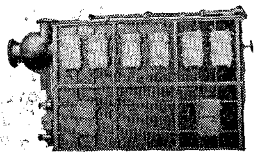
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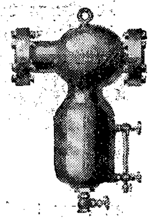
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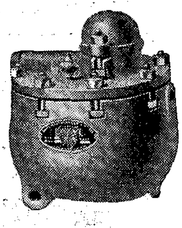
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This is to urge a ten-day test of a dainty film remover. Then look and see what really clean teeth mean.

Old methods of teeth cleaning have proved sadly inadequate. They don't protect teeth, as millions have discovered. Teeth still discolor, still decay. Tartar accumulates, pyorrhea often gets a start. Statistics show that tooth troubles have constantly increased.

Dentists know that the reason lies in a film—a slimy film which you feel with your tongue. It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices, hardens and stays. And most tooth troubles are due to it.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Dental science has for years sought a way to combat film, and has found it. Many clinical tests by able authorities have proved it beyond question. It is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent, and leading dentists all over America are urging its adoption. But to let all people quickly know what it means we are offering this ten-day test.

Just Let It Prove Itself

The best way to know what Pepsodent does is to use it and watch results.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid, harmful to the teeth. But science has discovered a harmless activating method. Five governments have already granted patents. That fact inaugurates a new dental era. We can now combat film, the great tooth wrecker, as we never could do before. The results are such that no one would miss them if he knew, or let his children miss them.

Send this coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Use like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

These results are all-important. Film-covered teeth are unsafe and unclean, and this test will prove them needless. Cut out the coupon now.

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but made little progress. "They are terrible in their infield work," said Matty, "as the grounders hop by them before they know it. They have shown some ability at base running, but you have to put them on the bases in order to give them a chance to run. They can't bat."

Here Matty chuckled. "But the catching is what they are most afraid of. There is something terrible to them about the man who puts a mask on and straps a chest-protector around him. I don't think you could find the making of a catcher in all France. Whenever you could get a fellow who was game enough to put on a mask he would want a wire entanglement between himself and the batsman and a handy dugout to take refuge in.

"Where we did get some Frenchmen to play a few innings we always had to supply them with the catcher. They are wonderful fighters, those *poilus*. Fighting is their game, but not baseball."

Mathewson paused for another laugh, as he told how two dough-boys blocked traffic in a French town with a game of catch. "They were tossing the ball back and forth on one side of the street and there was a lot of room for people to get by, but nobody tried to get past. Finally, somebody had to tell them to quit so that the town could go about its business."

The Baseball Magazine itself seems to have misgivings about the Gallicization of baseball, which, apparently, are exprest in the following dramatic sketch entitled "That French Politeness":

JOHN EVERS—Well, fellows, if you think you have the rules down pat, let's start a real game. You've looked great in practise, and I guess you are all set, aren't you?

COLONEL DIEUXTEMPS—Oui, Monsieur Evairs. Eet ees zat ve are prepare.

JOHN EVERS—Fine business! All O. K.! Mike, will you umpire?

MIKE DONLIN—Sure. Anything to help the good work along. All ready? Take your positions! Batter-r-rup!

LIEUTENANT SANTERRE—Ah-h-h, ze kindness of ze Monsieur Dongling! Ze task of ze umpire, eet ees arduous, très exacting —I thank ze Monsieur Dongling—oui, oui, I shall embrace ze Monsieur Dongling! (*Kisses Mr. Donlin on left cheek.*)

MIKE DONLIN—Here—hey—lay off'n me! What the —— say, what sorta game is this, I wanta know?

JOHN C. HENDRICKS—One on you, Mike! Go ahead—start 'em off!

MIKE DONLIN—Come on! Batter-r-rup!

CAPTAIN PARTONNAIS (*at bat*)—So to pliz ze dear friends Américain, ve s'all all spik ze language Eengleesh, oui?

CORPORAL LASSAGNE (*pitching*)—Oui, oui! So s'all ve spik! One t'ousan' pardons, mon capitain, but I am about to peetch ze outcourve!

CAPTAIN PARTONNAIS—Eet ees vell! I s'all ze outcurve assault wiz ze heet tremendous, ze heet zat s'all for ze run of ze home go avec rapidement!

JOHN EVERS—Here, here! What d'ya call that stuff? You're supposed to fool the batter, not to tip him off!

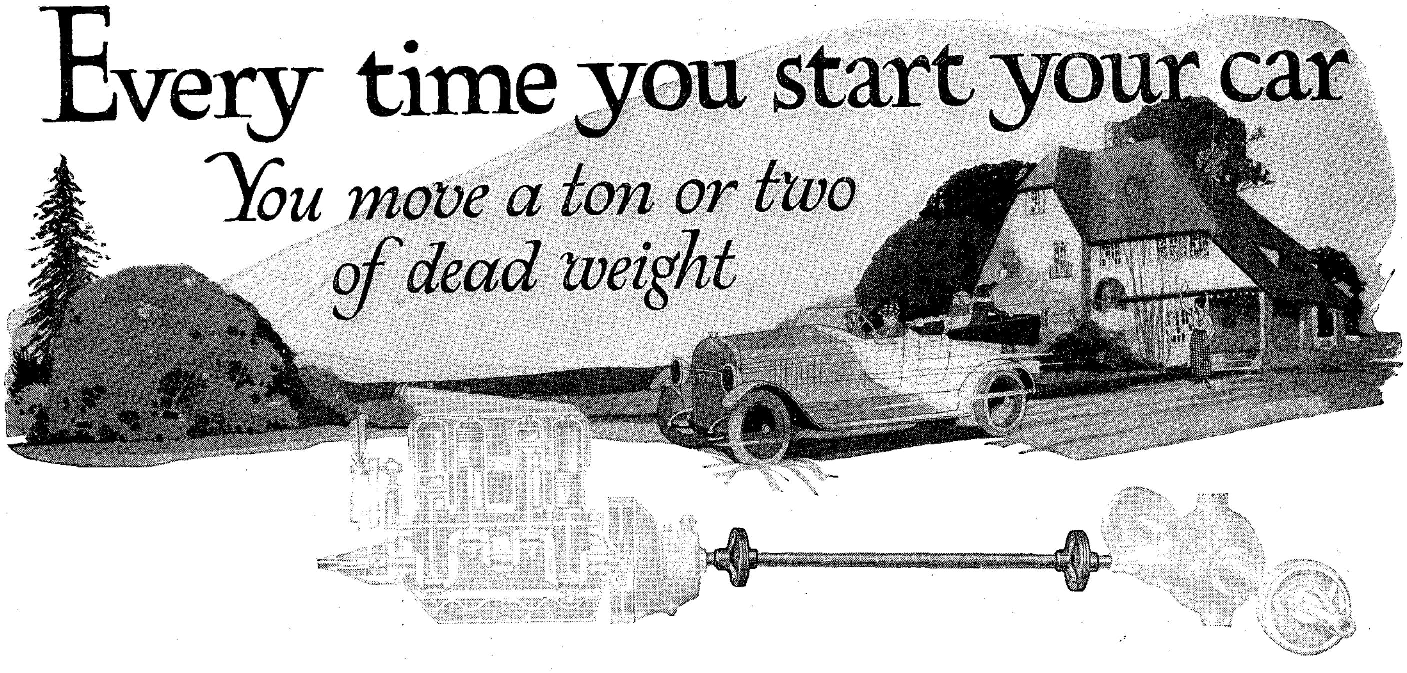
CORPORAL LASSAGNE—Ah, Monsieur Evairs! Ees eet zat I s'all deceive mon capitain zat has been as a gros oncle to me zese four years? Zat vould be ze ingratitude horrible!

MIKE DONLIN—Ho, ho! Haw, haw! Oh John, learn something new—wouldn't that be great to pull at the Polo Grounds?

CAPTAIN PARTONNAIS—Ze Monsieur Evairs, he ees of rightness, oui. Eet ees all a game of ze sport, mon caporal.

Every time you start your car

You move a ton or two of dead weight



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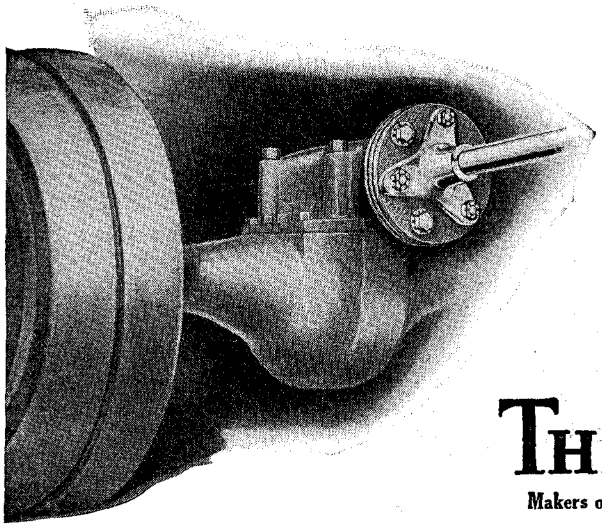
When the power of the engine is transmitted to the rear axle through the ordinary metal type of universal joint, severe tension is caused on the transmission, differential and rear axle.

Furthermore, a metal joint wears loose and the strain of starting is then intensified. There is jerking and jamming which you cannot avoid even by the most careful starting; and what happens in an intensified way in starting, is going on continually while the car is running.

Lubrication is ineffective. Even though the ordinary metal universal joint is packed with grease regularly, the spinning motion whirls the grease *away* from the joint instead of *into* the wearing parts.

The result is violent strain and shock on vital parts of your car.



How Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints cushion the shocks and strains

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No lubrication needed

Having no metal-to-metal wearing surfaces the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint requires no lubrication. It runs in absolute silence, *smoothly* and without backlash.

For over three years, on both passenger cars and heavy duty trucks, the Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joint has stood severe tests for endurance. In many cases it has given 60,000 miles of hard service without replacement, adjustment or attention of any kind.

Ask to see the universal joint on the next car you buy

When choosing your next car, ride in one equipped with Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints. Start the car yourself, drive it slowly, speed it up —reverse. You will find a smooth and even application of power. Every vibration in the drive shaft is cushioned, even the jolts, caused by the rise and fall of the rear axle, on rough roads.

Send for our new book, "Universal Joints —Their Use and Misuse." It will give you in detail the construction of the Thermoid-Hardy Joint, records of performance, opinions of leading engineers and manufacturers who have adopted it.

Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints carry our well-known guarantee: ***Thermoid-Hardy will make good—or WE WILL.***

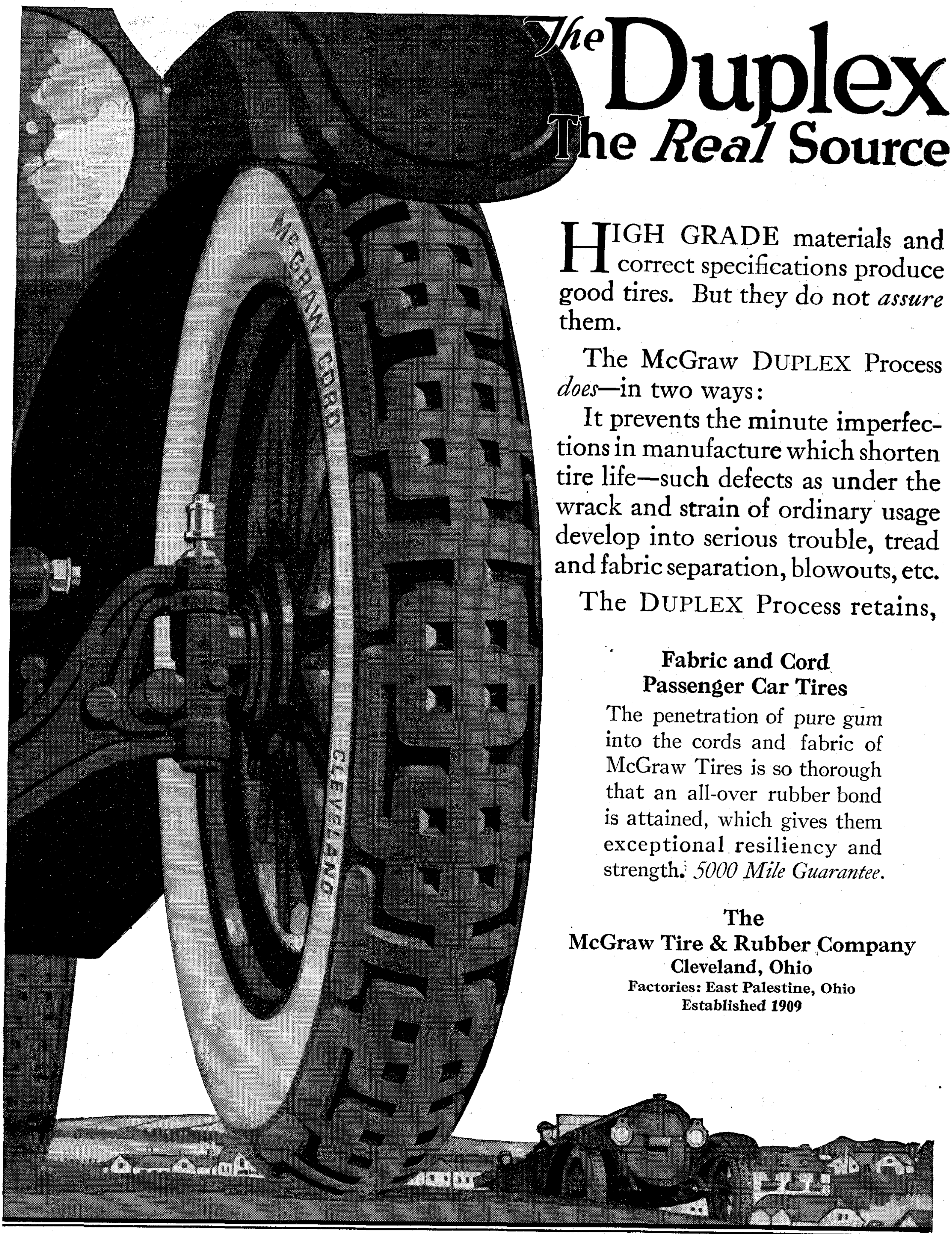
Thermoid Rubber Company
Sole American Manufacturers
Factory and Main Offices: Trenton, N. J.
New York Chicago San Francisco Detroit Los Angeles
Philadelphia Pittsburgh Boston London Paris Turin

List of Users

- The Autocar Company
- Available Truck Company
- Barley Motor Car Company
- Biddle Motor Car Company
- J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
- Collier Company
- Chase Motor Truck Company
- Crow-Elkhart Motor Car Co.
- Diamond T Motor Car Co.
- Dixie Mfg. Company
- Doane Motor Truck Company
- Elgin Motor Car Company
- Fageol Motors Company
- H. H. Franklin Mfg. Company
- Gersiz Mfg. Company
- Gramm-Bernstein Company
- The Haynes Automobile Co.
- The Hebb Motors Company
- Hendrickson Motor Truck Co.
- International Motor Company
- Kentucky Wagon Mfg. Co.
- Lexington Motor Company
- Locomobile Company of America
- Maccar Truck Company
- Manly Motor Corporation
- Mercer Automobile Company
- Menominee Motor Truck Co.
- Moreland Motor Truck Co.
- E. A. Nelson
- Nelson & LeMoon
- O. Armleder Company
- Root & Vandervoort
- Reo Motor Car Company
- The Sanford Motor Truck Co.
- Service Motor Truck Company
- Stewart Motor Corporation
- Studebaker Corporation
- Templar Motor Corporation
- Traffic Motor Company
- Walter Motor Truck Co.
- H. E. Wilcox Motor Company
- Walden W. Shaw Livery Company
- The Winther Truck Company
- Velie Motors Corporation
- Ward Motor Vehicle Company
- Wichita Falls Motor Company
- The Yellow Taxicab Company

THERMOID-HARDY UNIVERSAL JOINT

Makers of "Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining" and "Thermoid Crolide Compound Tires"



The Duplex
The *Real* Source

HIGH GRADE materials and correct specifications produce good tires. But they do not *assure* them.

The McGraw DUPLEX Process *does*—in two ways:

It prevents the minute imperfections in manufacture which shorten tire life—such defects as under the wrack and strain of ordinary usage develop into serious trouble, tread and fabric separation, blowouts, etc.

The DUPLEX Process retains,

Fabric and Cord
Passenger Car Tires

The penetration of pure gum into the cords and fabric of McGraw Tires is so thorough that an all-over rubber bond is attained, which gives them exceptional resiliency and strength. *5000 Mile Guarantee.*

The
McGraw Tire & Rubber Company
Cleveland, Ohio
Factories: East Palestine, Ohio
Established 1909

McGRAW

Process

of *assured* Mileage

unimpaired, throughout every stage of manufacture the full natural life of the rubber and the full inherent oil strength of the cotton. McGraw Tires, therefore, have a vim and vigor which stubbornly resist wear and deterioration.

This DUPLEX Process is as simple in its operation as it is far-reaching in its results. It adds substantially to the life and mileage you expect from a tire of the highest quality. DUPLEX Process *insures* this mileage.

Regular and Hi-Tread Motor Truck Tires

The annealing of the soft rubber and hard rubber to the steel base of McGraw Motor Truck Tires is so firm that separation is impossible. The McGraw Hi-Tread contains 31% more rubber than average truck tires.

Branches:
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Kansas City, Atlanta,
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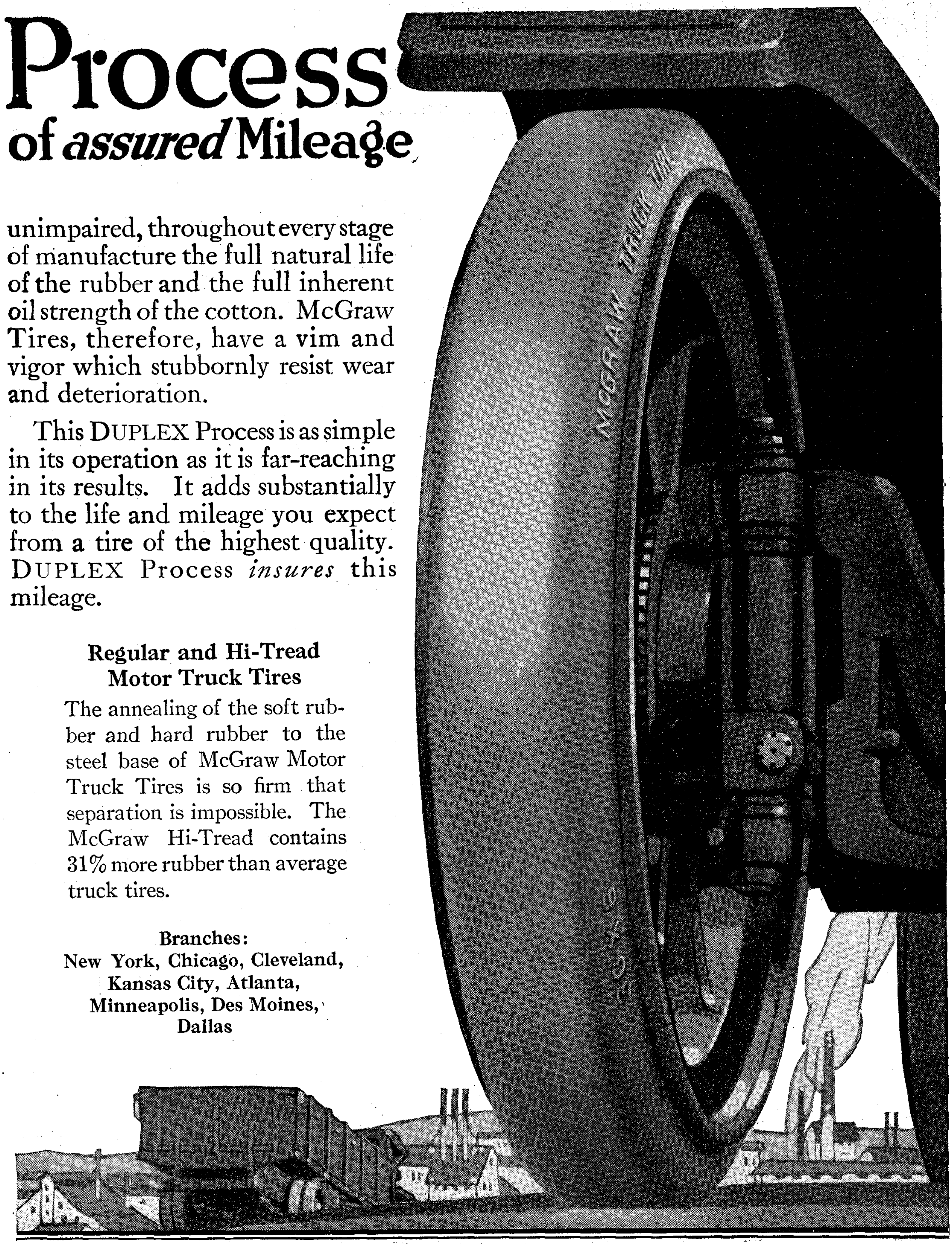


TIRES

McGRAW
MG
EAST PALESTINE OHIO

Johns-Manville
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Can be operated by anybody, in any position, anywhere

Look for the lever controlling the stream

If the Business End of the Extinguisher Looks Like This—Buy It!—

To the Trade
If you are a dealer and not handling the Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher, have your jobber tell you about the Dealer policy that protects you against indiscriminate competition.

Price in U. S. East of Colorado, $10.00. $10.50 Colorado and West. Dominion of Canada: $12.00 East of Calgary. $12.50 Calgary and West.

THIS is the end that you aim at the fire. Be sure that the extinguisher you select looks like this, then you will know that it has the exclusive features necessary to extinguisher protection.

Note and see that the nozzle on the machine you select is in-set. Then no damage can come to it if the extinguisher is accidentally dropped, or roughly handled, as is so apt to happen in the haste of fire fighting—particularly in tight places. And here the Johns-Manville Extinguisher is supreme.

For by air pressure stored up while you are getting to the fire it is only necessary to push the lever and a strong, non-pulsating, pressure-thrown stream goes right to the base of the flame.

You can operate the extinguisher by hand pumping and still get the same steady stream—but where there is no room to pump or where it is dangerously awkward to do so, the pressure-thrown method makes you still the master of the fire. The Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher secures 15% reduction in automobile fire insurance premiums.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities

Johns-Manville Service Covers the Continent
And also through—
Asbestos
and its allied products
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation
Heat Insulations, High Temperature Cements, Asbestos Roofings, Packings, Brake Linings, Fire Prevention Products

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation

Peetch ze ball, but tell me not vat ees ze peetch!

CORPORAL LASSAGNE—Zen, avec votre pardon, mon capitain, acceptez-la!

MIKE DONLIN—One strike!

COLONEL DIEUXTEMPS—Sacré! Sapristi! Ah, Monsieur Dongling, zat ball eet go *so far* outside ze plate!

CAPTAIN PARTONNAIS—Monsieur Dongling, wiz ze bat ten feet long I could not zat ball have encountered!

GENERAL HUILLIER—Doubtless Monsieur Dongling make ze small meestake. Eet ees unfortunate zat ve make ze objec'! Monsieur Dongling vill pardon ze objection.

JOHN EVERS—Hey, lookahere! That's no way to kick about a raw decision! Make him *know* you are kicking! Stand up for your rights! Kick, I tell you, kick!

CAPTAIN PARTONNAIS—Ah, Monsieur Evairs, non, non! Ees eet zat ve s'all keeck ze so-good Monsieur Dongling, who make ze sacrifice of ze time so precious to zis ball-game umpire? Ah, non, non! I repent zat I make ze objec'. I embrace ze Monsieur Dongling on ze *both* cheek!

MIKE DONLIN—Help! Help! Get away from me! Somebody gimme a bat! What's this I've got into, I wanta know?

JOHN EVERS—Haw haw, haw haw, ho ho, hee hee! (*Rolls on ground.*)

CAPTAIN PARTONNAIS—Ouch!Oooch! Mille tonnerres! I am smitten wiz ze ball!

CORPORAL LASSAGNE—Ah, mon capitain, ze t'ousand pardons! Ze ball accurst, eet deceive me—I try to t'row ze outcurve, but I forget, I forget—I t'row instead ze incurve, an' ze ball eet strike mon noble capitain!

CAPTAIN PARTONNAIS—Eet already ees forgot. Embrace me, mon caporal! (*They kiss each other.*)

JOHN EVERS—Wonder how that would go over home. Can you imagine Heinie Zimmerman kissing Jim Vaughn after Jim sunk a fast one in his shape?

CURTAIN.

What Really Mattered.—He was a very small boy. Paddy was his dog, and Paddy was nearer to his heart than anything on earth. When Paddy met swift and hideous death on the turnpike road the boy's mother trembled to break the news. But it had to be, and when he came home from school she told him simply:

"Paddy has been run over and killed."

He took it very quietly. All day it was the same. But five minutes after he had gone to bed there echoed through the house a shrill and sudden lamentation. His mother rushed up-stairs with solicitude and pity.

"Nurse says," he sobbed, "that Paddy has been run over and killed."

"But, dear, I told you that at dinner, and you didn't seem to be troubled at all."

"No; but—but I didn't know you said Paddy. I—I thought you said daddy!"
—*Montreal Journal of Commerce.*

It Works Both Ways.—"How much being in the Army has improved your boy Josh!"

"Come to notice," said Farmer Corntossel, "you are right. I hadn't considered it that way. I was too busy thinkin' about how much Josh's bein' in it had improved the Army."—*Washington Star.*

Profiteering.—The women who have been prosecuted for marrying several soldiers to get their allowances may be said to have husbanded their resources.—*London Opinion.*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

But Reluctantly.—Poets are born; free-verse writers are borne with.—*Boston Transcript.*

Relics.—The Smithsonian Institution ought to begin getting ready for an interesting permanent exhibit of corkscrews.—*Detroit News.*

Where Boundaries Won't Stay Put.—It's a wise inhabitant of central Europe nowadays who knows his own flag.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Another Price Outrage.—No need to inquire what has become of the old-fashioned dime novel. It has gone to $1.50.—*Anaconda Standard.*

When the Bleachers Munch Again.—Another sign of a prosperous baseball season is the fact that cold weather hasn't hurt the peanut crop.—*Nashville Banner.*

Wrong Ammunition.—"Boozer likes to talk about his aim in life."

"His aim may be all right, but he has the wrong kind of a load."—*Boston Transcript.*

Creditable Advice

"My son," said old man Reddit,
"Take this advice from me:
The less you use your credit
The better it will be."
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Laugh Was on Father.—The following epitaph is inscribed on a tombstone in Birmingham, England:

Here lies the mother of children seven,
Four on earth and three in heaven;
The three in heaven preferring rather
To die with mother than live with father.
—*C. K. S., in The London Sphere.*

In Dear Old England.—A clergyman who was not disinclined toward an occasional glass hired an Irishman to clean out his cellar. He brought out a number of empty whisky bottles, and as he lifted each one looked to see if there was anything in it.

The clergyman, who was walking on the lawn, noticed him, and said: "They are all dead ones, Mike."

"They are," answered Mike. "But there is one good thing about it, they all had the minister with them when they passed away."—*Tit-Bits.*

West Milwaukeese.—Judge Blenski speaks Polish, German, English, and French, but he can't talk West Milwaukee. He tried to understand it in court and he made a bad failure.

A brakeman was being tried for assault and battery on a switchman. The brakeman was on the stand and testifying:

"Judge, I high-balled the hoghead to slip the rattlers over the transfer, and this pie-eyed geek—"

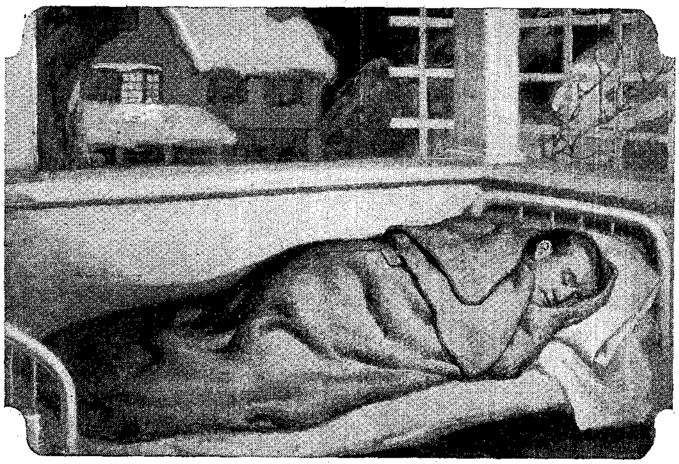
"Hold on!" exclaimed the court. "What kind of language do you talk?"

"The same as every person in West Milwaukee," answered the brakeman.

"Is there an interpreter present who can speak West Milwaukee?" asked the court.

There was, and the trial proceeded.—*The Maize.*

KENWOOD PRODUCTS



Sleep Out-of-Doors With Indoor Comfort

KENWOOD SLEEPING BAGS add comfort to the healthfulness of outdoor sleeping. They give warmth without weight, permit free movement of the limbs and are made without lacing, snaps or buckles so that the user may rest on either side. Generously cut—they are big and roomy. Scientifically designed. Made of pure, clean, long-fibred wool in natural colors, with soft nap on both sides. Cold and wind cannot penetrate the fabric. Used in leading outdoor sanitoria; endorsed by physicians everywhere. Washed as easily as any woolen material of equal weight.

For a quarter of a century we have been making woolen products for outdoor use in severe weather. They have proved so satisfactory that Kenwood Products are everywhere recognized as superior for the purposes for which they are intended.

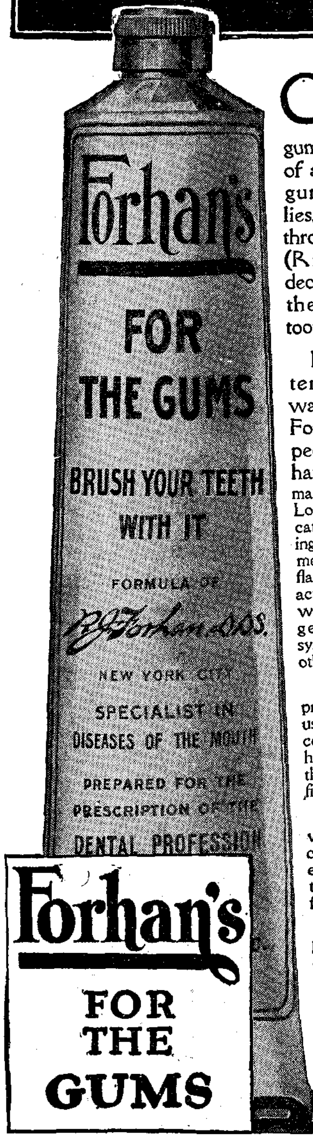
Leading sporting goods dealers and department stores sell Kenwood Outdoor Comfort Products—sleeping bags, sitting-out bags for school children, automobiling, steamer rugs, etc.—all distinctly different in design from other articles intended for the same use. If you cannot get Kenwood Products at your dealer, we will supply you. The Kenwood Sleeping Bag illustrated herewith.

Booklet "OUTDOOR COMFORT" *free*

Write today for booklet illustrating and describing KENWOOD OUTDOOR COMFORT PRODUCTS and picturing their uses. Mailed without charge on request.

Dept. L, KENWOOD MILLS, Albany, N. Y.

Tender gums—a warning



COAST defense protects the life of a nation, gum defense the life of a tooth, On the gum line danger lies. If it shrinks through Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease) decay strikes into the heart of the tooth.

Beware of gum tenderness that warns of Pyorrhea. Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea—many under forty also. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums, too. Remember — these inflamed, bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system maybe causing other ailments.

Forhan's positively prevents Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently. As it hardens the gums the teeth become firmer.

Brush your teeth with Forhan's. It cleans the teeth scientifically — keeps them white and free from tartar.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment,

30c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

FORHAN CO.
200 6th Ave., N.Y.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

A twenty-page booklet telling what to do and how to do it. Also a 130-page catalog of beautiful flowers, shrubs and ornamental plants. Will help beautify your home. Write today. FREE

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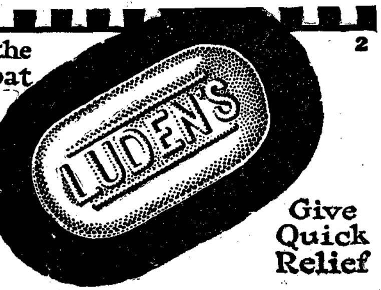
For the Throat

2



Give Quick Relief

Touches *the* Spot

Luden's prevent that little irritation from becoming a big one. Give quick relief from soreness, dryness, throat strain. No narcotics, no coloring.

Sold everywhere in the Luden yellow, sanitary package.

Wm. H. Luden, Reading, Pa.

LUDEN'S
MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

Pity the Fat.—Letting the office seek the man may be good enough in theory, but when it's a fat job nobody wants to see it get winded.—*Anaconda Standard.*

Et tu, Ebert.—"No one," says the German Chancellor, "can deprive the German people of their brains." We know; but Ebert need not have rubbed it into them like that.—*Punch* (London).

Giving Them Rope.—While the Germans were marching through a Belgian province, one of them said sneeringly to a farmer sowing seed:

"You may sow, but we shall reap."

"Well, perhaps you may," was the reply: "I am sowing hemp."—*Montreal Journal of Commerce.*

The Return of the Colors

(Two colored regiments that distinguished themselves on the field of honor have just returned to this country.)

See dem bay'nets flash and flicker!
Boy! dat jazz hits me like licker!
Hear 'em whale dem kettle-drums—
Whee! dat cullud reg'ment comes!
Clash! Thud! Bang! Zing!
Babe, ma heart does surely sing!

Honey Boy! dere's Henery Johnson—
Watch yo' step, girls, he's a bear!
Dat's de kid killed fo'teen *Bushes:*
Zingo, zingo, dat jazz air!
Honey, honey, dis jazz stuff'll
Shorely make ma feet go shuffle—
Clash! Thud! Bang! Zing!
Watch me pull dis buck-an'-wing!
Wickedest babes I evah saw:
Slashed dem *Bushes* an' ate 'em raw!
Dey ate dem *Bushes* fer a picnic lunch
An' foun' no white meat in de bunch.

Halleluiah! See dem knives!
  Carve me a bit o' Kaiser's gizzard—
Say, I'm sorry for dem *Bushes'* wives—
  Dere's Jim Europe, he's de wizard:
See Jim Europe lead dat band!
  Oh, de wail of dem trombones!
Kid, I'd eat right outa his hand—
  Click, clack, rattle de bones!
Hear de squeal o' dat crazy flute,
Watch dat Gov'nah man salute!
Ain't dat roaring jazz a daisy?
Ev'ry cullud heart is crazy!

Watch dat big buddy ovah dere,
Dat's a boy wid a *Craw de Gare*—
Zing! Zing! dem flags do flutter,
Babe, dis tastes as sweet as butter—
Hear dem drummers boom an' thunder:
Boys dat plowed de *Bushes* under!
Clash! Thud! Bang! Zing!
Watch 'em swing, girls, watch 'em swing!

See dat cunnel wid a proud, proud walk!
Dem boys makes him look white as chalk!
Dem big officers is mostly white,
But black's de color fo' love an' fight!
Babe, I'd like to hug dat dandy—
Must hug some one—dat you, Mandy?
Yo' black face come kinda handy!
See dem bay'nets flash an' flicker,
  See dem ribbons on de flag!
Never was no dough-boys slicker—
  Put old Kaiser in de bag!

Thud! Bang! Boom! Clash!
See dem chicken-carvers flash!
Hear dat jazz, as strong as whisky—
Lord, my heart is debil-frisky:
Watch dem he-boys marchin' back—
Praise de Lord dat made 'em black!
—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Criticism.—"Does your wife sing?"

"Er—that's a matter of opinion."—*Boston Transcript.*

Wanting, Not Wanted.—Whatever the Bolsheviki want, want is all they have succeeded in getting.—*London Opinion.*

The Logical Place.—"When the waiter at the club was arrested as a spy, where did they take him to question him?"

"They took him to the grill-room."—*Baltimore American.*

Gone, but not Forgotten.—"Some of the good people who dine here," said the hotel-manager sadly, "seem to regard spoons as a sort of medicine—to be taken after meals."—*Boston Transcript.*

Deadly Politeness.—"Saying 'Thank you' to a customer," says a news item, "a Wallasey butcher fell unconscious." In our neighborhood it used to be, until quite lately, the customer who fell unconscious.—*Punch.*

Fixing the Blame.—"Experts tell us that, roughly speaking, one marriage in three results in divorce," began the chap with the fund of useless irritation.

"Yes," the other one chimed in, "and it's the roughly speaking part that causes most of the trouble."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Mama's Boy.—Fifi—"You seem to find a lot of difficulty in getting your whiskers to grow, Algy!"

Algy—"Yes; it's a bally nuisance. Can't understand why, either; my father has plenty of 'em."

Fifi—"Well, dear, perhaps you take after your mother!"—*The Passing Show.*

Fisherman's Luck.—A minister, with two lovely girls, stood entranced by the beauties of a flowing stream. A fisherman happening by, and mistaking the minister's occupation, said: "Ketchin' many, pard?"

"I am a fisher of men," answered the preacher with dignity.

"Well," replied the fisherman, with an admiring glance at the girls, "you sure have the right bait."—*Montreal Journal of Commerce.*

A Checkered Career.—A man made a bet with his wife—which was indiscreet.

The wife won—which was foreordained.

The man wrote the wife a check for $5 in payment of the bet—which was sad.

The wife cashed the check at the grocery, but forgot to indorse it—which was natural.

The grocer, despite the lack of indorsement, paid it to a packing-house collector—which was careless.

The packing-house collector turned it in—which was all in a day's work.

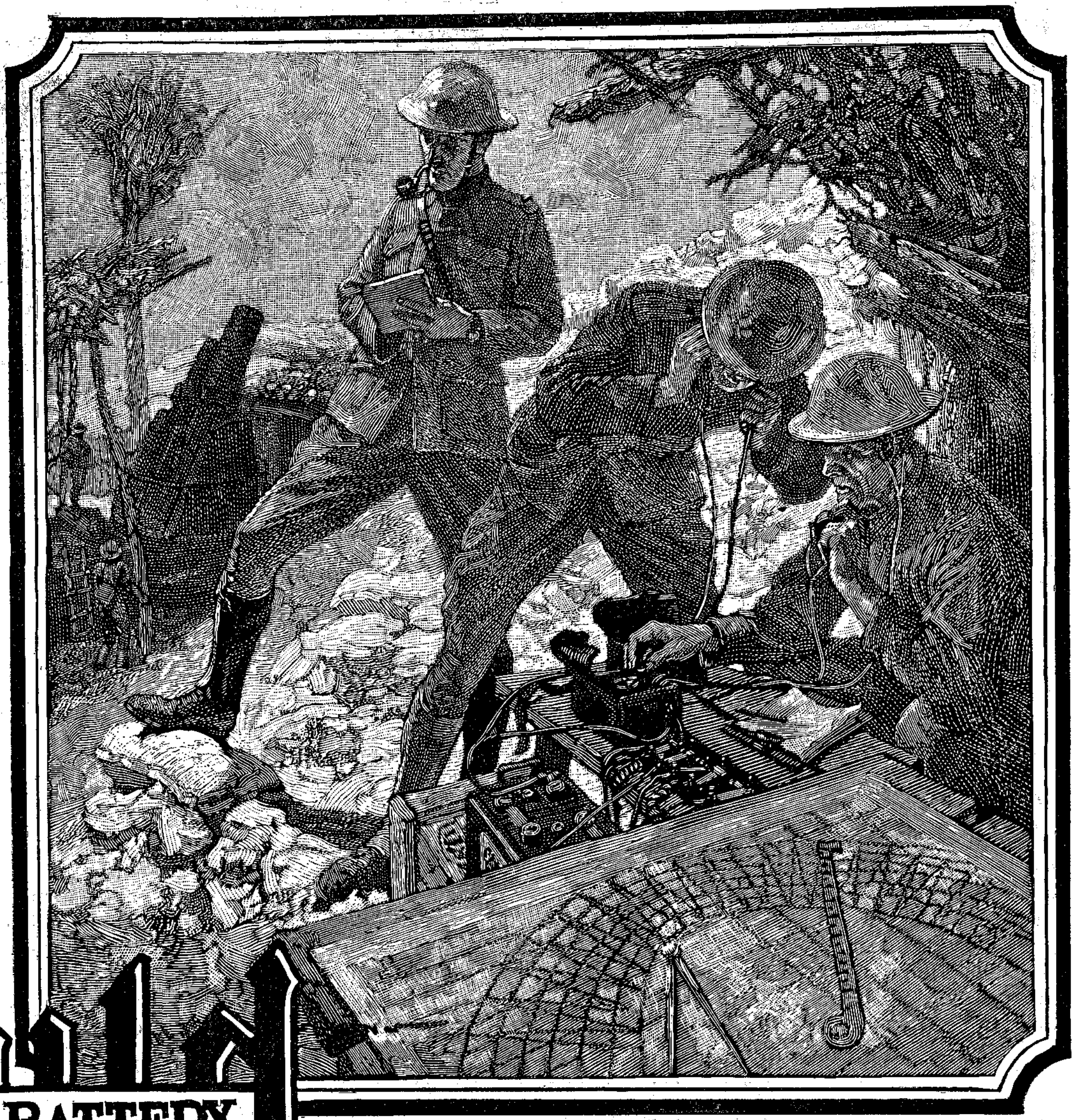
The packing-house office man discovered the lack of indorsement—which was good work.

He handed it back to the driver and docked the driver's salary—which was system.

The driver placed the check in his white duck coat and sent it to the laundry—which was unwise.

The laundry mutilated the check beyond recognition—which was to be expected.

Which is why the driver asked the cashier to ask the grocer to ask the man's wife to ask her husband to write a duplicate check. Which is why the man feels like he is paying that bet twice.—*Mississippi Banker.*



Engraved on wood by Howard McCormick, from a Painting by Gayle Hoskins.

The Fighting Battery for your car

is ready for you ***At the Sign of the Gould Dealer.*** If you could not get one last year, it was because the Army and Navy came first. Plant facilities doubled during the war means we can now fully supply all our dealers.

Gould STORAGE BATTERY

WITH THE

Dreadnaught TRADE MARK

PLATES

A storage battery's plates are its reservoirs of power. All the rest is incidental to the operation of the plates and subject to their life.

Dreadnaught Plates are based on an exclusive Gould formula, perfected 11 years ago and never successfully imitated. Their unique and invaluable characteristic is a *super-hard* "active material." The resultant gain in ruggedness and tenacious resistance to disintegration is the fundamental fact on which Gould Quality rests.

IF YOU are one of the million motorists who will need a new starting-lighting battery this spring, which shall you buy? Some will serve you better and longer and more economically than others. No two makes are alike. And unless you are the exception, a technically trained man, you have just one basis for intelligent comparison. It is your judgment as to the relative values of the features wherein various batteries differ.

The Gould Battery, for example, has a distinct and fundamentally different feature—Dreadnaught Plates. In all batteries, plates are the *basic*. They are the reservoirs of the electrical power. A difference, then, in *structural detail* is not comparable in importance to a difference, an *improvement,* in plates.

The rugged power and tenacity of life of the Gould Battery is derived from Dreadnaught Plates. They are made in the most complete storage battery plant in the country, by men whose quality-standard has for years been gauged to the rigid demands of railroad and submarine boat batteries.

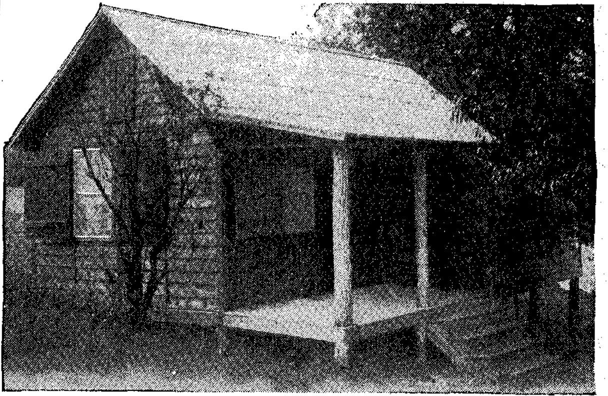
This is worth remembering: no battery can be better than its plates.

There's a Gould Battery Built For Your Car

Gould Storage Battery Co.

General Offices: 30 E. 42d St., New York. Plant: Depew, N. Y.

There's a Gould Service Station Near You



POCONO HILLS MODEL

$575
f. o. b. Brooklyn

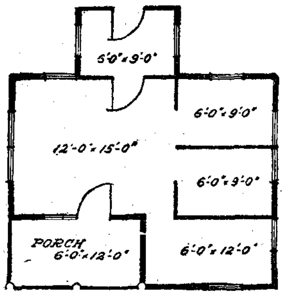
Health and Pleasure For Your Family

GET your family away from the heat and discomfort of "walled-in" city life this Summer! Let them enjoy—especially the Kiddies—the freedom, health and pleasure of the great outdoors!

The cost will be small if you get a Bossert "Pocono Hills" Bungalow, and erect it at the seashore or other nearby summering place.

This rustic and most comfortably arranged bungalow has five rooms. Its exterior is attractively stained with wood-preserving creosote, and its shutters are solid so that it may be completely closed-up for the Winter. This artistic Summer home is one of the famous

Bossert Houses

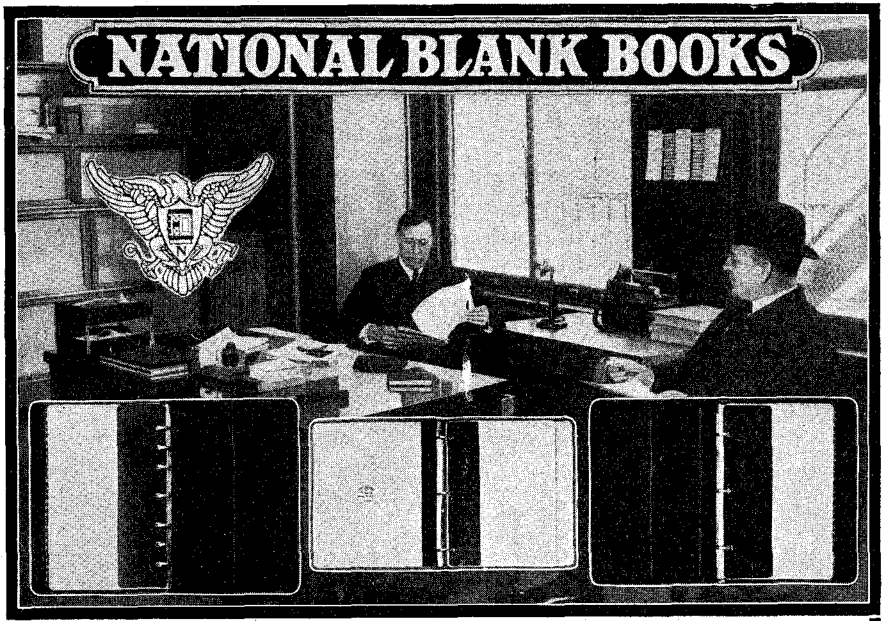


Any two persons—absolutely without experience—can erect a Bossert Bungalow quickly and easily. It is shipped in sections of convenient size for easy handling. All it is necessary to do is to assemble the parts. Simple instructions furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Orders received now will be filled without delay

Price of Bossert "Pocono Hills" Bungalow—$575 f. o. b. Brooklyn. Send check or money order for $143.75. Pay balance of $431.25 when notified Bungalow is ready for shipment. Send 18c for catalog showing the complete line of Bossert Houses.

LOUIS BOSSERT & SONS, Inc., 1307 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

February 19.—Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, opens the attack on the World League in the United States Senate. Representative Fess, of Ohio, delivers a speech in opposition to the League in the House of Representatives.

Peace parleys are temporarily hampered by an attempt on the life of Premier Clemenceau of France, the head of the Conference.

The Allies intend to keep up their watch on the Rhine until Germany makes full reparation for the damage she has done, declares Col. Winston Spencer Churchill, British Secretary of State for War.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, an opponent of the League of Nations, demands in a letter to ex-President Taft that the League accept the Monroe Doctrine.

February 20.—Capt. André Tardieu, French Delegate to the Peace Conference, in outlining the difficulties met by the Commission on Reparation, declares that France alone will present a bill for 450,000 houses which have been destroyed.

"A message of the gravest importance," reports Paris, has been sent by the Allies to President Wilson, urging that a portion, if not all, of the war-costs be imposed upon the enemy countries, in addition to "reparation" as demanded by the President's fourteen points.

In the continued absence of Premier Clemenceau, the meeting of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference is postponed until to-morrow, February 21.

The *Écho de Paris* says that the French censorship has caused whatever misunderstanding exists between public opinion in France and America.

In order to reestablish the financial balance of the world, Herr von Gwinner, president of the Deutsche Bank, urges an international conference under the leadership of the United States. Lacking some such international financial arrangement, he says, Germany will revert to the condition of Russia.

February 21.—President Wilson agrees to the demand of the Allied leaders at the Peace Conference, reports Paris, that Germany will be required to make reparation to the full extent of her capacity. It is also indicated, says the correspondent, that there will not be any serious difficulty between the Allies and President Wilson on the question of establishing the new Franco-German frontier.

A well-known London banker, says a dispatch from that city, has declared after special study of the subject, that Germany can pay $3,000,000,000 yearly, the burden of which, he asserted, would fall not on the wage-earners of Germany, but on the people who had made the wars.

The Polish Government, headed by Ignace Paderewski, has been recognized by the Peace Conference, reports Paris.

The Northern Russian Government announces through President Tchaikovsky that it will participate in the conference of Russian factions at Princes' Islands.

A flat refusal to consider the request of President Erzberger, of the German Armistice Commission, for the release of German prisoners has been made by the Allies, reports Paris.

It is virtually assured that American control over the Panama Canal and British control of the Suez Canal will not be affected by any act of the Peace Conference, according to Paris advices.

Premier Clemenceau's physicians have

announced that it is probable that the Premier will be able to resume his activities in the Peace Conference within two or three days.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, attacks the proposed League of Nations in a speech in the Senate. He asserts that the adoption of the covenant by the United States would mean the abandonment of our traditional foreign policy and the first step toward world internationalization.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, introduces a resolution declaring that President Wilson shall not discuss the League of Nations on his arrival in this country until he has consulted with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

It is announced that President Wilson, after spending one week in Washington, will again leave the country on March 5, and return to the Peace Conference.

Ex-President Taft, in reply to an open letter address to him by Senator Borah, says that the League of Nations will extend the Monroe Doctrine to the entire world.

February 22.—Senator Reed, of Missouri, reports Washington, makes "the first vigorous attack in the Senate on the League of Nations to be made by a member of the President's own party."

February 23.—The Council of Ten of the Peace Conference, reports Paris, have fixt June 1 as the date upon which peace with Germany will be formally concluded. The cases of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey will be taken up separately later on.

February 24.—President Wilson, speaking at Mechanics' Hall in Boston, defends the plan of the League of Nations and issues a challenge to his critics.

February 25.—President Wilson, arriving in Washington, expresses confidence that the people of the United States "with absolute unanimity" will support the League of Nations plan.

The *Temps* of Paris says that it is the prevailing French belief that American party politics should not be allowed to interfere with the formation of the League, which "appears to be a universal necessity against which no party considerations should be allowed to prevail."

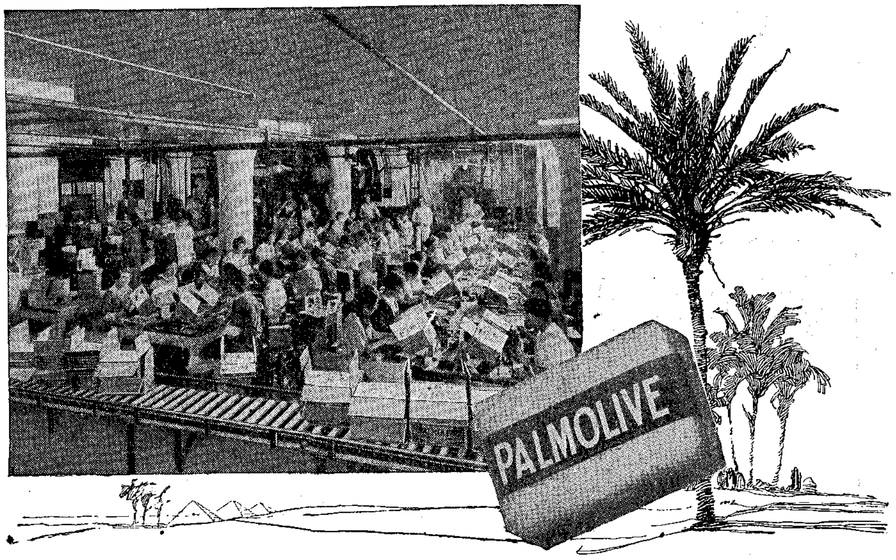
President Wilson's Boston speech is the leading news feature of the London papers, say English dispatches. "It is now for the ruler who has won the confidence of the Powers with which he has associated to win the whole-hearted support of his own countrymen to the course which he has placed for the American ship of state," declares *The Evening News*.

Congress will be asked by the President to approve America's assumption of a mandatory for Turkey, under the proposed League of Nations plan, according to two Representatives who have just returned to the capital after an extensive tour of Europe.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

February 19.—Germany is now in the grip of a "moral panic," says a dispatch from Berlin. Herr Gotheim, the new Imperial Minister of Finance, asks in an article in the *Tageblatt* whether it would not be better to reject the Allies' latest terms, and leave them the responsibility of occupying Germany and governing the people for a number of years.

More than one hundred coal-mines in the Ruhr district of Westphalia have been closed on account of the general strike called by the Spartacides, says a dispatch from Copenhagen. The Spartacides are said to be impressing men



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The business of the Palmolive Co. had increased. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers, were called in to increase the capacity of the main plant at Milwaukee.

A complete study of the manufacturing processes was made. Plans were worked out in detail. New buildings were constructed over the old, materials were re-routed, power was increased, the production of the plant was more than doubled, the insurance rate was decreased two-thirds—and meanwhile the making of Palmolive Soap never stopped.

We have just published a booklet, "Making Over the Home of Palmolive," which describes and pictures the way in which we served that firm. This book will be sent to interested persons upon request.

Whatever your problem, if it includes the building or rebuilding of a plant, the rearrangement of processes, the more efficient use of power or any other question of production, we can help.

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by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many felicitous quotations. Cloth, 75c net; by mail 83c.
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AND HOW TO MAKE THE APPARATUS, a handy manual for the amateur or the expert. Shows how to make, erect, and control every part of a small working wireless plant. *Cloth, illustrated with helpful diagrams, by mail, 83 cents.*
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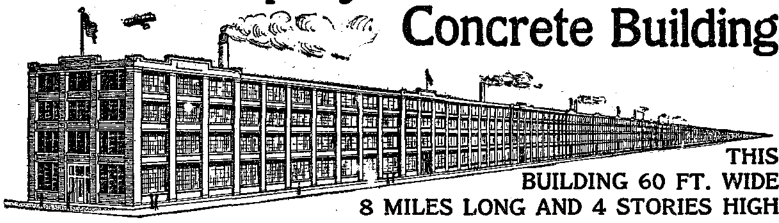

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Are You Getting the Most From Your Trucks?

Give "Ship by Truck" a Broader Meaning in Your Own Fleet

By Harvey S. Firestone
President, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE sooner you realize that your trucks are more than substitutes for horse-drawn vehicles, the sooner you will obtain the broader, more important, more valuable returns from your motor trucking.

You can and should exact duties from your trucks that are entirely beyond the capabilities of horse-and-wagon transportation.

Apply the *"Ship by Truck"* idea to your own fleet. Give your trucks new transportation duties, a wider radius, special responsibilities that no other transportation method can assume.

In every part of the country one finds the truck seeking out and alleviating obstacles to transportation brought upon us not only by War but by an accelerated national growth.

In the far West trucks are forcing their way into the forests and with the aid of trailers bearing out the logs to the mills. Timbermen have reported as high as 50% saving over any method of logging. This is only one of a long list of truck activities in the lumber industry. Trucks have proved themselves adapted to haulage between mills and lumber piles, from their yards to their planing mills or to the wood-working plants of customers in the same or adjacent localities.

The freight embargoes of the War taught a wholesome lesson. They showed business men new, unsuspected uses for trucks.

For example, a large eastern corset manufacturer used his truck to solve stringent labor conditions.

The town in which his factory is located was a center of munition work. When labor costs became prohibitive he opened plants in three neighboring towns at a distance of 23, 30 and 40 miles. Labor was obtained in these communities at much more reasonable rates. Raw materials were transported from the factory warehouse to these new plants by truck. The return load was made up of finished or partly finished goods. The promptness and low cost of haulage between these four plants enabled him to continue business profitably in the face of serious labor shortage.

Trucks have proved invaluable in the last year in moving labor from the towns to the fields during the rush of harvesting.

Truck haulage between plants located in different cities is rapidly coming to the fore as a means of speeding manufacture, relieving labor conditions, reducing raw-material stocks and lending needed assistance to the overburdened railroads.

Five trucks owned by a New England woolen manufacturer, by eliminating shipping delays, made it possible to reduce by $350,000 the stocks of raw material kept on hand at his branch plants. The certainty of truck delivery of raw material when needed effected this economy.

The interest on this raw-material stock is alone a considerable item. Yet this company placed almost as great a value on the speed with which this same fleet was delivering goods to customers.

The cost of this company's inter-plant shipments by truck was less than that of railroad freights. *"Ship by Truck."*

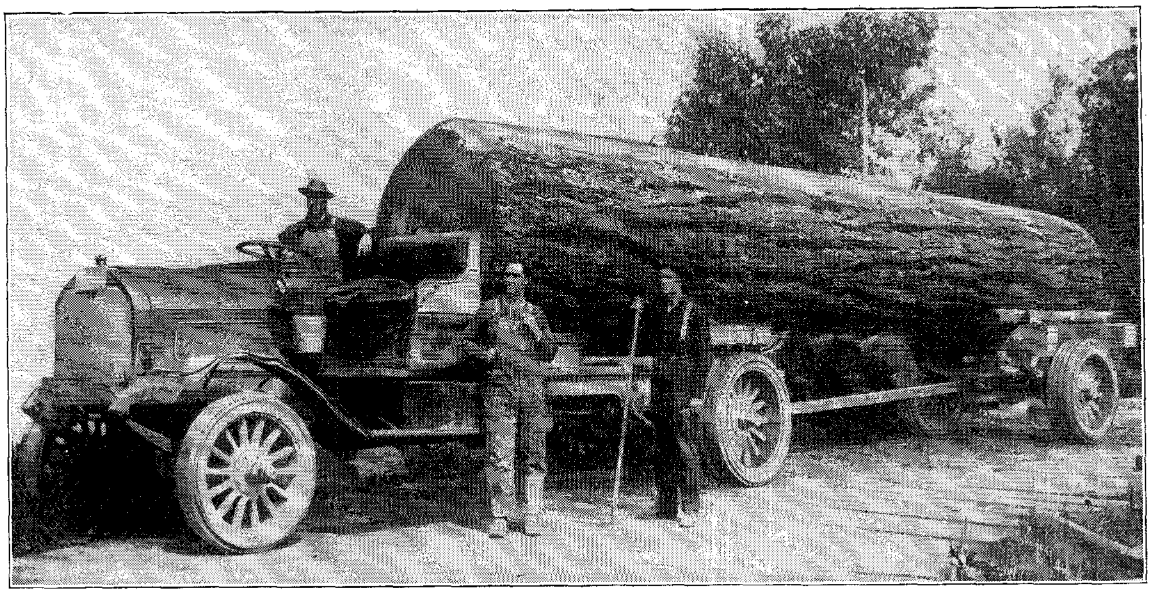
The power of the idea lies in the universal adaptability of this new method of transportation.

"Ship by Truck" plans are maturing so rapidly that the novelty of today is established practice tomorrow. But there is still room for initiative and aggressiveness in making truck transportation still more valuable to American Business.

Set your mind to the problem of extending the usefulness of your truck or truck fleet. Get the values that other truck owners have proved can be obtained. Consult your Chamber of Commerce and Return Loads Bureau as to the latest developments in trucking.

Don't let transportation difficulties reduce the high manufacturing efficiency of your plant.

"Ship by Truck."



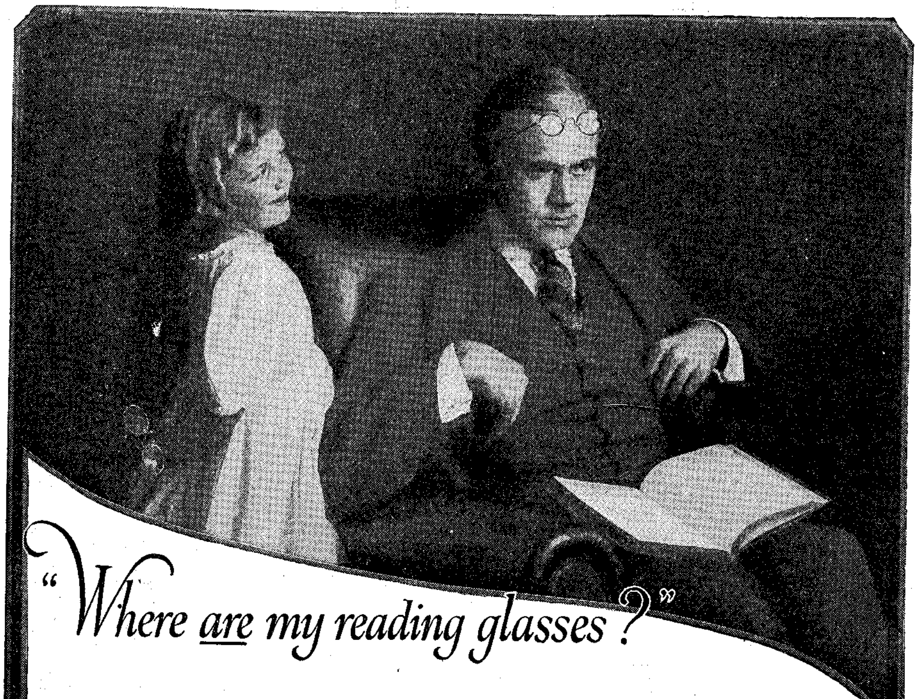
Reproduction of photograph of truck owned by Fred Johnson, Portland, Ore.

"In the far West trucks are forcing their way into the forests and with the aid of trailers bearing out the logs to the mills"

Half the truck tonnage of America is carried on

Firestone

TIRES



"Where are my reading glasses?"

Mischievous daughter has picked Daddy's pocket and watches him gleefully as he searches in vain for his reading glasses.

But if Daddy wore KRYPTOK Glasses, he would be freed from this two-pairs-of-glasses nuisance. KRYPTOKS (***pronounced Crip-tocks***) would give him, *in one pair of glasses*, the necessary correction for both reading and distance.

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KRYPTOK Glasses give this convenience without that drawback of all other bifocals—the conspicuous, age-revealing seam or hump. Not the slightest trace of a dividing line can be detected between the lower part which affords perfect near vision and the upper part which affords perfect far vision.

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Write for Booklet—Everyone who needs glasses for near and far vision (bifocals) will be interested in the information contained in our booklet, "The Eyeglass Experiences of Benjamin Franklin Brown." Write for your copy; please give, if possible, the name of your oculist, optometrist or optician.

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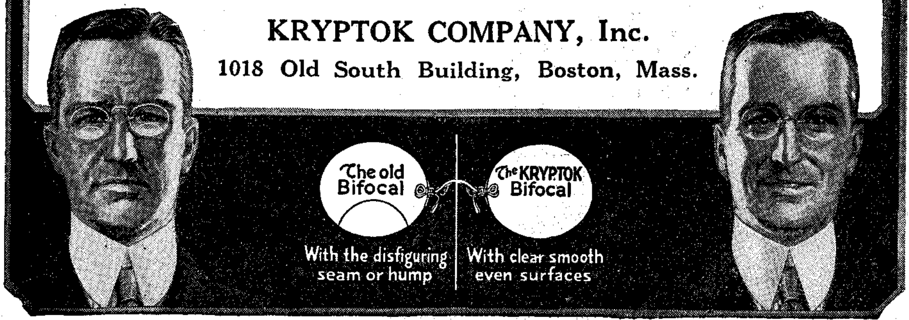

The old Bifocal
With the disfiguring seam or hump
The KRYPTOK Bifocal
With clear smooth even surfaces

between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five to enter the Spartacide army, and seizing munitions.

Matthias Erzberger, of the German Armistice Commission, outlining to the National Assembly at Weimar the history of the armistice negotiations from the time they were begun last fall, declares that Hindenburg forced the first peace parley.

February 20.—American troops have arrived in Berlin and been quartered in different hotels, says a dispatch from Copenhagen. The troops are said to belong to the 113th New Jersey Regiment, and their duty will be the protection of expected transports of food.

Spartacide forces are bombarding the town of Botterop, in Westphalia, with artillery, according to a message from Münster.

The strike situation in the Ruhr district continues serious, reports Berlin. Essen is the headquarters of the Spartacides, who appear to have large and well-armed forces.

Dr. Friedrich Adler, who assassinated Premier Stuergkh at Vienna in 1916, has been proclaimed President of the German Austrian Republic by the defense troops outside the town hall, according to reports from Vienna.

The need for revictualing Germany is really urgent, according to the report just made by a group of fourteen British officers, who visited various parts of Germany recently for the purpose of conducting a special official investigation of the situation. The officers declared that the country is living on its capital as regards food-supplies, and that famine or Bolshevism—probably both—will ensue before the next harvest if outside help is not forthcoming.

Prince Joachim, of Prussia, the youngest son of former Emperor William, has been arrested in Munich, according to a dispatch from that city. The dispatch states that his arrest was on suspicion of being connected with "certain intrigues."

February 21.—Kurt Eisner, Premier of Bavaria, is shot dead on the streets of Munich by Count Arco Valley, a member of the nobility, says a report from Geneva.

Herr Auer, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, is shot from the public gallery in the Diet Building at Munich. Deputy Osel was killed and two other officials were seriously wounded in the general firing that accompanied the assassination of Auer.

Spartacan forces in Munich stormed the police station and arrested the Chief of Police, but were attacked by Government forces who recaptured all public buildings, says a delayed report from Berlin.

February 22.—A *Soviet* republic has been proclaimed in Munich, says a dispatch from Berlin, by the Local Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, following the assassination of Premier Kurt Eisner on Friday. A state of siege has been declared in the city, and excitement is growing. Stores and factories are closed. It is feared that a counter-revolution, encouraged by Spartacides and Bolsheviski, may spread through Germany.

A Communist revolt is reported from Budapest. Newspaper offices were attacked and fighting between Communists and Government troops is in progress.

Chancellor Scheidemann, addressing the assembly at Weimar, deplores the assassination of Eisner and states that the Government will stop at nothing to preserve order.

Bavarian Minister of the Interior Auer,

who was shot at the Diet session on the same day when Eisner was killed, is reported to have died. Minister of Justice Timm, Minister of Social Affairs Unterleitner, Under-Secretary of War Jahreis, Herr Garres of the War Office, Herr Hoffman and Herr Fraudendorfer, members of the Diet, were also reported wounded.

February 23.—A proletariat dictatorship has been proclaimed in Munich by the Central *Soviet* Council, according to a Berlin dispatch. Herr Simon, chairman of the Workmen's and Peasants' Council, adds the report, has been declared President of the "Bavarian *Soviet* Republic."

The entire Bavarian delegation to the German National Assembly at Weimar has returned to Munich, says a dispatch from Weimar.

The deposed Wittelsbach dynasty of Bavaria is said to be behind the plot for the return of the monarchy, part of the program being the murder of Eisner, according to advices from Munich. Count Luxburg, a brother of the diplomat, and Archbishop Faulhaber, opponent of the separation of Church and state, have been arrested.

Rioting of such a serious nature is reported from Augsburg that drumhead courts martial have been established and many revolutionists and looters have been executed.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Baden because of disorders.

Communist leader Bela Kun, who started a revolution in Budapest, has been lynched, according to a Berlin dispatch. The proletariat are said to be organizing a strike.

February 24.—The arrest of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and the proclamation of a republic in Baden are reported in Germany. Leopold, who was commander-in-chief of the German armies on the Eastern Front, has been imprisoned in Munich. He is suspected of being one of the instigators of the assassination of Premier Eisner.

Due to the general situation in Germany, says a report from London, the European governments face tasks more complicated, if possible, than those they handled during the most strenuous days of hostility.

Fighting is still in progress at Nuremberg, where the Spartacides and Government forces are battling in the streets, says a dispatch from Copenhagen.

Many members of the Bavarian aristocracy have been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated with Count Arco Valley in the killing of Premier Eisner, according to advices from Munich. The Socialist Government continues to search the residences of members of the former royal house and of the nobility.

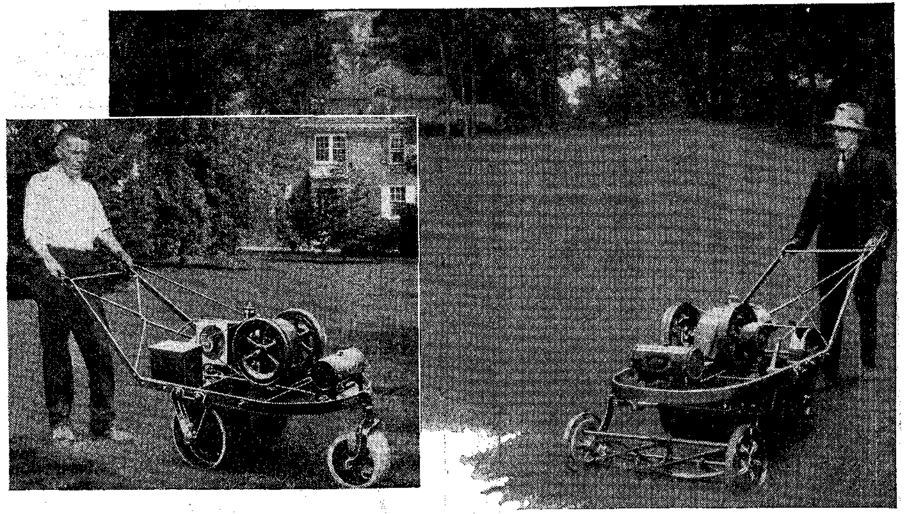
A crisis is approaching in the German Cabinet, according to the Weimar correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*. The trouble is said to be due to a disagreement between Matthias Erzberger, the head of the German Armistice Commission, and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister.

February 25.—Spartacide troops are entrenched around Düsseldorf, says a dispatch from Bern, preventing the Government forces from entering the city.

Fighting continues in Mannheim, reports Coblenz, but the rest of Baden is reported quiet.

In Saxony, say Dresden advices, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee of twenty Saxon garrisons has decided to remove all officers and disband the army.

Herr Scheid has been named to succeed



The Twofold Economy of the IDEAL

The great economy in using the Ideal Tractor Lawn Mower rests in the fact that it will keep such a large average of lawn in perfect condition with a very minimum of labor.

Because the Ideal is a mower and roller in one. The roller is built as an integral part of the machine and the grass is rolled every time it is cut.

Moreover, it is easily converted into a roller by substituting for the mower the small castor which we furnish. In early spring when heavy rolling is required it is only necessary to add a little extra weight.

This one machine and one man does quicker and better work than several men with several hand mowers and rollers.

Cuts Four to Five Acres a Day

The mower has a 30 inch cut and one man with one of these machines can cut four to five acres of lawn a day on an operating expense of about fifty cents for fuel and oil. The Ideal is of extremely simple design and all necessity for complicated clutches and gears has been eliminated. All the operator has to do is to guide the machine and operate the starting and stopping levers.

Uses Tractor Principle

The cutting blades operate by the traction of their side wheels upon the ground, just the same as the blades on a hand mower operate. This eliminates the difficulties that are almost sure to occur where an attempt is made to drive the blade direct by power from the engine.

Cuts Close to the Walks, Trees, Flower-beds and Shrubbery

With the Ideal a man can work just as close to various obstacles as with a hand mower. The mower is hung at the front in such a manner that it turns easily and is guided around corners, flower-beds, trees, etc., without difficulty.

Five Day Trial—Satisfaction Guaranteed

Write for details of our 5 day trial offer. Ideal Power Lawn Mowers are sold on a positive guarantee of satisfaction and we will willingly refund money on any machine that does not prove satisfactory when properly operated.

You can secure this Ideal through your hardware dealer or direct from our factory. Write today for special literature.

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Cuts close to trees or other obstacles.

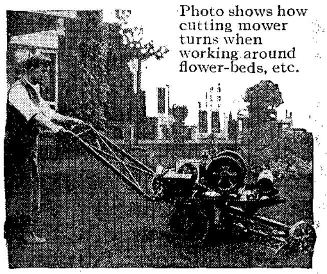

Photo shows how cutting mower turns when working around flower-beds, etc.

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Ann Arbor
Buildings and Grounds Department
E. C. Pardon
Superintendent Nov. 25, 1918

The Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.
The Ideal Tractor Mower which we purchased from you last spring has proved entirely satisfactory in the past season's work.
Yours very truly,
E. C. Pardon, Superintendent

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov. 29, 1918

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.
It is a little early to pass a final opinion on the Ideal Power Mower I purchased this fall, but can say that so far it has demonstrated its time and labor saving features in a forceful manner. From what I have seen of it, I consider it a good investment for anyone having any considerable amount of lawn to keep up.
Yours very truly,
C. D. ARMSTRONG.

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TRACTOR
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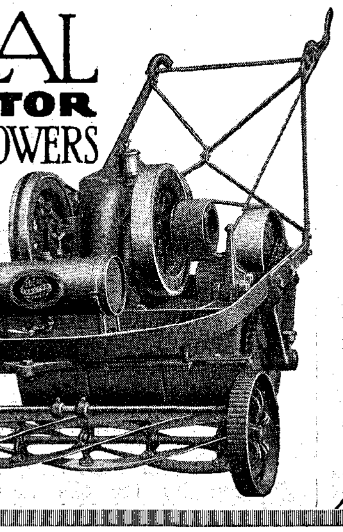

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There is no flower that is so easily grown and blooms so readily as the Gladiolus. The long spikes are graceful and fascinating in their great array of colors; if cut as first flower opens and placed in water, the flowers develop for a week, even to the last bud. Commence planting in April and repeat at 10-day intervals until end of June, and you will have flowers until late Autumn. Leaflet "How to Grow" included in each order.

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60 Fine Bulbs, Many Kinds Mixed FOR $1.00. MAILED FREE to customers within fourth postal zone (600 miles) from Chicago or New York. **For further zones add 16 cents in stamps.**

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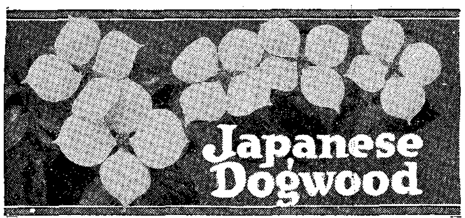

A rare and valuable novelty for woodland plantings, for screens, or small groups; this variety extends the Dogwood's flowering season, as it blooms considerably later than the American species. The plants are in full leaf at blooming time, thus giving the snowy white flowers a most effective background. In autumn the tree has many strawberry-like fruits, which offer a strong attraction for the birds.

	Each	10	100
3 feet high	$1.25	$10.00	$60.00
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"Flowering Trees and Shrubs" is a new monograph about the noteworthy trees and shrubs that add beauty and fragrance to our home grounds and gardens. Mailed free on request.

HICKS' NURSERIES
Box D, Westbury, N. Y.

Kurt Eisner as Premier of Bavaria, says a dispatch from Munich.

Disorders are reported in Essen, the Bottrop district, and other sections of the Rhineland.

National Guards and student troops fought all day on February 22 with Communists in Prague, says a dispatch from that city. The Communists were driven from the public building.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

February 20.—The Russian Bolsheviki hold the town of Olida and the line of the River Niemen, northeast of Warsaw, says a dispatch from that city. Polish troops have occupied Volkovisk and have taken up a line along the river Niepka. Ukrainian forces attacking the Poles defending Lemberg have captured all points between Peremysl and Grodek, west of Lemberg, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

Sixty thousand workmen are on strike in Petrograd, demanding the end of civil war and the establishment of free trade, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received in London. The military situation has changed favorably for the anti-Bolsheviki, especially on the southern front, says this report, as the result of General Denikine's victory in the Caucasus, and the apparent failure of Bolshevik attacks on the Archangel front.

February 21.—The Allied forces, according to an undated official report received in London, have advanced to Segoja, sixty miles south of Soroki, on the Murman Railway. The Bolsheviki lost fifty men killed and eighty wounded, and the Allies captured much material.

The announcement from Washington that American troops are to be withdrawn in the spring, says a dispatch from Archangel, has been received with joy by the troops themselves, but the inhabitants are reported to be anxious as to whether this means the complete abandonment of this front. According to naval advices, June will be the earliest month for the opening of the ice-floes.

Canadian, Italian, Servian, and Russian Karelian troops, in an offensive movement southward along the Murman Railway on February 19, pushed forward thirty-five miles, capturing railway material and prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the Bolsheviki, says a report from Archangel.

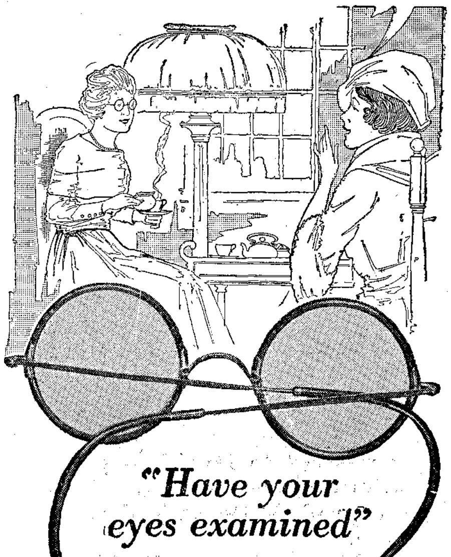
February 22.—Polish forces are steadily advancing along the railways with Grodno, Slonim, Pinsk, and Lutsk as their temporary objectives. Thus far they have met with no determined resistance from the Bolsheviki.

The small Polish garrison at Lemberg, says a report from Krakow, has beaten off all the Ukrainian attacks.

February 23.—The German leaders, according to a dispatch from Warsaw, have agreed to get in touch with the Russian Bolshevik Government, with a view to joint action against Poland. The Polish authorities, according to this account, have obtained reliable information from Berlin that President Ebert has given secret orders to German troops on the frontier to continue their operations against the Poles.

February 24.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, offered his resignation to General Pilsudski, the Chief of State, who declined to accept it, according to advices from Warsaw. General Pilsudski asked Premier Paderewski to continue his functions.

Informal discussion of the League of Nations project in Warsaw, says a dispatch from that city, revealed little sympathy for the idea among the Poles. It is held by them that a big



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STYLISH in design, *Shur-ons* attract favorable attention; optically correct, they improve your vision; mechanically right, they are comfortably secure. Fitted with

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HUGO ROLLER—Pure yellow
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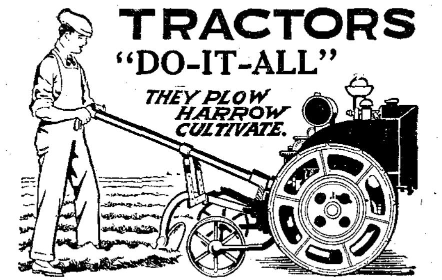

"DO-IT-ALL" TRACTORS do all the work on small farms; take the place of *two horses* in most work. They put the small farm operator on an equal footing with the big operator. They not only plow and harrow, but cultivate any crop that grows. *You can ride* or walk behind the tractor. The work is always in plain sight. The tractor is under absolute control—can be operated by a boy. Costs less to buy than the keep of a pair of horses for a year; does all the cultivating on big farms when the big tractor is laid away. Gives 6 H.P. on the belt. Operates lawn mowers, horse mowers and other work.

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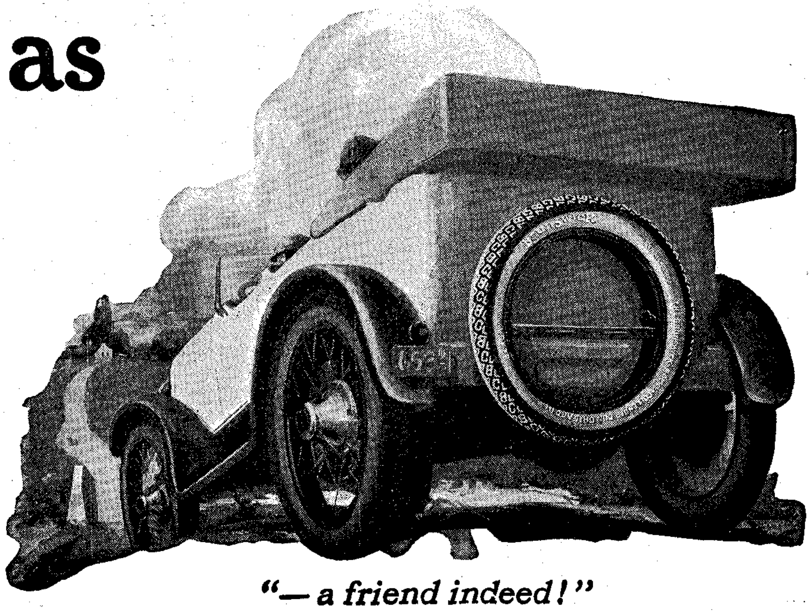
Tires Differ as Principles Differ

Policies and Standards Determine Merit



"— a friend indeed!"

EXPERIENCE has proved this great principle: Super-tires depend on standards. A perfect tire is chiefly a matter of care and skill and cost. Formulas, fabrics and standards vary tire costs greatly. And they vary tire endurance fully as much. Reinforcements, plies, thickness—all are a matter of expense.

In every tire factory, therefore, the great question is, "How much can we give for the money?" The product depends on the policy adopted.

For nearly a century The Brunswick policy has been to give all that is possible — all that anyone can give—all that any cost can buy.

That accounts for the supremacy of Brunswick products. As we have built our success in other lines, so do we adhere to these policies in making tires and tubes.

Men cannot be fooled on tires. Only *better tires* can win.

The Brunswick organization of tire makers includes a brilliant staff of technical experts. Not a man among them has spent less than 20 years in tire-making.

Each is a master of his craft. And the new ideas they bring to the attention of the Brunswick directors receive sincere consideration.

Every suggestion for improvement, every betterment, is adopted unanimously.

All this means added betterments —*and costs*—some of which might have been excluded had we not learned so well that first principle of tire-building.

We speak thus frankly of manufacturing ideals and Brunswick ideals because they interpret the greater satisfaction that motorists are finding in Brunswick Tires.

The Brunswick Tire is the combination of acknowledged features — plus standards — which bring about the results in which the motorist is interested.

Men expect more from Brunswick Tires. Let us assure you that you get more. One Brunswick will convince you. In it you will find maximum quality.

Brunswick TIRES

and Tubes—Plain, Skid-Not and Ribbed Treads

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and your measurements, with cloth selection made from our catalog. We will make the suit to your measurements and you pay balance on arrival—we paying all transportation charges. So confident we are that we can please you that all we ask is that you make a trial of our system; that you learn how easy it is to take your own measure and save money on every suit. We take all the risk, you none, for this is our guarantee: Complete satisfaction or all money refunded.

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army is a necessity for Poland to unify the people, to assist in the restoration of Lithuania and White Russia, and to repel invasion.

Warsaw reports a Bolshevik force actively engaged in preparations for an invasion. Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik Minister of War, is credited with the declaration that "we must fight the treacherous Poles to the last soldier."

The Polish Foreign Office, says a dispatch from Warsaw, reports an agreement reached at Lemberg on February 23, for the cessation of hostilities between the Poles and Ukrainians, beginning at six o'clock on the evening of February 24.

February 25.—The Inter-Allied military mission to Poland has left Warsaw for Prague to act as mediator in the conflict between the Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks, says a wireless dispatch received by the Polish Bureau in Paris.

FOREIGN

February 19.—Premier Georges Clemenceau is fired at seven times by an anarchist, Emile Cottin, known as "Milo." Three bullets struck the Premier, one of which is reported to have touched the lungs. The Premier's physicians, after an examination, reported that his condition was dangerous, but not critical.

After investigating charges as to unsanitary conditions at the American camp at Brest, a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports that the camp is sanitary and the men well fed.

February 20.—Premier Clemenceau's general condition is reported as "satisfactory" by the four French physicians in attendance upon him.

February 21.—Premier Clemenceau is now out of danger, his physicians say, altho they have ordered that he shall have complete rest for forty-eight hours.

February 22.—Premier Clemenceau's condition continues to improve, according to the official bulletins, and he is permitted to receive several French officials on business connected with the Peace Conference.

February 24.—The United Kingdom is faced with the prospect of civil strife and the House of Commons should do everything in its power to avert it, says Premier Lloyd George in introducing a bill to constitute a committee to inquire into the conditions prevailing in the coal industry. This commission would report by March 31, altho the miners ask for a report by March 15.

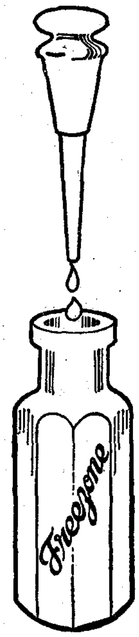
Great Britain and France have already indicated willingness to leave to the United States the adjustment of all questions in Mexico in which their nationals are interested, says a report from Paris.

Reports from Ireland indicate that Sinn-Feiners are recklessly defying the English authorities, say advices from London, and that the Nationalists, embittered by defeat, are going over to their erstwhile enemies.

February 25.—Japanese financiers are granted the privilege of making loans to China for building hundreds of miles of railway in Mongolia, Manchuria, and China proper, and the Japanese are granted the right to participate in the operation of the railways now under construction in Shantung Province, under the provisions of notes exchanged by China and Japan on September 24, 1918, says a dispatch from Paris.

General Ludendorff, former Quartermaster-General of the German Army, has left Sweden for Germany, says a dispatch from London, the Swedish Foreign Office having refused his request to extend his permit to stay in Sweden.

The prospects of postponing or averting the English miners' strike, says a report from London, are much improved. Premier Lloyd George has gone before the



Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they peel off

Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

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Wear this scientifically constructed health belt, endorsed by physicians and surgeons. A light but durable support for the abdomen which greatly relieves the strain on the abdominal muscles.

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Send for the belt on FIVE days' FREE TRIAL. If satisfactory, send us $2.50. If not, return belt. Give normal waist measure when ordering.

The Weil Health Belt Co. 113 Hill St. New Haven, Conn.

DRUGGISTS: Write for proposition and full particulars.

House of Commons with a bill "bringing into concrete form the idea that has been growing in the British mind for some time, meaning state ownership of industry, under which to strike would mean revolt and revolution."

DOMESTIC

February 19.—The naval scandal in the New York district may assume the proportions of a wide-spread conspiracy to defraud the Government, says a dispatch from Washington. Two commissioned officers and several enlisted men are now under arrest awaiting court martial.

Dr. Scott Nearing, on trial for the last two weeks charged with violating the Espionage Law, is acquitted after thirty hours' deliberation by the jury. The American Socialist Society, a co-defendent of Dr. Nearing, was found guilty on both counts of the indictment.

February 20.—A maximum sentence of twenty years in Leavenworth prison is imposed by Federal Judge Landis on Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, and four other Socialist leaders. They were convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the draft in violation of the Espionage Act.

February 21.—Nearly two hundred thousand union men of New York City have voted in favor of striking July 1 and to remain out in protest until the prohibition law is annulled, Ernest Bohn, secretary of the New York Central Federated Union, announces at a meeting of that body.

February 22.—The Anti-Saloon League will form organizations in each of the one hundred and fifty assembly districts of the State to see that the Federal bone-dry amendment is enforced to the letter, says a dispatch from Albany. These bodies are to be known as Citizens' Leagues.

February 23.—Following information that a plot was afoot to assassinate President Wilson, secret-service men arrest fourteen Spanish radicals in two spectacular raids in New York City. Two men now under arrest, the authorities say, planned to go to Boston on the eve of the President's arrival at that port from Europe.

President Wilson arrives in Boston Harbor, aboard the *George Washington*.

February 24.—An overwhelming vote in favor of government ownership of railroads has been recorded by the 1,500,000 members of the Railway Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, according to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation.

President Wilson lands in Boston and defends the League of Nations before a great crowd in Mechanics' Hall.

February 25.—New York Harbor workers, whose demands for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages were referred to an umpire appointed by the National War Labor Board, receive the eight-hour day asked for but are denied the increase in wages.

Higher war-taxes go into effect with the signing by President Wilson of the new $6,000,000,000 Revenue Bill.

Mayor William Hale Thompson wins the Republican mayoralty nomination in Chicago, with a final plurality estimated at more than 50,000.

The British Admiralty has in effect, reports Washington, forbidden the purchase of the British fleet of the International Mercantile Corporation by the United States Shipping Board and the deal is said to be "off for good."

Invitations to a conference at the White House, March 3 and 4, to discuss "vital questions affecting business and labor," are telegraphed by Secretary Wilson to governors of all the States and mayors of more than one hundred cities. The President will address the council.

Lucas Paints
Varnishes—Stains—Enamel

Purposely Made For Farm Implements

IT WAS in far-off 1849, the time of the prairie schooner and the reaping-cradle, that John Lucas began the manufacture of paint in an old grist-mill.

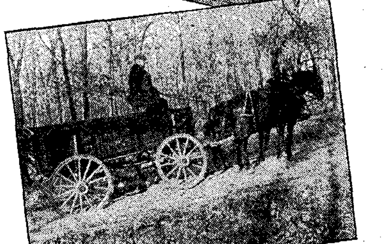
The years since have been packed with the romance of American progress—the advent of the railroads, the wonderful pageantry of farm machinery, and the peopling of the prairies.

One of the great unsung heroes of this progress has been good paint—*Lucas Paint.* It has clothed farm machinery—aggregating millions of dollars in value—against the enemies of weather, mildew and rust. It has been the great life insurance for a mighty army of reapers, mowers, tractors and wagons.

As a result of seventy years' experience and thousands of practical tests—in the laboratory, in the paint factory, and out in the field, *John Lucas & Company* have perfected and have long been furnishing farm implement manufacturers with a line of quality products *purposely made for every paint purpose.*

The rapidly growing demand for all kinds of farm machinery, the need for increased volume, have urged the employment of more efficient and economical methods of applying paint. There is a *Lucas Paint* product *purposely made for every purpose*—for the manufacturer who turns out a hundred thousand implements, or for the farmer who paints a tractor or a plow.

We have perfected a method of paint standardization for large industrial concerns that has furnished the solution to many a tough painting problem. Full information gladly sent on request.



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

YOUR INCOME TAX THIS YEAR—HOW TO COMPUTE YOUR AMOUNT AND OTHER AMOUNTS

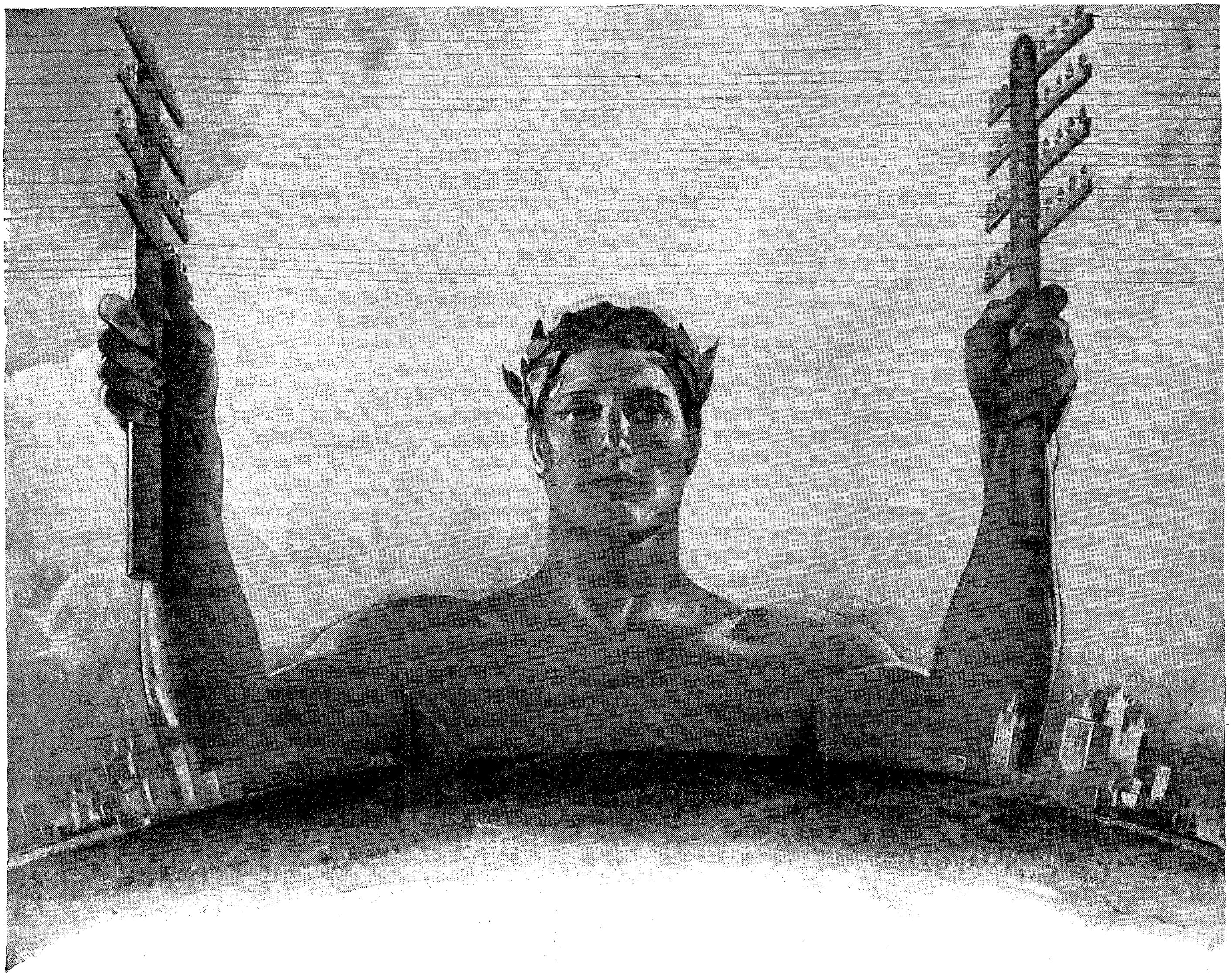
ALTHO the new income-tax law could not become a law until President Wilson had returned to this country and had signed it, some of the forms for making up statements had been issued late in February, and financial institutions had issued circulars and pamphlets to their customers, showing the amount of the tax for incomes of various degrees, with comments on certain important details, such as the items that should go to make up one's income, the exemptions, etc. Following is a table that was compiled for Harris, Forbes & Co., of New York, in which the first and last columns are described as "of particular importance," the other columns being given "for statistical information and to show the method of arriving at the total."

This table, as will be observed, is given to show the amounts and rates of income tax on varying amounts of net income from $2,000 to $10,000,000, and it is assumed therein that the individual taxpayer is entitled to $2,000 personal exemption. Income which is free from tax under the statute, such as municipal bond interest, is not considered "net income." The column headed "Average Rate of Tax on Net Income" is presented as "a calculation of the rate at which the net income as a whole is taxed." Other rates that appear throughout the table "do not constitute the tax levied upon the entire net income, but are the rates levied against the top part only of such income." Further explanations are given of the table:

"If an individual's net income corresponds with one of the levels of income shown in the left-hand column of the table below, the table is self-explanatory. If the individual's net income falls between two of the levels of income, the table may be used to calculate the amount of tax due, as is illustrated in the example below.

"In the use of the table an allowance must, of course, be made for any items of income which are free from certain, but not all, of income-tax rates. For example,

Amount of Net Income	Highest Rate of Normal Tax	Amount of Normal Tax	Highest Rate of Surtax	Amount of Surtax	Highest Combined Rate of Tax	Average Rate of Tax on Net Income	Amount of Total Tax
$ 2,000						—	$ —
3,000	6%	$ 60				2.00%	60
4,000	6	120				3.00	120
5,000	6	180				3.60	180
6,000	6	240	1%	$ 10	7%	4.17	250
8,000	12	480	2	60	14	6.63	530
10,000	12	720	3	110	15	8.30	830
12,000	12	960	4	190	16	9.58	1,150
14,000	12	1,200	5	290	17	10.64	1,490
16,000	12	1,440	6	410	18	11.56	1,850
18,000	12	1,680	7	550	19	12.39	2,230
20,000	12	1,920	8	710	20	13.15	2,630
22,000	12	2,160	9	890	21	13.86	3,050
24,000	12	2,400	10	1,090	22	14.54	3,490
26,000	12	2,640	11	1,310	23	15.19	3,950
28,000	12	2,880	12	1,550	24	15.82	4,430
30,000	12	3,120	13	1,810	25	16.43	4,930
32,000	12	3,360	14	2,090	26	17.03	5,450
34,000	12	3,600	15	2,390	27	17.62	5,990
36,000	12	3,840	16	2,710	28	18.19	6,550
38,000	12	4,080	17	3,050	29	18.76	7,130
40,000	12	4,320	18	3,410	30	19.33	7,730
42,000	12	4,560	19	3,790	31	19.88	8,350
44,000	12	4,800	20	4,190	32	20.43	8,890
46,000	12	5,040	21	4,610	33	20.98	9,650
48,000	12	5,280	22	5,050	34	21.52	10,330
50,000	12	5,520	23	5,510	35	22.06	11,030
52,000	12	5,760	24	5,990	36	22.59	11,750
54,000	12	6,000	25	6,490	37	23.13	12,490
56,000	12	6,240	26	7,010	38	23.66	13,250
58,000	12	6,480	27	7,550	39	24.19	14,030
60,000	12	6,720	28	8,110	40	24.72	14,830
62,000	12	6,960	29	8,690	41	25.24	15,650
64,000	12	7,200	30	9,290	42	25.77	16,490
66,000	12	7,440	31	9,910	43	26.29	17,350
68,000	12	7,660	32	10,550	44	26.81	18,230
70,000	12	7,920	33	11,210	45	27.33	19,130
72,000	12	8,160	34	11,890	46	27.85	20,050
74,000	12	8,400	35	12,590	47	28.36	20,990
76,000	12	8,640	36	13,310	48	28.88	21,950
78,000	12	8,880	37	14,050	49	29.39	22,930
80,000	12	9,120	38	14,810	50	29.91	23,930
82,000	12	9,360	39	15,590	51	30.43	24,950
84,000	12	9,600	40	16,390	52	30.94	25,990
86,000	12	9,840	41	17,210	53	31.45	27,050
88,000	12	10,080	42	18,050	54	31.97	28,130
90,000	12	10,320	43	18,910	55	32.48	29,230
92,000	12	10,560	44	19,790	56	32.99	30,350
94,000	12	10,800	45	20,690	57	33.50	31,490
96,000	12	11,040	46	21,610	58	34.01	32,650
98,000	12	11,280	47	22,550	59	34.52	33,830
100,000	12	11,520	48	23,510	60	35.03	35,030
150,000	12	17,520	52	49,510	64	44.69	67,030
200,000	12	23,520	56	77,510	68	50.52	101,030
300,000	12	35,520	60	137,510	72	57.68	173,030
500,000	12	59,520	63	263,510	75	64.61	323,030
1,000,000	12	119,520	64	583,510	76	70.30	703,030
2,000,000	12	239,520	65	1,233,510	77	73.65	1,473,030
3,000,000	12	359,520	65	1,883,510	77	74.77	2,243,030
5,000,000	12	599,520	65	3,183,510	77	75.66	3,783,030
10,000,000	12	1,199,520	65	6,433,510	77	76.33	7,633,030



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Countless American homes still eagerly await the coming of their electric light and telephone.

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American industry, driving forward to its larger destiny, calls urgently for its awakening life-force, more electric power.

The inevitable needs of electric America will be met by American initiative. They will be financed through Public Utility Bonds, by the savings of far-sighted men and women.

It goes without saying that money so invested speeds up industry, gives men work, keeps labor productively and profitably employed.

When you invest in a well chosen Public Utility Bond, your money rests solidly upon essentials of our national life.

Your ownership of such bonds keeps your money invested and pays you income, in the form of interest, at definitely stated periods.

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You will find a National City Company Correspondent Office in 35 of the leading cities of the country.

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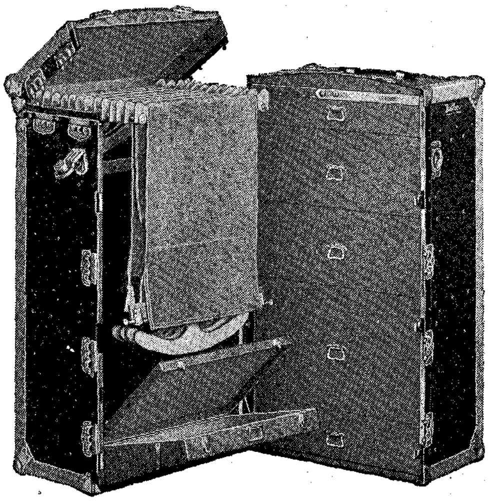
TRAVELING GOODS

At whatever price you pay for a Belber, you get a trunk that looks right and stays right through years of service.

Shown here is No. 96—An open top wardrobe trunk, square edge. Covered and interlined with exceptionally heavy black fibre, studded. Binding heavy gray fibre, 396 hand-driven rivets. Powerful hardware. Massive corners. Five drawers locked together with nickel-plated locking device. Boltless interlocker locks trunk in three places at one operation. Holds several hats and a large amount of clothes.

Price $150

Other styles from $30 to $300



Has the American Public any Pride in the Luggage it carries

OVER in England, the style and character of his "boxes" is one of the distinctive marks of the man of breeding. Everybody knows the facts about traveling equipment—and the dealer is too canny to try to put anything over.

Strange that a nation which travels so much as the American people, seems to know or care so little about the style and quality of their traveling equipment!

Perhaps the public is not altogether to blame. Take your own experience. Go through the shops looking for a Wardrobe Trunk—from the "specials" made to sell at eye-catching prices to "the very latest thing, Sir."

Did the average dealer ever tell you anything about the *real facts* of Wardrobe Trunks? What makes for quality? Why the Trunk is worth what he asks for it?

* * *

THE men and women of this country can never be sure of their traveling equipment until they take at least as much care in selecting it as they do any standard article of known merit.

This means that they must pass by the casual dealer and find a real merchant—the man who knows and cares, the man who gets his merchandise from *dependable sources.*

When you find a merchant of this caliber you mostly find him specializing on Belber Traveling Goods.

* * *

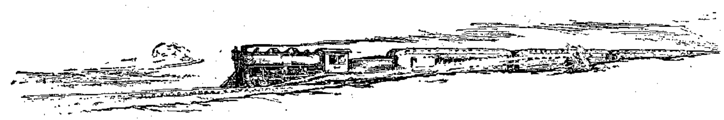
THIS company has been making an art and a science of traveling goods for 28 years—of style and quality, of workmanship and finish, of honest merchandise, at prices no higher than those asked for much slipshod goods.

You can tell where it stands by the fact that its goods are practically all absorbed by the leading traveling goods merchants—several thousands of them, an almost unbroken chain of fine business connections from Coast to Coast.

The man or woman who is intent on being *right* about traveling equipment will do well to find one of these Belber merchants. You will find him primed with the facts—quality facts, style facts, what model of Trunk, Suit Case or Bag is best fitted to your service—what it is worth, and *why.*

THE BELBER TRUNK & BAG COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The Largest Manufacturer of Trunks, Bags and Suit-cases in the World

Sales Offices: New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, San Francisco
Factories: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Oshkosh, Wis.



dividends from domestic and certain foreign corporations are not liable for any normal tax. Also interest received from all Liberty Loan bonds is free from the normal tax and in certain cases free from the surtax. Thus the total amount of tax to be paid at any income level shown in the table will be less than the figure noted to the extent of the exemption which the taxpayer enjoys in connection with his dividends, Liberty bond interest, etc. These exemptions are discust in detail in the Income Tax Book, now in course of preparation."

The compiler then gives an example of the method employed in computing an income tax, the net income selected for the purpose being $45,000. The taxpayer is assumed to have a personal exemption of $2,000. For convenience and simplicity the normal and surtax rates are combined in this example:

	Amount of Tax
Personal exemption of $2,000	$—
6% on $3,000 (Amt. exceed. $2,000 not exceed. $5,000)	180
7% on 1,000 (" " 5,000 " " 6,000)	70
14% on 2,000 (" " 6,000 " " 8,000)	280
15% on 2,000 (" " 8,000 " " 10,000)	300
16% on 2,000 (" " 10,000 " " 12,000)	320
17% on 2,000 (" " 12,000 " " 14,000)	340
18% on 2,000 (" " 14,000 " " 16,000)	360
19% on 2,000 (" " 16,000 " " 18,000)	380
20% on 2,000 (" " 18,000 " " 20,000)	400
21% on 2,000 (" " 20,000 " " 22,000)	420
22% on 2,000 (" " 22,000 " " 24,000)	440
23% on 2,000 (" " 24,000 " " 26,000)	460
24% on 2,000 (" " 26,000 " " 28,000)	480
25% on 2,000 (" " 28,000 " " 30,000)	500
26% on 2,000 (" " 30,000 " " 32,000)	520
27% on 2,000 (" " 32,000 " " 34,000)	540
28% on 2,000 (" " 34,000 " " 36,000)	560
29% on 2,000 (" " 36,000 " " 38,000)	580
30% on 2,000 (" " 38,000 " " 40,000)	600
31% on 2,000 (" " 40,000 " " 42,000)	620
32% on 2,000 (" " 42,000 " " 44,000)	640
33% on 1,000 (" " 44,000 " " 45,000)	330
Total Amount of Tax	$9,320

Among the "general comments" added to these tables are several paragraphs that have particular interest to most taxpayers:

"The Revenue Act of 1918 levies rates of tax upon income which are much heavier than those imposed by the laws applying in 1917, or by the law of 1916. This new act is not supplementary to the preceding laws, but takes their place. The new act levies upon the individual a normal tax of 6 per cent. upon the first $4,000 of net income above 'credits' and a normal tax of 12 per cent. on the income above the first $4,000. A graduated surtax is also levied on successively higher ranges of income. This surtax begins at 1 per cent. on all income exceeding $5,000 and not exceeding $6,000, and then rises 1 per cent. for every $2,000 of income until 48 per cent. is reached on all income above $98,000 and not exceeding $100,000. From here the surtax rises by varying degrees (as will be seen by a reference to the table) until the rate of 65 per cent. is imposed upon any amount by which the income exceeds $1,000,000. Upon incomes of $1,000,000 and over the total tax rate (normal tax and surtax) is 77 per cent. The act assumes that net income rather than gross is the measure of income. Both normal and surtax rates are levied upon net income.

"The act allows a taxpayer in computing his normal tax a personal exemption of $1,000, plus an additional $1,000 if the taxpayer be either a married person living with husband or wife, or otherwise the 'head of a family.' There is an additional exemption of $200 for each person (other than husband or wife) chiefly supported by the taxpayer and who is under eighteen years of age or is incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. The expression 'head of a family' has not been defined by any of the statutes, but a Treasury decision holds that this means 'a person who actually supports and maintains one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal right.'

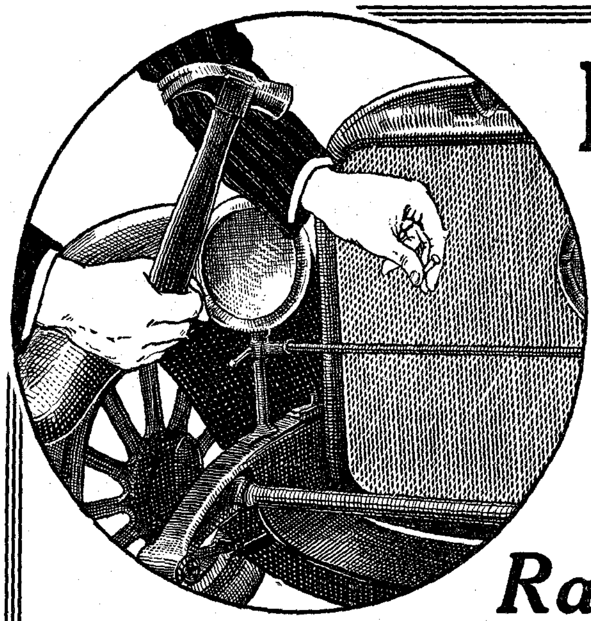
"The statute defines gross income as including gains, profits, and income derived from every source whatsoever. The exemptions granted from this gross income are extended beyond those of previous acts. Among these exemptions are: Proceeds from life-insurance policies paid upon death of the insured to individual beneficiaries or to the estate of the insured; income of foreign governments from investments or deposits in the United States; interest upon certain Federal and upon State and municipal bonds (a statement of the number and amount of income of such non-taxable securities must be included in the return); amounts received through accident or workmen's compensation policies, etc.; amount not exceeding $3,500 received by a person in the military or naval forces as payment for active services during the present war; and royalties for certain successful and accepted war-inventions.

"The act of 1918 defines net income as gross income less all allowable deductions. No allowance is made for personal or family living expenses, nor for any amount paid that will increase the value of any property, nor for which an allowance has been made, nor any premiums paid on a life-insurance policy on the life of any employee, officer, etc., in the business where the taxpayer is in any way a beneficiary.

"But there are numerous deductions allowed. Many are similar to those of last year—business or trade expenses (including now specifically for the first time a 'reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered'); losses incurred in the business; certain taxes; bad debts, etc. Interest is also deductible except in respect to indebtedness incurred for the purchase or carrying of non-taxable securities; but a full deduction is allowed for such interest on indebtedness incurred or continued in connection with the purchase or carrying of Liberty bonds of any issue since the First Liberty Loan (the 3½s). There are some new allowable deductions that are of interest and of distinct importance to the taxpayer. The full amount of realized losses sustained through transactions entered into for profit other than the taxpayer's business may now be deducted without the former restrictions. Before 1916 such losses were not allowed, and in 1916 and 1917 they were allowed only to the extent of an amount not exceeding the profits arising from the same form of transaction.

"Another new provision is the fact that 'net losses' sustained during any taxable year beginning after October 31, 1918, and ending not later than January 1, 1920, shall be deducted in computing the net income for the preceding taxable year; these losses, unlike the losses previously discust, must be sustained in the regular business of the taxpayer or from the *bona-fide* sale of buildings, equipment, etc., used for war-production. As an example, losses incurred in 1919 may be used through a redetermination of net income for the year 1918. Partners and beneficiaries of trust estates are allowed the benefit of these deductions. Still another new feature of the act is the general provision whereby actual depreciation in inventory and similar capital losses occurring during the calendar year 1918 or 1919 may be used as a deduction in computing net income for the year of 1918. The formalities of this transaction are referred to in detail in the Income Tax Book.

"Certain items of income are entirely free from the tax and some are free from part, but not all, of the rates. As has been stated, interest from municipal bonds and obligations of States and their subdivisions and of the possessions of the United States is exempt from all income tax—normal and surtax. Interest on certain Federal obligations is also exempt. A discussion of these exemptions will be found in the Income Tax Book in course



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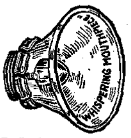

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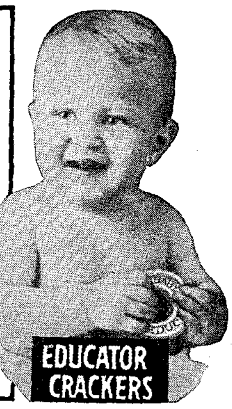

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of preparation. Dividends from corporations subject to the tax upon their net earnings are not liable to the normal tax. Dividends are defined anew, and this subject will be treated at some length in the Income Tax Book. It may be stated here, however, that dividends paid out of earnings accumulated before March 1, 1913 (the date of incidence of the income tax) are entirely exempt; stock dividends within certain time limits, were meant to be treated as income, but a recent Court decision apparently holds that they are not income. The case will doubtless be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

"All the Liberty loans are exempt from the normal tax. The first Liberty Loan is fully exempt from all income taxes; the second, third, and fourth loans are permanently exempt to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding $5,000 par value. These loans are also allowed substantial additional exemptions for a limited period.

"Partnerships are required to file returns As partnerships, they are not taxed, but the members are required to pay taxes as individuals for their share of the firm's net income, whether distributed or not. Except that gifts to charities are not allowed, a firm's net income is ascertained in the same way as an individual's. The Revenue Act of 1918 provides that a 'personal service' corporation shall be treated as a partnership.

"The Revenue Act of 1918 requires a return from every individual whose net income is $1,000 or over, if unmarried, or married and not living with husband or wife; or $2,000 or over if married and living with husband or wife. Husband and wife living together may make a joint return of income. Returns are due not later than the fifteenth day of the third month after the close of the calendar or fiscal year (March 15 for the usual taxpayer).

"The Revenue Act provides that for each calendar year after 1918, the normal tax shall be 8 instead of 12 per cent., and 4 instead of 6 per cent. upon the first $4,000 above credits. These rates are for citizens and residents. Non-resident aliens, as in 1918, pay only the higher rate of normal tax—8 per cent. Surtaxes remain the same."

Another compilation, printed in the New York *Evening Post*, shows that a single man with a net income for 1918 of $2,000 will have to pay this year a tax of $60, the man with an income of $3,000, $120, the $4,000 man $180, and the $5,000 man $240, all at the rate of six per cent. on his net income above his personal exemption of $1,000.

Another single man with an income for 1918 of $6,000 will have to pay $370, being taxed at the rate of six per cent. on his first $4,000 above the exemption and at twelve per cent. on the remaining $1,000, or a total of $360. In addition he will have to pay a surtax of $10, or one per cent. of the amount of his income between $5,000 and $6,000.

As for the married man, or the head of a family, he will have to pay $30 on a net income of $2,500 in excess of his personal exemption, $60 on a $3,000 income, $120 on a $4,000 income, $180 on a $5,000 income, and $250 on a $6,000 income, which includes his surtax of $10.

As to a husband and wife whose combined income for 1918 equaled or exceeded $2,000, they must file a return, either separately or jointly, as desired. If separate returns are filed, either one must claim the personal exemption of $2,000, or they may divide it. A widow, a woman living apart from her husband, or a maid, must file a return if her net income was $1,000 or more.

PRICES FALL STILL MORE

When a downward movement of prices of commodities became visible in December *Bradstreet's* index-number fell 2.3 per cent. In January, however, the decline became swifter, perhaps twice as fast to judge from the fact that the fall was 4.7 per cent., and the decrease from December 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919, was 7.2 per cent. The fall from the peak point of 1918, which was July 1, was 7.9 per cent.; *Bradstreet's* adds that it "should be remembered that had it not been for reductions in prices of manufactured textiles, forced by the Government in July, the August 1 number would probably have shown a rise instead of a fall, the best proof of this being that, following the summer dip, prices rose again in November, and that the December 1 price was only eight-tenths of one per cent. below the peak of July."

This rise in November, after peace had come, "was mainly chargeable to strength of provisions, eggs, meats, and other provisions, and was, largely speaking, a seasonal one often noted at the advent of winter weather," while the subsequent decline in food-prices "was mainly a reflection of the open winter weather, increased output of things usually affected by cold weather, and the letting go of supplies of stored goods by those who hesitated to carry stocks in the face of quieting trade, reduced industrial operations, and abandonment of munitions production." The declines in other products, especially textiles, oils, and chemicals and drugs, "were largely the result of industry preparing to switch to a peace basis, but also to a fading out of the buoyancy which greeted the advent of peace." The writer continues:

"Whatever the reasons—and they were many—for the midwinter decline, the facts remain that prices crumbled slowly in December and faster in January, and it is questionable whether the decline is yet ended, altho it is to be noted that a few products like live stock, naval stores, and miscellaneous products actually rose last month, the first because of reduced offerings, and the last because of active buying at high-record prices of chewing and smoking grades of tobacco, and also of active buying of hops by British agents. *Bradstreet's* approximate index-number of commodities on February 1, 1919, was $17.6644, a decrease, as above stated, of 4.7 per cent. from January 1, of 7.2 per cent. from December 1, 1918, of 7.9 per cent. from July 1, 1918, and of 2.3 per cent. from February 1, 1918. It is, in fact, the lowest index-number touched since December 1, 1917, but it is 26 per cent. above the figure of February 1, 1917, and is just about double, or 100 per cent., above the index-number on August 1, 1914, at the outbreak of the Great War. As regards the scope of the decline here in January, it may be noted that the London *Economist's* index-number showed a decline of 4 per cent. in commodity prices in January at London, and the February 1 index-number in that market was the lowest reached in just a year.

"Notable features of the present price exhibit were the weakness shown in eight of the thirteen groups of commodities, declines being heaviest in textiles, mainly raw cotton, wool, silk, and manufactured cotton goods, and in foods, notably breadstuffs, beef and hog carcasses, hog products, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, coffee, beans and peas, vegetable oils, chemicals, and copper and lead among the metals. Mild weather, large movement, and cancelations of government orders were most effective in depressing foods, while subsidence of war-demand was responsible for the decreases in raw and manufactured textiles, and the metals. For the first time since the European War began,

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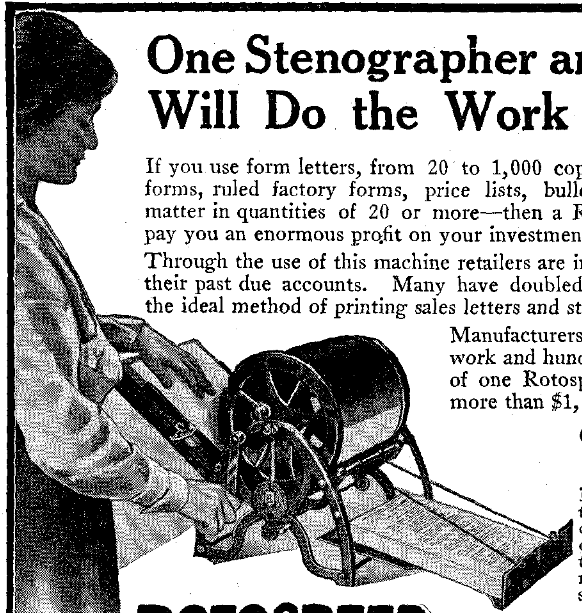

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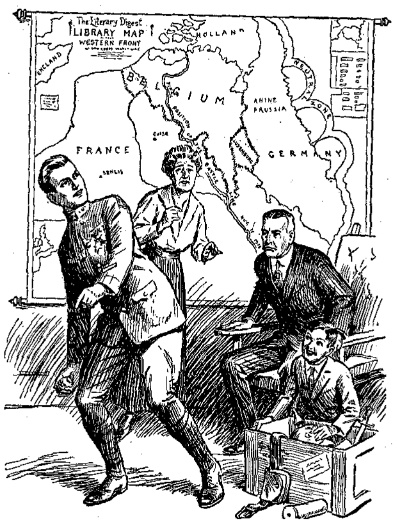

WHEN *your boy* comes home and tells you the stories of his experiences in the war, this wonderful map will picture every scene of his battles. With it, he can give you a far clearer understanding of his great adventure. Imagine him pointing out the exact spots on the map, as he says: "*Here,* at Brest, I landed in France. *Here,* at Chateau-Thierry, was my first time over the top. *Here,* I went with my company in the charge that captured Vaux. *Here,* through France and Luxemburg, we marched into Germany. And *here,* at Coblenz, we posted our new watch on the Rhine!" How much greater will be your satisfaction—and his—if the story can be illustrated by this fascinating map-picture.

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Battle Lines Before and After the Greatest Drives

are shown. We see the farthest advance of the invaders in 1914, the line from which they were thrown back in the first battle of the Marne, and the Hindenburg line to which they eventually retreated. We see the line from which the Huns launched their great drives in March, 1918, and the terrifying salients thrust into France at Chateau-Thierry and Montdidier. We see the battle lines after these salients, and that at St. Mihiel, have been wiped out. The great Allied offensive which ended with the German surrender is marked by the battle line when fighting ceased on November 11th. Nothing else could so vividly picture the ebb and flow of the tide that finally engulfed the Prussian militarists.

Surrendered German Territory and Bridgeheads on the Rhine

are strikingly shown, including all German territory west of the Rhine and the great German cities of Cologne, held by the British; Coblenz, held by the Americans, and Mayence, held by the French. There are outlined the occupied territory east of the Rhine, extending for 18¾ miles, in all directions, from these Rhine towns into Germany, and the neutral zone beyond, 6¼ miles wide, which extends from Holland to Switzerland.

Valuable Insert Maps

There is a complete insert map of the whole field of operations showing Russia, the British Isles, the Balkans, Italy, Mesopotamia, etc. Another insert map shows the coal and iron areas that proved so vital.

Countless Points of Great Historic Interest

appear on this map. There are, for instance, Guise, where Marshal Foch read to the German delegates the armistice terms which were to end German military power and which demanded an answer in 72 hours; Spa, where the German High Command was stationed and from which orders were sent to the German delegates to sign the armistice; Senlis, the headquarters of Marshal Foch, where the armistice ending the war was signed; Versailles, where, in the magnificent palace of Louis XIV, the Supreme War Council of the Allies met and formulated the terms with which Foch was to meet the German plea for an armistice, and where to-day the Peace Conference is deciding on the final peace terms, and forming a permanent League of Nations. Many other places, too numerous to mention, are given.

Boundaries of Alsace-Lorraine and Europe's New Nations

The territory stolen from France by Bismarck in 1871 and now restored, with America's help, to the mother country, is outlined. The lands of the chief racial units, freed from Teuton or Turkish tyranny and now grouping themselves into new nations, are marked clearly and in detail; such, for instance, as the Poles, Lithuanians, Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, Ukrainians, Hungarians, etc.

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decreases outnumbered increases; but still, as above noted, some products advanced, and the miscellaneous group made a new peak point on the advance in hops and tobacco, and live stock, coal and coke, and naval stores showed fractional gains, while hides and leather stood still. The following table shows that twenty-three articles advanced within a month's time, while hirty-eight declined and forty-five remained steady:

FEBRUARY 1, 1919, COMPARED WITH JANUARY 1, 1919

	INCREASES	
Wheat	Lemons	Turpentine
Rye	Hemp	Cement
Sheep, live	Steel beams	Hemlock timber
Mutton, carcasses	Tin	Nitric acid
Sugar	Anthracite coal	Hops
Salt	Bituminous coal	Tobacco
Potatoes	Cotton-seed oil	Hay
Apples	Resin	
	DECREASES	
Corn	Tea	Pig iron, eastern
Oats	Beans	Copper
Barley	Peas	Lead
Flour	Currants	Con'ville coke
Beef, carcasses	Cotton	Linseed oil
Hogs, carcasses	Wool, Ohio & Pa.	Castor oil
Milk	Wool, comb.	Olive oil
Eggs	Jute	Lime
Bacon	Silk	Alum
Lard	Print cloths	Bicarbonate soda
Butter	Ginghams	Carbolic acid
Cheese	Cotton sheet'gs, southern	Caustic soda
Coffee		Rubber
	UNCHANGED	
Beeves, live	Union leather	Tar
Hogs, live	Oak leather	Brick
Horses	Flax	Wire nails
Bread	Stand'rd sheet'gs	Glass
Beef, family	Iron ore	Yellow pine
Pork, mess	Pig iron, south'n	Spruce timber
Hams	Pig iron, Bess.	Borax
Mackerel	Steel billets	Sulfuric acid
Codfish	Steel rails	Phosphate rock
Molasses	Tinplates	Alcohol
Rice	Silver	Opium
Peanuts	Quicksilver	Quinine
Raisins	Southern coke	Paper
Hides	Petroleum, crude	Ground bone
Hemlock leather	Petroleum, ref'd	Cotton seed

A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* notes the fact that in Great Britain commodity prices declined 6.7 points in January, according to the Sauerbeck Index, as published by *The Statist*. The classification embraced forty-five staple articles, including grain, meat and butter, textiles, minerals, and metals. The figure indicated a steady average decline since October. While some commodities, like cereals, meat, and butter, in spite of the armistice, continued to advance until December, the average for all commodities in October was 197.8, and in January 190.7. Cereals which reached their crest in November and December were 2.9 points below October's average; while meat and butter, which, like cereals, were at a high record in November and December, were down to the October average. To bring the general average down 7.1 points from October, minerals, textiles, and sundries must have experienced greater declines. The writer adds:

"Looking back for a comparison, it will be found that the January average is between that of April and May, 1918. That table of prices is mute evidence of the terrific strain under which the country carried on. Beginning at 91.6 at the end of December, 1914, when the war had run but five months, it seemed to be standing at the foot of a great stairway, each month a step, until it culminated in October, 1918. Beginning at 91.6 it ends at 197.8. Little imagination is required to visualize the sacrifice to which these figures testify.

"There are hope and encouragement for the business world in the fact that prices, having reached the top of the stairway, are now on the downward way. But it's a long, long way. Going down a long stairway, one can reach the bottom quicker by falling down, but the after-effects are dangerous. Neither is it desirable that prices go down with a crash, for they would leave business wrecks in their wake. An orderly recession is the most desirable.

"Many have been disappointed because the armistice was not followed by an immediate resumption of American exports of cotton and all our raw and manufactured products. Looking at this stairway, one can see why this has been so. The outlook will improve month by month, and that is all that business men can ask."

A NEW VERSION OF LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH

Howard Elliott, of the legal staff of the American Sugar Refining Company, who is credited by *The Magazine of Wall Street* with being "ardently opposed to government ownership of the railroads," is said by the same publication to have prepared a parody on the Gettysburg address of Lincoln, making it applicable to the railroad situation as follows:

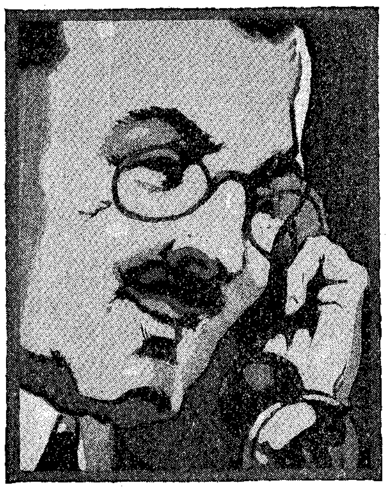
"Fourscore and ten years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new industry conceived by private invention and dedicated to the quasi-public purpose of moving persons and property from place to place. Now we are engaged in a great economic war testing whether that industry or any industry so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We have reached a crisis in that war. We have come to the point where we must decide whether our great steel highways built and operated as private companies and supervised by the Government can continue in their present form and be allowed to earn a reasonable return on the fair value of the property devoted to the public service, or whether that business, encompassed by regulations impossible of fulfilment, shall be made unprofitable and then be taken over by the Government. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should discuss this. But in a large sense we should discuss it only with a full realization of its economic effect, without bias, and with careful deliberation upon complete survey of the facts. The brave men living and dead who struggled to perfect the science of railroading have dedicated to society a transportation machine that commands the admiration and respect of all mankind. The world will little note nor long remember what we say, but it can never forget what they did. It is for us who remain to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that we here highly resolve that their efforts shall not have been in vain, that this industry under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that private enterprise under public direction shall not perish from our land."

HOW WAR-TAXES AFFECTED THE STEEL TRUST

Of the profits of the United States Steel Corporation war-taxes last year absorbed 58 per cent. Some interesting comments on this fact were recently made in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Net earnings of $36,354,155 reported by the United States Steel Corporation for the December quarter of last year were the lowest since the three months ended June 30, 1915, or since the beginning of the war-boom, in which quarter $27,950,055 was shown. In considering results both for the quarter and the year, however, due allowance must be made for the fact that until the end of 1917 Federal taxes did not constitute an important charge against profits. To obtain a definite idea of the trend of earnings or to make comparisons, the figure taken should be operating net before Federal taxes.

"Taxes are a variable charge depending on earnings, and decrease sharply as profits decline. For instance: The corporation earned $473,123,364 from operations last year, and of this amount $274,288,795, or 58 per cent., was deducted for taxes, leaving $198,834,569 for interest and dividends, or net for stock after all charges of $22.04 a share on the junior issue. Had



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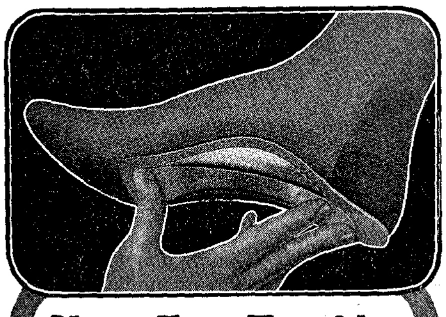

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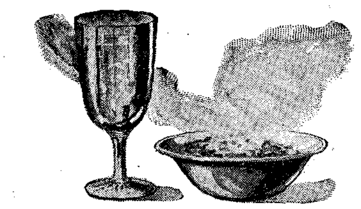

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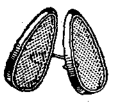

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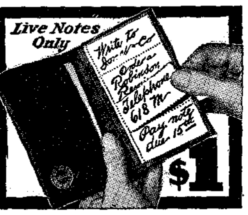

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net operating profits last year been only $200,000,000 something like $175,000,000 would have been left for interest, dividends, etc. In other words, Federal-tax deductions would have been only about 12 per cent., and there would have been a difference of only about $3.50 a share in the net for stock, allowing for no change in depreciation write-off. The explanation of this lies in the fact that the war-profits tax of 80 per cent. only affects earnings above 10 per cent. on invested capital, exempting the corporation's earnings to the extent of between $150,000,000 and $160,000,000.

"Net operating earnings for the closing quarter of 1918 were $86,354,165 before the $50,000,000 tax charge, or a larger sum than reported in any previous quarter up to the middle of 1916. Incidentally net operating earnings were larger than reported for either of the entire years 1914 or 1904 when they were $71,663,614 and $72,176,522 respectively. Compared with operating earnings of recent quarters, however, even these large operating earnings show a decrease, operating net for the third quarter of 1918 having been $144,948,936 before taxes and $120,674,489 in the final quarter of 1917.

"The decline in operating profits in the last quarter of last year is attributable to many factors. Chief of these, of course, was the cancelation of government war-orders and the declining operations that resulted therefrom. This factor nevertheless could hardly have been as important as appears at first glance because the first cancelations put into effect related to comparatively distant deliveries and the corporation's working schedules were not greatly affected until well along toward the end of December. The influence on earnings of cancelations will unquestionably be much more marked in the current quarter. Another factor making for lower profits was the advance in wages and the institution of the eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime.

"It is also probable that the reduction in earnings was due in great part to the writing down of inventories. The corporation certainly had a large amount of raw material on hand at the end of the year, and the reduced price of steel that went into effect on January 1 would naturally have reduced the value of these inventories considerably. The question of inventory write-off, as has been repeatedly pointed out, is one which the declining tendency of prices of all materials has forced corporations generally to face.

"Operating earnings of the Steel Corporation for the current quarter and for the second quarter of this year may be expected to show further sharp declines. During the greater part of 1918 United States Steel's ingot production averaged over 98 per cent. of capacity. It is probably less than 65 per cent. to-day, and incoming demand for steel is so light that further reductions in operations are extremely likely. This, together with high wages and low prices, would inevitably show a sharp effect on profits. On the other hand, tax deductions will unquestionably be a great deal smaller."

Georgia Epitaphy.—Under prohibition perhaps we shall have more epitaphs like the following from a cemetery in Georgia:

> Within this grave
> There lies poor Andy;
> Bit by a snake—
> No whisky handy.
> —*Boston Transcript.*

No Smoke Screen.—"You don't make your speeches as long and elaborate as you used to," remarked the constituent.

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "I've made up my mind as to the exact position I'm going to maintain, so I can be as brief and lucid as I like."—*Washington Star.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notic will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. M. M., Jr.," Newport, Tenn.—"Di Thomas Jefferson ever advocate compulsor military service?"

In a letter to James Monroe, 1813, Thoma Jefferson wrote: "We must train and classif the whole of our male citizens, and make milita instruction a regular part of collegiate educatio We can never be safe till this is done." Als in a letter to J. W. Eppes, 1814, he said: " think the truth must now be obvious that ou people are too happy at home to enter into regula service, and that we can not be defended but b making every citizen a soldier, as the Greek and Romans who had no standing armies; an that in doing this all must be marshaled, class by their ages, and every service ascribed to i competent class."

In his "Fifth Annual Message," 1805, he wrot "You will consider whether it would not be ex pedient, for a state of peace as well as of war, s to organize or class the militia, as would enabl us, on any sudden emergency, to call for th services of the younger portions, unencumbere with the old and those having families. Upward of three hundred thousand able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six year which the last census shows we may now coun within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offense or defense in any point where the may be wanted, and give time for raising regula forces after the necessity of them shall becom certain; and the reducing to the early period o life all its active service, can not but be desirabl to our younger citizens, of the present as well as future times, inasmuch as it engages to them in more advanced age a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I can not, then, but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system as, by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotation."

"O. V. D.," Westfield, N. J.—"(1) Is it proper to use a comma after the words 'I am' in concluding a letter? (2) Also, give me the correct pronunciation of *Joffre.*"

(1) It is customary to place a comma after the words "I am" in the conclusion of a letter. (2) *Joffre* is pronounced *zofr*—*z* as in *azure*, *o* intermediate, varying between *o* in *not* and *o* in *go*.

"W. T. W.," Clarksville, Va.—Both *remodeled* and *remodelled* are correct.

"H. L.," Anchorage, Alaska.—"Has there been a Russian Army in Constantinople within the last seventy-five years, or has it been captured by any Power since its capitulation to the Turks?"

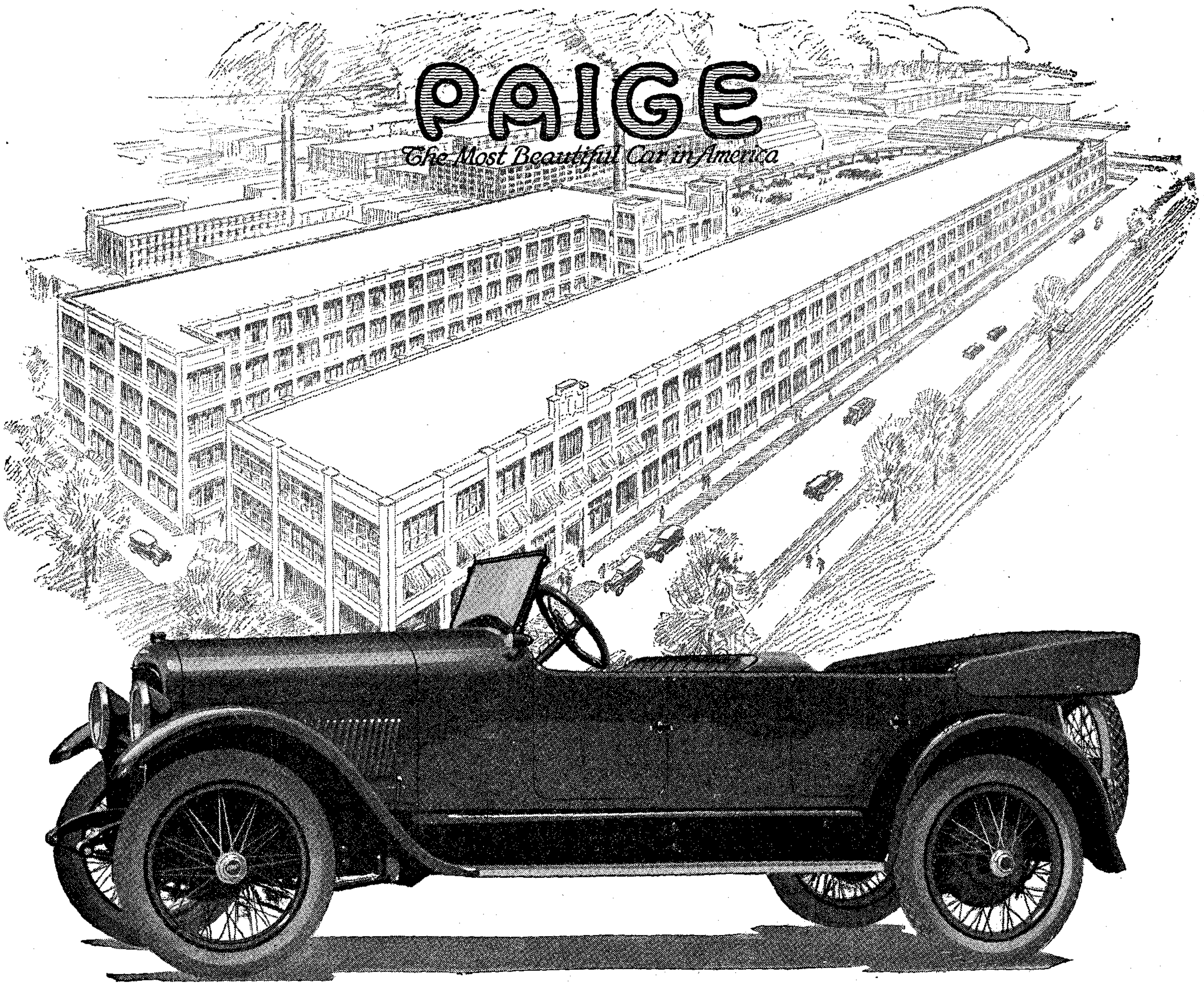
In 1878 the Russian armies advanced to the fortifications of the city, occupying its suburb, San Stefano, which they held for six weeks or more.

"S. P.," San Antonio, Tex.—"In 1896, David B. Hill said, 'I am a Democrat.' What was the question to which he made this reply, or what were the circumstances under which it was uttered?"

It was not in 1896, but much earlier in his career that the late David Bennett Hill made this declaration according to an article which appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST shortly after Mr. Hill's death in 1910. Hill was elected Lieutenant-Governor with Cleveland in 1882. When Cleveland became President, Hill took the position of Governor, secured the nomination the following year, and was elected after a listless campaign in which he first used the phrase, "I am a Democrat," and was credited with turning an apparently losing fight with it. We have no record of the specific occasion on which this expression was first used.

"E. F. B.," Willits, Cal.—"Kindly give me the meaning and pronunciation of the word *genre.*"

The word *genre* means genus, sort, or style. In art it designates a style of painting or other art illustrative of common life, as distinguished from the historical, the romantic, or the idealizing style. *Genre* pictures are pictures of the home,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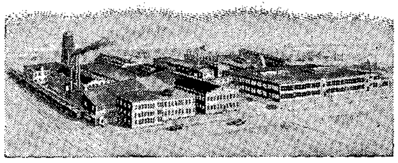

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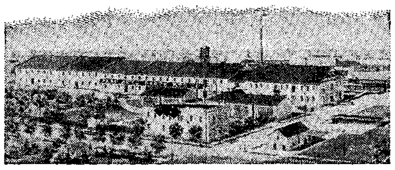

Peru, Indiana, U. S. A.

the farm, the fireside. In short, they represent actual life, not the ideal. The word is pronounced *zan'ra—z* as in *azure*, *a* as in *art*, *n* nasal, *a* as in *final*.

"R. B.," San Antonio, Tex.—"(1) Should a widow use her own name, or initials, in preference to the initials, or given name, of her deceased husband? (2) And also, should a married woman, whose husband is living, use her own name, or initials, in preference to the initials, or given name, of her husband?"

A widow determines for herself what she will do. Propriety may suggest that since her husband is dead she might better use her own name, but if she desires to perpetuate the memory of the deceased, who shall deny her the privilege of so doing? While a woman's husband is living she is commonly known by the name that he bears; as, "Mrs. Henry Smith," but when she signs legal documents, letters, etc., she should sign them in her own name, "Jane Smith." When wishing to designate her marital state she should follow this with (Mrs. Henry Smith).

"B. R.," New York, N. Y.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *appreciate?*"

Appreciate is pronounced *a-pri'shi-et—a* as in *fat; i* as in *police; sh* as in *ship; i* as in *habit; e* as in *prey*.

"S. R. L.," Bridgeport, Conn.—"'A' says it is impossible to *like* human beings. They must be *loved*, and that *like* can only be used for inanimate things. 'B' says *like* may be used for human beings, and it would sound ridiculous to say we *love* all our friends, regardless of sex. Please throw some light on the subject."

Dr. Fernald has ruled that "*Love* is an intense and absorbing emotion, drawing one toward *a person or object* and causing one to appreciate, delight in, the presence or possession of *the person* or *object loved*. One may properly be said to have *love* for animals, for inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the affections, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of *love* of nature, and *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better exprest as *liking*, as *love*, in its full sense, expresses something spiritual and reciprocal, such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses." ("English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions.") But *like* connotes favorable inclination toward. One who *likes* another feels attracted to him and takes pleasure in his company. This sense of the word *like* has been traced back to Chaucer.

"F. H. W.," New York, N. Y.—"Please let me know if it is correct, when mailing a catalog to an addrest party to say, 'We are enclosing under separate cover, etc.'"

Better say, "We are *forwarding* under separate cover," as *enclosed* is used with reference to placing something within another, as to *enclose* a letter within another, to *enclose* a check within a letter, etc.

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